Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

THE CHEMICAL MARKET AUTHORITY

September 30, 1957

Published In Two Sections

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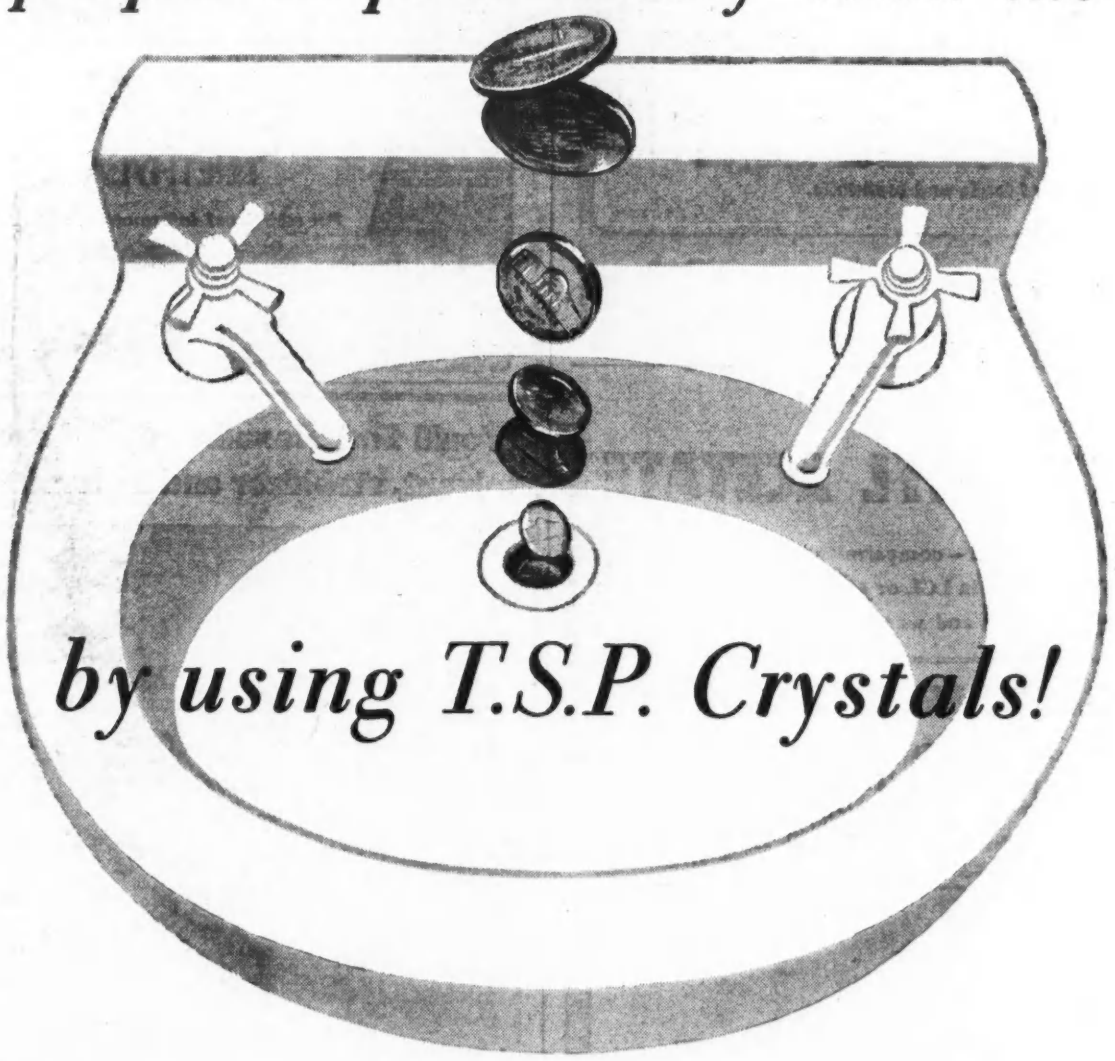

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Vol. 172 No. 14 30 Church St., New York 7, N. Y. September 30, 1957

MEMO TO ALL OPD READERS:

May I call your particular attention to the special Chemical Outlook Report, which is Section II of this issue of Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

This project has been under consideration for more than two years and I am very pleased that the Chemical Industry Buyers Group of the National Association of Purchasing Agents has chosen OPD to collaborate on this interesting assignment.

Our work has been reportorial rather than editorial. Throughout, the opinions expressed are the buyers' own.

I will be very happy to have your comments on this first issue and to consider them for publication in OPD, if you give me your permission.

Bill Auchincloss, Editor
OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER

Government Will Tell duPont How to Get Out of GM; Can't Accept Plan From Wilmington

The government, insistent that E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., get rid of most, if not all, of its voting stock in General Motors Corporation, will come up with a plan next month on just how this can be done. This, in effect, is the upshot of a conference held last week by representatives of the Department of Justice and duPont before Federal Judge Walter J. LaBuy of the Chicago district court. Purpose of the parley was to find a way to meet the terms of the supreme court's ruling in the duPont-GM antitrust case.

As expected, the Justice department is taking a firm position on how the court's mandate should be carried out. A three-pronged duPont proposal, offered at last week's conference, is regarded as inadequate by the government. Here's the company's scheme:

Plan Offered by duPont Company

- DuPont would forfeit the right to vote the GM stock it owns.
- DuPont would have only a limited representation on the GM board of directors.
- The Wilmington company would, with court permission, be allowed to vote its GM stock on certain important stockholder issues.

George Reycraft of the Justice department told the court that the government can't go along with the plan because it contains no provision for duPont to sell its $2.7 billion worth of GM stock (63 million shares).

Replying for the company, Hugh Cox, duPont's lawyer, pointed out, "The practical problems involved here are enormous. There has been no previous antitrust case concerned with such a large

—Continued on page 44

DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH: Dr. William J. Roberts, formerly director of research for Pennsylvania Industrial Chemical Corporation, Clairton, Pa., who has joined Celanese Corporation of America as director of research of its Summit, N. J., research laboratories.

Nickel Plant Going on the Block; Gov't Will Exit From the Business

The government is getting out of the nickel producing business. Its big plant at Nicaro, Cuba, which represents a net investment of $85 million and now constitutes the second largest nickel producing operation in the free world, is to be sold to the highest bidder. The terms of the disposal and a request for proposals for the lease or purchase of the plant will be made at a later date by General Services Administration, which is to handle the deal.

GLIDDEN INTERNATIONAL HEAD: Marc A. Dupont, appointed general manager of Glidden International, C. A., foreign operating subsidiary of the Glidden Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

Concerns interested in submitting proposals will thereafter be given an opportunity to inspect the plant and will be furnished technical and financial data pertaining to the operation.

Plant Built During World War II

The Nicaro plant was originally built during World War II with funds provided by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. It was designed to utilize a process developed for extracting nickel from the vast deposits of nickel-bearing ores in Cuba. The plant was operated for the government's account for forty months until work was suspended in 1947.

In December, 1949, the plant was placed in the National Industrial Reserve. It was later reactivated, and full operation to produce nickel for defense purposes was resumed in July, 1952. Since that time, it has been operated under a management agreement for the account of the government by National Lead Company.

Because of the accelerated demand for nickel which continued to develop after

—Continued on page 58

Safflower Project Planned By General Mills and PVOC

General Mills, Minneapolis, Minn., and Pacific Vegetable Oil Corporation, San Francisco, will join in the development of the safflower seed crop in the western Great Plains area.

S. D. Andrews, jr., vice-president and general manager of General Mills' soybean division, and B. T. Rocca, jr., president of Pacific Vegetable Oil, said the two companies plan eventually to build a jointly-owned plant at a site to be selected depending on the availability of sufficient acreage.

"Safflower," they said, "is now grown mainly in the Sacramento valley of California, but it is a promising cash crop for

—Continued on page 62

Anthracene Produced In Volume By Barrett

For the first time in forty years, anthracene is being manufactured domestically on a substantial commercial scale, Barrett Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, said last week in announcing that new facilities for the volume production of the material have been placed in operation at its Ironton, Ohio, plant.

Barrett pointed out that its entry into the commercial production of the material is part of its program to increase the

—Continued on page 62

Hooker, Foote Join In Venture on Fuels

Hooker Electrochemical Company and Foote Mineral Company have teamed up in a high energy fuels venture. Hooker, located in Niagara Falls, N. Y., and Foote, in Philadelphia, have announced that they are exploring possibilities for the development, production and sale of components of the fuels.

Currently, their interests are confined to lithium perchlorate and ammonium per-

—Continued on page 54

FDA Wins Battle of Budget, Gets Back All of Its Money

Food and Drug Administration has won back from Bureau of the Budget all of the funds voted to it last session for expanding its operations and modernizing its facilities.

After conferences between officials of the bureau and the Department of Health, Education and Welfare on the department's spending program for fiscal 1958, it was agreed last week that only slightly more than $1 million is to be held back from the department's total appropriation of $2,512 million for the year. FDA, it was further agreed, will get its full allotment.

The hassle over the department's money developed when the Budget bureau, in

—Continued on page 62

National Carbon Ends $50 Million Expansion

National Carbon Company, New York, a division of Union Carbide Corporation, has completed a seven-year, $50 million expansion program which has boosted production capacity at domestic plants by nearly 100,000 tons a year.

The firm now has enough production capacity to take care of the industry's normal anticipated requirements of carbon and graphite products for several years.

Nat'l Petrochemicals Picks Texas for Polyethylene Unit

Houston, Tex., has been chosen by National Petro-Chemicals Corporation as the site for its second polyethylene plant. Plans for building the plant had been announced about a month ago, but the site had not been chosen at that time.

The 75 million pound-per-year plant will be located on a 200-acre site on the

—Continued on page 62

Archer-Daniels Moves Activities Into Spain

Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, Minneapolis, Minn., again is expanding its foreign operations.

The latest move, the eighth in less than a year, will establish ADM in the chemical manufacturing business in Spain. The company has purchased an interest in Revalorizacion de Grasas y Aceites, S A (REGRASA) at Bilboa. New facilities are being installed by REGRASA to manufacture, under ADM's technical supervision, many of the industrial chemical products developed and produced by ADM in this country.

Boron Fuel Project Engages Three Big Companies

Three of the country's big chemical companies threw their weight into the government's high-energy fuel program last week with the announcement that they had formed a joint firm for development and semi-pilot plant work on boron fuels.

Owned one-third each by American Potash & Chemical Corporation, Los Angeles; Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, San Jose, Calif., and National Distillers & Chemical Corporation, New York, the joint firm is to be known as AFN, Inc.

American Potash has been named operator and initial work will be carried on at Henderson, Nev. The company has an air force contract covering the work.

The combined resources and know-how of the three companies participating in AFN cover a wide range of activities in the chemical industry. American Potash is a large producer of boron chemicals, lithium, chlorates, perchlorates and many other products.

Food Machinery & Chemical produces alkalis, phosphates, peroxygen chemicals, insecticides and many other compounds.

National Distillers' U. S. Industrial Chemicals Company Division produces sodium, titanium, ethyl chloride, ethylene and a large variety of other chemicals.

Principal drawback to the fuels at present is thought to be the high price which some think may be hundreds of dollars a gallon. What the price will be after volume production is achieved is not known.

Carbide Issues Sharp Denial Of Irregularity in Visking Deal

Federal Trade Commission charges that Union Carbide Corporation, New York, violated the anti-merger law when it bought out Visking Corporation, Chicago, its largest customer for polyethylene resins, last December were countered with a flat denial by Union Carbide last week. In answer to the commission's complaint in July (OPD, 7/15/57), Union Carbide challenged the commission to prove its contentions that the merger will have the effect of lessening competition, will place Union Carbide in a position to manipulate prices, or will eliminate the opportunities for other producers of polyethylene film to influence the supply or price of this product.

The issues will be brought out in greater detail at hearings in New York tentatively set for October 21, before an examiner of FTC.

CYANAMID ORGANICS MANAGER: Dr. William H. Bowman, appointed general manager of its organic chemicals division by American Cyanamid Company, New York, to succeed V. E. Atkins who has been named general manager of the newly-organized manufacturing services division. Neil B. Conley has succeeded Dr. Bowman as assistant general manager of Cyanamid's organics division.

Carbide Is Largest Producer

According to FTC, Union Carbide is the largest producer of polyethylene resins in the country, with sales in 1956 amounting to over 50 percent of total industry sales in this commodity.

Visking, which purchased approximately 90 percent of its resin requirements from Union Carbide, is the largest producer of polyethylene film, and is the dominant manufacturer of synthetic sausage casings.

One of the chief contentions of FTC was that by taking over control of its principal customer for resins and the chief competitor among film producers, Union Carbide is in a position whenever it so chooses, to lessen actual or potential competition by foreclosing other resin manufacturers from a substantial share of this market.

Union Carbide in its answer, however, pointed out that the competitive market extends far beyond that of polyethylene film, and that the merger will have no effect whatsoever on this competition. Not only will effective competition continue to exist from other manufacturers of polyethylene film, but from numerous manufacturers of other flexible packaging materials such as cellophane, paper, foils and wrappings, and from producers of other plastic resins and compounds used for packaging.

"The relevant markets constituting a necessary predicate for the determination

—*Continued on page 44*

Food Fats Supply Level Seen Holding

Total supplies of food fats in the marketing year beginning October 1 probably will be about as large as in the current year, the Department of Agriculture reported last week. Beginning stocks are expected to be somewhat smaller but output will be up. Increased soybean oil output will more than offset a decline in cottonseed oil, it was added.

In its "Demand and Price Situation" report for September, just issued, the department reported that the quantity of food fats, including oil equivalent of soybeans, available in 1957-58 would permit

—*Continued on page 62*

Formica Expanding in Ohio

A 30 percent increase in production facilities at its Evendale, Ohio, plant is expected by Formica Corporation, New York, a subsidiary of American Cyanamid Company. The expansion project is due for completion in the spring of 1958.

GAF and Curtiss-Wright In Joint Chemical Venture

General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York, and Curtiss-Wright Corporation, Woodridge, N. J., are considering a joint venture involving the production and marketing of chemicals used in manufacturing synthetic materials and plastics.

GAF president John Hilldring and Curtiss-Wright president Roy T. Hurley said the joint effort could provide the chemical company with an outlet for proprietary chemical formulations and Curtiss-Wright with materials required for making "Curon" and other plastic products.

"Curon" is a new development in the foam plastics field. General Aniline, it was pointed out, has had considerable experience in the formulation and production of the basic material from which "Curon" and related products are made.

The Week's Price Changes

Beeswax, Egg Yolk, Olive Oil and Peanut Meal Advance. Ascorbic Acid, Crude Glycerine, Ground Sulfurs Decline.

Prices Advanced

Beeswax, African, crude, 1c. per lb. (p. 57).
Cardamom, Ceylon, 5c. per lb. (p. 55).
Alleppey, decort., 15c. per lb.
Chamomile oil, Hungarian, $10 per lb. (p. 55).
Clove, Zanzibar, 1c. per lb. (p. 55).
Egg yolk, 6c. to 8c. per lb. (p. 45).
Grease, yellow, ½c. per lb. (p. 57).
Nutmeg, East Indian, recond., 2c. per lb. (p. 55).
Olive oil, 10c. per gal. (p. 57).
Peanut meal, $2.50 per ton (p. 57).
Peanut oil, crude, ½c. per lb. (p. 57).
Refd., ½c. per lb.
Tin, ⅛c. per lb. (p. 36).

Prices Reduced

Anethole, USP, 10c. per lb. (p. 55).
tech., 10c. per lb.
Almond oil, sweet, 20c. per lb. (p. 55).
Ascorbic acid, $2 per kilo (p. 47).
Beeswax, refd. white slabs, 2c. per lb. (p. 57).
refd. yellow slabs, 2c. per lb.
Blood, dried, Chicago, 25c. per unit-ton (p. 39).
Bois de rose oil, Peruvian, 20c. per lb. (p. 47).
Carnauba wax, refd., 2c. per lb. (p. 57).
Castor oil, No. 1, Brazilian, ¼c. per lb. (p. 57).
Citronella oil, Formosan, 2c. per lb. (p. 55).
Clove, Madagascar, ½c. per lb. (p. 55).
Cocoa butter, 1c. per lb. (p. 57).
Copper oxide, black, 2¼c. per lb. (p. 52).
Red, 3½c. per lb.
Cottonseed meal, $1 per ton (p. 57).
Cottonseed oil, crude, ⅜c. to ½c. per lb. (p. 57).
Refd., ⅝c. per lb.
Dillseed, Canadian, dewhiskered, 1c. per lb. (p. 55).
Eucalyptol, 10c. per lb. (p. 55).
Ginger, Jamaica No. 3, 1c. per lb. (p. 55).
Glycerine, crude, dom., 1c. per lb. (p. 40).
imp., ½c. per lb.
Isobornyl acetate, 2c. per lb. (p. 55).
Lard, cash, ½c. per lb. (p. 57).
Lemongrass oil, 5c. per lb. (p. 55).
Linseed acid, ½c. per lb. (p. 57).
Meal, $2 per ton.
Oil, ½c. per lb.
Poppyseed, Dutch, 1c. per lb. (p. 55).
Sandalwood oil, 25c. per lb. (p. 55).
Sesame seed, Nicaraguan, hulled, 1½c. per lb. (p. 55).
Ethiopian, extra, 1c. per lb. (p. 55).
Sodium ascorbate, 2 per kilo (p. 47).
Soybean oil, crude, ⅛c. per lb. (p. 57).
Refd., ⅛c. per lb.
Sulfur, com'l, 10c. per cwt. (p. 36).
Refd., 10c. per cwt.
Rubbermakers, 10c. per cwt.
Vetiver oil, Bourbon, 25c. per lb. (p. 55).
Wintergreen oil, south. 40c. per lb. (p. 55).

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:

(100=1949 average)

Sept. 27, 1957	Sept. 20, 1957	Sept. 28, 1956
110.30	110.20	108.99

Chemicals Foreign Trade Up

United States foreign trade in chemicals and related products reached a total of $136 million during July, according to preliminary figures of the Bureau of Census. This compares with total exports and imports of such products in July, 1956, of $122.7 million. A slight increase in exports during July over those of June was almost offset by a decline in imports during the month, but both exports and imports were ahead of the same month last year. July exports amounted to $115.2 million as compared with $113.9 in June and $103.5 in July, last year. Imports were $20.8 million in July, $21.8 million in June and $19.2 million in July 1956.

The small increase in chemical exports during July contrast with a 5 percent decline in exports of all merchandise. In the case of imports there was an opposite trend. As against the decline recorded in chemical imports, general imports for July rose to an all-time record high.

July exports of all merchandise totaled

—*Continued on page 54*

Allied to Double Capacity Of Caprolactam Installation

Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation is proceeding at once to double the capacity of its caprolactam plant at Hopewell, Va. The present expansion will increase capacity at Hopewell to 60 million pounds a year and is necessitated by increased sale of the product. This is the second expansion of the Hopewell plant, which was originally designed to produce caprolactam only for the company's own requirements. The facility is operated by the company's National Aniline Division.

WILSON-MARTIN SALES MANAGER: Norman V. Feldpush, named sales manager of Wilson-Martin, Philadelphia, fatty acid producing division of Wilson & Co.

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October 1 Price Advances

As reported in this and previous issues of OPD, prices on the following chemical process materials are being advanced tomorrow (October 1):

Ammonia, anhyd., $4 per ton
Ammonium nitrate, $4 per ton
With dolomite, $1.75 per ton
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, about 10%
Biphenyl, ¼c. to ½c. per lb.
Bisphenol-A, ¼c. per lb.
Blanc Fixe, $10 per ton
Borax, tech., cryst., $10 per ton
Chlorine, cyls., 75c. per cwt.
2-Chlor-4-nitroaniline, ½c. per lb.
4-Chlor-2-nitroaniline, ½c. per lb.
Cresols, ¼c. to ¾c. per lb.
Cresylic acid, dom., 5c. to 11c. per gal.
Imp., bulk, 5c. per gal.
o-Dichlorobenzene, ¼c. to ½c. per lb.
Diethylamine, 1c. per lb.
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate, ½c. per lb.
Di-isopropanolamine, 1¼c. per lb.
Fumaric acid, ¼c. per lb.
Gilsonite, ex-whse, New York, $2.06 per ton
Maleic acid, ¼c. per lb.
Maleic anhydride, ¼c. per lb.
Methyl salicylate, ¼c. to ½c. per lb.
Monobutylamine, 2c. per lb.
Monochlorobenzene, ¼c. to ½c. per lb.
Nitrogen solutions, $4 per ton
Paradichlorobenzene, 2½c. per lb.
Phenol, USP, ¼c. per lb.
Phosphoric acid, 25c. per cwt.
Potassium chlorate, 1c. to 2c. per lb.
NF, 2c. per lb.
Potassium muriate, 1c. per unit-ton
Salicylic acid, ¼c. to ½c. per lb.
Sodium acetate, NF, 60%, 1½c. to 2c. per lb.
Sodium oxalate, 88%, $1.50 per cwt.
Sodium phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., 30c. per cwt.
Monobasic, anhyd., 30c. per cwt.
Tribasic, anhyd., 40c. per cwt.
Tribasic, cryst., 20c. per cwt.
Sodium pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, 28½c. per cwt.
Sodium sulfhydrate, dry grade, ½c. per lb.
Liq., $10 per ton
Sodium sulfide, ½c. per lb.
Sodium tetrasulfide, ½c. per lb.
Sodium tripolyphosphate, 28½c. per cwt.
Tricholorobenzene, ¼c. to ½c. per lb.
Triethylamine, 1c. per lb.
Tri-isopropanolamine, 1¼c. per lb.

Aluminum Maker Bites Off Chunk Of Can Business in Oil Firm Pact

The aluminum industry has bitten off a big chunk of can business, its first in this country. Hitherto the US can market, which runs around $1.6 billion a year, has been regarded as the private preserve of tinplate producers. This coup came to light last week with the disclosure that Esso Standard Oil Company has awarded Reynolds Metals Company the first contract to manufacture motor oil cans out of aluminum. The pact, valued at between $3 and $4 million, calls for Reynolds to supply 35 to 60 million quart-size cylindrical motor oil cans to Esso service stations.

According to B. L. Ray, an Esso vice-president and director, the aluminum can contract will take care of a year's requirements of Esso's motor-oil packaging plant in its Bayonne, N. J., refinery. It may be extended at the oil company's option to its Baltimore, Md., packaging plant for a year.

The Bayonne capacity is figured at 35 million cans a year, while the Baltimore

—*Continued on page 49*

Citraconic Anhydride Is Offered by Pfizer

Citraconic anhydride, a low molecular weight liquid anhydride, has been introduced in research and pilot plant quantities by the commercial development division of Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Initial testing shows the product promising in curing epoxy resins, preparing polyester resins and serving as a chemical intermediate. A spokesman described the introduction as another step in Pfizer's program of "offering new and interesting molecules" to the plastics and chemicals industries.

Cyanamid to Treat Sewage in New Jersey

American Cyanamid Company, New York, took a long step forward in industry-community cooperation last week when it signed a twenty-year contract covering the secondary treatment of municipal effluent from three New Jersey communities.

The Somerset-Raritan Valley Sewerage Authority signed the pact with Cyanamid covering the treatment of effluent from Somerville, Raritan and Bridgewater Township.

The signing finalized years of painstaking work by the management of Cyana-

—*Continued on page 48*

Sodium Borohydride Unit Of Metal Hydrides Finished

Badger Manufacturing Company, Cambridge, Mass., has announced the completion of its $5 million assignment for equipment design engineering and construction of Metal Hydrides, Inc.'s sodium borohydride plant in Danvers, Mass.

The new plant will be the largest of its kind in the world. It will also mark the first time that this process has ever been accomplished on a full plant scale.

The tonnage output of the sodium borohydride will go into the formulation of high-energy fuels under the terms of a navy contract.

Denver Chemical Buys Henry K. Wampole & Co.

Denver Chemical Manufacturing Company, New York, has completed arrangements for acquisition of Henry K. Wampole, Inc., Philadelphia, an ethical drug manufacturer.

Denver has two wholly-owned subsidiaries, Brace Pharmaceutical, Inc., and Hand Medicine Company. The company says that acquisition of Wampole will give product diversification in the ethical, proprietary and baby product fields.

French Chemical Competition Stiffens Up and Expansion Slows, But Hope Is Still Held High

The French chemical industry, which ranks fifth in the world, is beginning to feel the effects of stiffer competition from foreign suppliers brought on by last year's liberalization of "exchanges" within western Europe. As a result a slowdown in its expansion has taken place. Nevertheless, prospects for the future of the industry are favorable. This view of the industry is drawn by the chemical and rubber division of the Business and Defense Services Administration from a comprehensive report on the French industry prepared by the American Embassy in Paris.

After a setback in 1952, and a slight improvement in 1953, the chemical industry in France expanded rapidly, according to the embassy survey. Production increased by 16 percent in 1954 and by 13 percent in 1955. In 1956, with a production growth of 6 to 10 percent, the upward movement continued, but with a slight slackening of pace, attributed in part to keener competition between French products and imported foreign chemical products.

Enormous Demand for Capital

One of the industry's principal problems is its enormous demand for capital, it was noted. Investments must be amortized in a short time because of rapid deterioration or obsolescence of installations and the constant need for additional equipment for making new products. A high percentage of the necessary capital is obtained through self financing.

In spite of these difficulties, however, the outlook for the industry is favorable, the report said. Only 80 to 85 percent of capacity is being utilized. Many facilities have been enlarged, new plants are being erected, and research is stressed and conducted successfully, despite limitation of funds.

In the next two years, emphasis will be on the following branches: Natural gas facilities at Lacq; petrochemistry, and plastics, especially polyethylene.

As far as allocation for investment is concerned, it depends largely on the size of the companies. The medium-sized ones are said to allocate 2 to 5 percent of their annual turnover for investment, while the larger companies, whose turn-

—*Continued on page 54*

Firestone Tire to Enlarge Butadiene Facility in Texas

Firestone Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio, is planning an addition to its four-months-old butadiene plant in Orange, Tex.

The plant has a rated capacity of 40,000 tons, but the company gave no hint of the size or timing of the expansion program. Plans for expansion were built in when the plant was constructed.

The Orange plant supplies a substantial portion of the butadiene for Firestone's synthetic rubber plants at Lake Charles, La., and Akron, which have a combined annual producing capacity of 230,000 tons.

Raymond F. Evans

Diamond's Chairman Becomes Its President

Diamond Alkali Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has named Raymond F. Evans president. Mr. Evans has been chairman of the board and chief executive officer of Diamond for the past three years. Election of Mr. Evans followed the resignation of John A. Sargent as president and a director.

In addition, the board created the position of executive vice-president and elected A. H. Ingley, senior vice-president, to the post.

In announcing these actions, Mr. Evans said that Mr. Sargent, who will make known his future plans at a time of his choice, "takes with him the admiration of

—*Continued on page 54*

Foster Grant Planning Big Expansion Program

Foster Grant Company, Leominster, Mass., has a capital construction program for the next fifteen months that will amount to an estimated $5.4 million. It will include a major addition to the styrene monomer plant at Baton Rouge, La.; additional facilities at the Manchester, N. H., plant, and other styrene polymeri-

—*Continued on page 62*

TOP JOBS SHIFTED AT PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS: Edwin T. Asplundh, elected board chairman of Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., to succeed Henry B. Higgins who is retiring as board chairman and chief executive officer. David G. Hill, president of the corporation since 1955, who will continue in that capacity and assume the additional duties of chief executive officer. Joseph A. Neubauer, elected president of Columbia-Southern Chemical Corporation, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Pittsburgh Plate Glass, to succeed Mr. Asplundh. Felix T. Hughes, made vice-president of Pittsburgh Plate's merchandising division, succeeding Donald C. Burnham who has retired.

Edwin T. Asplundh

David G. Hill

Joseph A. Neubauer

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Association Meetings

American Oil Chemists' Society, fall meeting, Netherland Hilton hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, September 30-October 2.

Antibiotics Annual Symposium, sponsored by antibiotics division of Food and Drug Administration, Willard hotel, Washington, D.C., October 2-4.

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, national convention, Statler hotel, Boston, Mass., November 14-16

American Coke and Coal Chemicals Institute, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., October 21-22.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, annual meeting, Conrad Hilton hotel, Chicago, December 8-11.

American Petroleum Institute, annual meeting, Conrad Hilton hotel, Palmer House and Congress hotel, Chicago, November 11-14.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, combined midyear and eastern section meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 9-11.

Association of American Feed Control Officials, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., October 15-17

Association of American Fertilizer Control Officials, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., October 18.

Association of American Pesticide Control Officials, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., October 18-19.

Association of Consulting Chemists & Chemical Engineers, annual meeting, Belmont-Plaza hotel, New York, October 22

Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., October 14-16.

Chemical Industries Exposition, Coliseum, New York, December 2-6.

Chemical Market Research Association, joint meeting with Commercial Chemical Development Association, Shamrock hotel, Houston, Tex., November 20-21.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Hollywood Beach hotel, Hollywood Beach, Fla., December 9-11.

Combined Contact Committee of American Drug Manufacturers Association and American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, Washington hotel, Washington, D. C., October 10-11.

Commercial Chemical Development Association, joint meeting with Chemical Market Research Association, Shamrock hotel, Houston, Tex., November 20-21.

Electrochemical Society, Statler hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., October 6-10.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, annual convention, Bellevue-Stratford hotel, Philadelphia, October 30-November 2

Manufacturing Chemists' Association, conference on precautionary labeling, Park Sheraton hotel, New York, October 9; semi-annual meeting and winter conference, Statler hotel, New York, November 26.

National Association of Retail Druggists, annual convention, Minneapolis, Minn., October 6-10

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, annual convention, Sheraton-Park and Shoreham hotels, Washington, D. C., November 4-6

National Pest Control Association, annual convention, Brown hotel, Louisville, Ky., October 21-24.

Paint Industries Show, sponsored by Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, Bellevue-Stratford hotel, Philadelphia, October 30-November 2.

Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, annual sales clinic, Roosevelt hotel, New York, October 14.

Society of Chemical Industry, American section, chemical industry award dinner, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, October 18.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon, Roosevelt hotel, New York, October 8.

Toilet Goods Association, scientific section, New York, December 9.

Drug Wholesale Trade Seen Utterly Confused by Producers' Lack of Uniformity in Terms

The "lack of uniformity in manufacturers' terms and discounts" has brought about a state of "utter confusion" in the wholesale drug field, the Federal Wholesale Druggists' Association was told in no uncertain terms last week at its forty-second annual convention in White Sulphur Springs, W. Va. "The variance in cash discounts, predicted on deals including 'extra' goods, 'bonus' goods, etc., makes the goal of a basic 'net price' seem almost impossible," the meeting heard from Wyllis A. Bellinger, its president.

"Each of you has his own problems and policies, but consider your distributors, who have to live with all of them," Mr. Bellinger added.

"Underlining the confusion," Mr. Bellinger said, "Some manufacturers now have two different cash discounts on different items in their line, and for wholesalers to obtain them other manufacturers still demand payment before the merchandise is received at the warehouse. One case has been reported that a shipment—paid for—was frozen on a railroad siding; another—paid for—was lost enroute, while payment was due for the third order eight days before it arrived."

Must Understand All Deals

"Wholesalers' capital costs the same interest rate as any other. The same thing goes for special deals. The sales departments of each manufacturer probably will spend many hours working out deal after deal, but we wholesalers have the accumulation of those of many manufacturers pouring in daily, and we have to try to assimilate and understand all of them, so that they may be presented to our customers in an intelligent manner," Mr. Bellinger went on.

An encouraging note was struck by the speaker, however, when he observed that "if the horizon appears muddy with a diversity of cash discounts and special offers, we hope that some sunlight is appearing in the adoption of uniform 'return goods' policies by manufacturers."

"It is for this reason that one pharmaceutical manufacturer's program of a 100 percent exchange replacement from retailers regardless of age of package, if approved by company salesman or a note from headquarters, brings a day of hope in a confused field. Credit terms are also undergoing a change for the better; and

—Continued on page 62

NPFI REGIONAL DIRECTOR: Dr. W. H. Garman, named regional director for the National Plant Food Institute in the northeastern states, a post he will hold in addition to that of chief agronomic consultant to the organization.

Belgium-Luxembourg Chemical Men See Direct Common Market Benefit

Chemical producers in Belgium and Luxembourg believe that they will benefit directly by the adoption of the common market treaty. Such is the report of the Department of Commerce. Under the pact, trade barriers among the six-member nations (Belgium, Luxembourg, France, West Germany, Netherlands and Italy) gradually will be eliminated. They reason thusly: While imports of chemical raw materials may rise slightly under common market duty rates, imports of competing chemical products may become more costly, thus giving Belgium-Luxembourg firms an advantage over their competitors outside the common market.

Chemical Business in 1957 Seen Good

The chemical outlook for 1957 in Belgium-Luxembourg is generally good. While there is no evidence that sales to underdeveloped countries will increase sharply, except possibly to the Congo and communist China, the continued general prosperity of both Western Europe and the domestic market assures another record year in production and sales.

Chemical production in Belgium-Luxembourg last year totaled between 24 billion and 25 billion francs. (One Belgium franc is the equivalent of 2 cents in US currency.) Chemical output in the two countries represented about an 8-percent share of all industrial production.

Foreign demand for chemicals is growing rapidly, but Belgium-Luxembourg must meet the prices of its larger competitors, with their vast resources for re-

—Continued on page 54

NATIONAL LEAD DIRECTOR: J. Paul Kirk, president and a director of Morris P. Kirk & Son, Inc., a National Lead Company subsidiary with operations on the west coast producing lead and zinc alloys, fabricated lead goods and lead oxides, who has been elected a director of the parent company.

SOCMA to Hear Buyer

The Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association will meet October 8 in the Roosevelt hotel, New York. The speaker will be George F. Polzer, director of purchases for Witco Chemical Company, New York. His topic will be "The Twins Become of Age," which will refer to the relationship between purchasing and sales. Cocktails will be served at noon and luncheon a half hour later.

Young DCAT Section To Pick 'Man of Year'

The Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Section of the Young Men's Board of Trade of New York will present its first "young DCAT man of the year" award at a dinner October 16 at the Park Sheraton hotel, New York.

The award will go to the man between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-five, employed in the drug or chemical industry in the New York area, who has the most outstanding record of accomplishment in both industrial and civic affairs.

A panel of judges is making the selection. The name of the award recipient will not be announced until the night of the dinner.

Anderson Chemical Doubles Plant's Production Capacity

Anderson Chemical Company, Weston, Mich., finds itself twice as well off as when a chemical explosion hit its plant last April. The company reports that it has returned to full operation since that time, doubled its original production capacity and upped its production area by 30 percent.

Aluminum boron and silicon alcoholates are the company's current major production items. One recently completed unit is reported to have a capacity of 8,000 gallons per day.

API Is Streamlining Annual Meeting Plans

A streamlined program, one day shorter than usual and changed materially in the way its sessions have been re-arranged, is in store for the oil men planning to attend the thirty-seventh annual meeting of the American Petroleum Institute in Chicago in November.

The preliminary program indicates that although the dates have not been changed, the meeting actually will wind up Wednesday afternoon, November 13, instead of the traditional Thursday noon.

The general session that normally takes place on Thursday morning has been switched to Monday afternoon, November 11, the first day of the meeting.

The Conrad Hilton, Palmer House and Congress hotels will serve as headquarters during the course of the meeting. The Hilton will be principal headquarters. The Palmer House, as it has in the past, will cater to the transportation division. The Congress, added this year for the first

—Continued on page 58

CCDA-CMRA Parley In Houston Is Set Up

Plans for the November joint meeting of the Commercial Chemical Development Association-Chemical Market Research Association in Houston, Tex., are essentially complete.

The meeting, which will be held at Houston's Shamrock Hilton hotel November 20 and 21, will have as its overall theme "The Gulf Coast Chemical Industry in 1965—A Forecast."

The first technical sessions will deal with such subjects as economic factors favoring expansion of the chemical industry in the Gulf Coast area, a production forecast for sulfur and sulfur derivatives and production of chemicals from brine and sea water. Outstanding speakers from

—Continued on page 44

AOAC Will Feature Prominent Speakers

Clement Raphael Shabetai, scientific adviser to the Permanent International Bureau of Analytical Chemistry in Paris, will be one of the featured speakers at an opening session of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, meeting at the Shoreham hotel, Washington, D.C., October 14 through 16.

Dr. Shabetai will discuss the work of his organization and report on analytical

—Continued on page 52

Plastics Manufacturers Asked to Try Lifeboat Making

Plastics manufacturers are being invited by the Maritime Administration to expand their operations into the field of lifeboat building. The agency has asked the industry to make offers on building from one to five sets of 24-foot lifeboats of laminated reinforced plastics to be tested for use aboard American merchant ships.

Clarence G. Morse, Maritime Administrator, says that although such boats are in use abroad, this will be the first time that they have been built and tested for merchant marine use in this country. He expects the boats to have a life span as long as the normal in-service use of the merchant ships to which they are applied, with little or no maintenance.

The specifications call for use of a resin in building the hull which is qualified under Military Specification MIL-R-7575 for type I resin without fire-resistant additive, and when tested for fire resistance to be self-extinguishing with a minimum ignition time of 55 seconds and a maximum burning time of 125 seconds.

Maritime Administration issued the invitations to bid on construction of laminated glass fiber lifeboats, both ore and motor propelled after investigations indi-

—Continued on page 49

'ROCHE' VITAMIN B_6

Be sure your products

have the **PROPER PYRIDOXINE CONTENT**

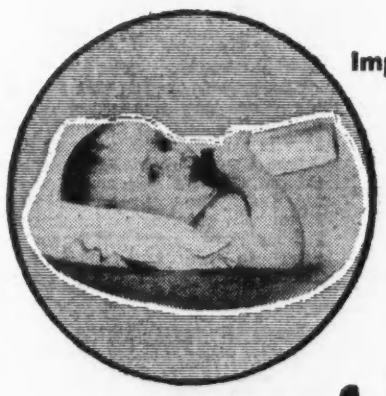
Increasing interest among MDs

The value of pyridoxine is receiving increased attention from physicians. The symposium on "Newer Vitamins" held under the auspices of the National Vitamin Foundation at Vanderbilt University summarized research work and pointed the way to new fields of investigation. As a result, doctors and diet experts are giving more study to the importance of the vitamin to health and nutrition.

Metabolic imbalance in pregnancy

Pyridoxine's particular place in the metabolism of tryptophane and other amino acids may be significant in correcting certain metabolic imbalances known to exist in some pregnancies.

Important in infant feeding



Already proven vital in infant feeding, new evidence suggests that it may be important in preventing some congenital malformations.

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CHEMICALS AND RELATED MATERIALS

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Current MARKET Quotations

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, Sept. 27 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Abies siberica oil, ens ..... lb. 4.25 - 5.00
Abietic acid, coml., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse ..... lb. .1490- —
Cryst., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .06½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .07 - .07¼
Acacia (see Arabic gum).
Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C. m.p., dms., works lb. .40 - —
Above 92.5 C. m.p., bbls., dms., lb. .41 - .50
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .10 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetanilide, tech., flaked, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .30½- —
bbls., bgs., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .31½- —
bbls., bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .34½- —
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .79 - —
bbls., smaller lots ..... lb. .80 - .81
Acetic acid, coml. or redist, 28%, bbls 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
70%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 9.85 - —
80%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs.10.45 - —
Acetic acid, glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd 100 lbs.22.00 -23.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd .... 100 lbs.13.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... 100 lbs.14.25 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... 100 lbs.10.00 - —
USP, cbys., incl., dlvd 100 lbs.31.00 -32.00
Acetic anhydride, aluminum ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .16½- —
aluminum ret. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .17¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .80 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l. dlvd. ..... lb. .81 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.35 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. 1.36 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .82 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .83 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd. ... lb. .11 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .08½- —
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works ... lb. .45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .47 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.22 - 1.24
Acetophenone, cns., dms. ..... lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Tech., dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .75 - —
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Acetylene black, tmp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra lb. .19 - —
cs., l.c.l., ex whse ..... lb. .24½- .30
Acetylsalicylic acid, USP, special, makers, primary distrib., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, point of shipt. lb. .63¼- —
USP, standard, fine, cryst. gran., (30-40 mesh) powd., (60 mesh), bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .58½- —
Freight equald, shipt identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .36 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .35 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver, lb. .33 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .39 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .40 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .37 - —
Acetyltri-2-ethylhexyl citrate, non-ret, dms., frt. alld lb. .60 - —

Acids

Acid quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Acid, cresylic, may be found in the C's under Cresylic acid.

Aconite root, bls ..... lb. .50 - .55
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .47½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .46 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., frt. equald .... lb. .31 - —
tanks, frt. equald ..... lb. .27 - —
ACTH, cryst., bulk, 1,000 units gram, bots. gram.15.00 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).

Abies Siberica Oil—Ammonium Acetate

Adipic acid, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .32¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .35 - —
Adrenocorticotropic hormone (see ACTH).
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 2.00 - —
powd., 30 mesh., fib., dms lb. 2.50 - —
dl-Alanine, dms., works ..... lb. 8.50 -11.00
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms. ..... lb. .65 - .85
Egg, edible, cryst., powd., bbls. lb. 1.26 - 1.28
flake ..... lb. 1.22 - 1.26
tech., cryst., bbls. ..... lb. 1.08 1.10

Alcohols

Alcohol quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Alcohol, furfuryl, may be found in the F's under Furfuryl alcohol.

Aldol, 95%, dms., works ..... lb. .23 - —
Denaturing grade, dms. ..... gal. 2.15 - —
Aldrin, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .90 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .95 - 1.05
Aletris root, bgs. ..... lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Algin (see Sodium alginate).
Alizarin (see 1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone).
Alkali blue dry, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis. lb. 2.23 - —
Alkali blue toner, litho flushed, 125-lb. bbls., same basis. lb. 1.28 - —
Alkali blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla. Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N.C., S.C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City Wichita, frt. equald. with Chicago.
Allethrin, 90%, dms., frt. alld lb.28.80 -28.90
Soln., 20%, dms., 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 6.50 - 6.55
2½%, dms. frt. alld. ..... lb. .95 - 1.10

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	No.	number
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns	nom.	nominal
AMP	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	o-	ortho
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	ord.	ordinary
AOAC	Association of Official Agricultural Chemists	dom.	domestic	oz.	ounce
		E.	east	p-	para
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	e.p.	end point	Pac.	Pacific
		equald.	equalized	pf.	proof
approx.	approximately	exp.	expressed	phos.	phosphate
artif.	artificial	Ext.	external	photo.	photographic
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials	F.	fahrenheit	pkgs.	packages
		ferment.	fermentation	powd.	powdered
Atl.	Atlantic	f.f.a.	free fatty acid	precip.	precipitated
Be.	Baume	f.f.c.	free from chlorine	prod.	producer
bbls.	barrels	fib.	fiber	pt.	point
bgs.	bags	f.o.b.	free on board	pulv.	pulverized
bls.	bales	f.p.a.	free of prussic acid	purif.	purified
bots.	bottles	frt.	freight	redist.	redistilled
b.p.	boiling point	gal.	gallon	refd.	refined
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	gran.	granular	refy.	refinery
		grd.	ground	reg.	regular
b.r.	boiling range	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	resub.	resublimed
bxs.	boxes			ret.	returnable
C.	centigrade	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	SD	specially denatured
cbys.	carboys	imp.	imported	s.d.	single distilled
CD	completely denatured	incl.	included	S. E.	southeast
		indust.	industrial	sec.	secondary
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	kgs.	kegs	secs.	seconds
		l-	laevo	s.g.	specific gravity
cks.	casks	lacq.	lacquer	shipt.	shipment
c.l.	carlots	lb.	pound	soln.	solution
cns.	cans	l.c.l.	less than carlots	s.u.	standard unit
coml.	commercial	l.t.l.	less truckload	syn.	synthetic
conc.	concentrated	liq.	liquid	tanks.	railroad tankcars
CP	chemically pure	mfrs.	manufacturers	tech.	technical
cps.	centipoises	m-	meta	tert-	tertiary
cryst.	crystalline	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	t.l.	truck loads
cs.	cases	min.	minimum	t.w.	tank wagons
ctns.	cartons	m.p.	melting point	USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
cyls.	cylinders	N-	nitrogen		
d-	dextro	n-	normal	vis.	viscosity
dbl.	double	nat.	natural	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
denat.	denatured	neut.	neutral		
dest-dist.	destructively—distilled	NF	National Formulary	W.	west
		NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies	whse.	warehouse
dl-	dextrolaevo			w w.	water-white
dist.	distilled				

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Allspice oil (see Pimento oil).
Allyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .33½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .30 - —
Allyl bromide, 55-lb. cbys., 5,005 lbs. or more, works lb. 1.47 - —
55-lb. cbys., 1,045 to 4,950 lbs., works lb. 1.52 - —
55-lb. cbys., 55 to 990 lbs., works. lb. 1.57 - —
Allyl chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. .. lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .15 - —
Allyl isocyanate (see Mustard Oil, syn.).
Almond oil, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde).
Almond oil, nat., bitter, f.p.a., bots. lb 3.00 3.75
NF, bots. ..... lb 3.25 3.75
USP, sweet, cns., dms. ..... lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Aloe, Cape cs. ..... lb .50 —
powd., cs. ..... lb .65 - —
Curacao, kgs. ..... lb .60 —
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs. .... lb 3.50 3.75
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene).
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
lump, dms., works .... 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
powd., dms., works .... 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
USP, burnt, dms. ..... lb. .20 .21
hydrous, dms. ..... lb. .07¾- .08
Alum, potassium, gran., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
lump, dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.30 - —
powd., dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
USP, burnt, dms ..... lb. .20 .21
hydrous, dms ..... lb. .07¾ .08
Alum, potash-chrome, dms ..... lb. .17 —
Alumina calcined, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0475- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .0550- .0775
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Aluminum chloride, coml., anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .16½- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.16.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.16.50 - —
soln. 32°, cbys., c.l., works lb. .0445- —
cbys., l.c.l., works lb. .0520- .1290
tanks, works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
NF, grad., dms., works lb. .29 .30
Aluminum fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .16¾ —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .17¾ - .19¾
Aluminum fluoride in fib. dms. 0.35c. per lb. higher
Aluminum formate, basic soln., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .12½- —
Aluminum hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0335- —
bgs., 20,000-40,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .0360- —
bgs., 2,000-20,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .0460- —
bulk, c.l., same basis ..... lb. .0310- —
Aluminum hydroxide, dried, USP XV, fib dms. works lb. .62½- —
fib dms., contract, works lb. .79½- —
Gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .22 - —
fib. dms., contract works.lb. .21 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works.lb. .19 - —
fib dms., contract, works.lb. .18 - —
Aluminum hydroxide, tech., powd. (See Aluminum hydrate).
Aluminum metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .2810- —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .26 - —
Aluminum oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
Aluminum paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .69½- —
Standard grade, dms ..... lb. .47 - —
Aluminum powder, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. 1.11½- —
Standard grade, dms ..... lb. .81½- —
Aluminum paste and powder prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb dm., 1½c per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10 lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S. a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.
Aluminum resinate, precip., 2.1% t.t.l., dms lb. .33 - —
Aluminum stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l ..... lb. .40 - .44
Monobasic, ctns., c.l ..... lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l ..... lb. .40 - .44
Tribasic, ctns., c.l ..... lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l ..... lb. .40 - .44
Aluminum sulfate, coml., grd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.41.00 - —
grd., bulk, c.l., same basis ton.40.00 - —
lump, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.44.00 - —
Iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100 lbs. 3.95 - 4.55
USP, gran., dms., works ..... lb. .29 - .30
powd., dms., works ..... lb. .36 - .37
Aluminum sulfate prices $1 per ton higher in the South.
Aluminum trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots. ..... oz. 8.00 -10.00
p-Aminoacetanilide, frt. alld. .... lb. 1.57 - —
Aminoacetic acid, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Aminoazotoluene base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - 1.18
p-Aminobenzoic acid, tech., dry, dms., works lb. 1.74 - 1.77
USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. 2.60 - —
dms., smaller lots, works .. lb. 2.65 - 2.75
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .475 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .485 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .42 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots. lb. 2.05 - —
dms., smaller lots. ..... lb. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld. ... lb. 1.15 - —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.55 - —
p-Aminosalicylic acid, dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald ton.80.00 - —
refrigeration tanks works, frt. equald ton.82.50 - —
Aqueous, tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton.83.00 - —
Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Ammoniac, sal., gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
Ammoniac, sal., white (see Ammonium chloride, tech.).
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. .41 - —

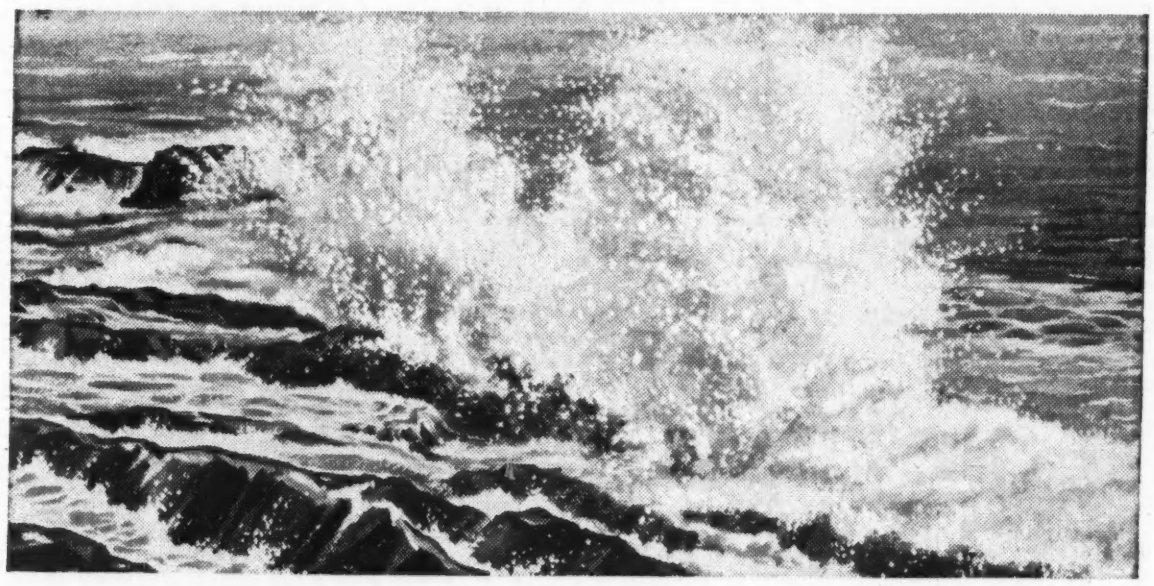
Ammonium benzoate, USP, fib. dms., ton lots, works lb. 1.00 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb lots, works. lb. 1.05 - —
Ammonium biborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton.319.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse ton.397.00 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse ton.402.00 - —
Ammonium bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
Ammonium bichromate, dms., works. lb. .42 - .43
Ammonium bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb. .2145- .2245
Ammonium bromide, NF, gran., bbls. lb. .45 - —
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c per lb. higher
Ammonium carbonate, USP, lump, dms lb. .15½- —
Ammonium chloride, tech., fine gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.75 - 8.20
USP, gran., fib. dms lb. .17¼- —
Ammonium citrate, dibasic, bbls lb. .77 - —
Ammonium dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate).
Ammonium fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Ammonium hydroxide (see Ammonia aqueous)
Ammonium hypophosphate, NF, 5-lb. bots. lb. 2.50 - —
Ammonium iodide, NF, dms., bots. lb. 4.26 - 4.38

Ammonium linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb. .50 - .55
Ammonium molybdate, CP, cryst., fib. dms., 15,000 lbs., works lb. 1.22 - —
fib. dms., 2,000-lb. contracts, works lb. 1.23 - —
single fib. dm., works lb. 1.24 - —
Ammonium nitrate, dom., fertilizer grade, 33.5% N, bgs., western works, frt. equald, base price ton.64.00 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms. lb. .17¼- —
Ammonium nitrate, imp. Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equald to $8 ton base price ton.64.00 - —
August discount ton 5.00 - —
western, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton.79.69 - —
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va. ton.48.00 - —
Ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms. lb. .28½- .30½
Ammonium pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.187.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse ton.273.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse ton.278.50 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder $10 per ton higher.
Ammonium persulfate, tech., dms., 10-ton lots or more works. lb. .15 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .20 - .23
Ammonium phosphate, coml., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —

Ammonium phosphate, dibasic, NF, V bbls., dms. lb. .46 - —
Tech, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —
Ammonium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .11¾- .13¼
Ammonium sulfamate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .19 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .20½- —
Ammonium sulfate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens, base price ton.32.00 - —
purif., dms., works lb. .10 - .10½
Syn., bulk, c.l., works ton.34.00 -42.00
Ammonium sulfide, liq., 40-44%, tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis ton.160.00 - —
Ammonium sulfocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Ammonium thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .26
Ammonium thioglycollate, coml., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Highly purif., cbys., 100% basis. lb. 1.70 - 1.96
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, di-basic bots lb.18.00 -28.00
dl-Amphetamine hydrochloride, di-basic, bots lb. 4.50 - 6.00
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, mono-basic, bots lb.18.00 -28.00
dl-Amphetamine phosphate bots lb. 4.50 - 6.00
d-Amphetamine phosphate, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb.14.50 - —
d-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms., 100-lbs. lots lb.16.50 - —
dl-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms., lb. 4.50 - 6.00

Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dist. from 125° to 150°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .18½- .19
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19½- .20
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - .16¼
Ex pentane, reg. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .16½- —
Amyl acetate, syn., oxo process, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .21¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .17¾- —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½- —
Amyl alcohol, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, refd.),
Amyl alcohol, ferment., refd., 128°-132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43 - —
refd., ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .45 - —
Ex-pentane, mixed amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .16 - —
primary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¾- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20¾- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .17¾- —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .16 - —
Amyl alcohol, 1-pentanol (syn. normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .41½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .42½- —
tanks, works lb. .39½- —
2-Pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Amyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms. lb. 1.75 - 2.20
Amyl salicylate, cns., dms. lb. .82 - 1.10
o-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .49½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50½- —
tanks, works lb. .47 - —
p-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l. works. lb. .26¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .27¾- —
Amyl n-butyrate, dms. lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Amyris oil, dms. lb. 1.25 - 1.55
Anethol, cns., dms. lb. 1.60 - —
Tech., dms. lb. 1.40 - —
Angelica root, dom., bls. lb. .60 - .65
Angelica root oil, bots. lb.120.00 -130.00
Angelica seed oil, bots. lb.120.00 -130.00
Aniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .23 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .20 - —
tankwagons, min. 2,000 gals. lb. .20½- —
Aniline oil (see Aniline).
Aniline salt, dms., c.l., truckloads, 20,000 lbs. min., frt. alld. lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
Anise oil, USP, dms. lb. 2.50 - 4.00
Anise seeds, Mexican, bgs. lb. .18 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .18 - —
Syrian, bgs. lb. .18 - —
Anise aldehyde, bots., dms. lb. 2.30 - 2.70
o-Anisidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .82 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .97 - —
Annatto seed, Ecuador/Dominican, whole, bgs. lb. .19½- .20
Indian lb. .16 - —
Anthracene, 80-95%, bbls., ton-lots, works lb. .83 - —
bbls., smaller lots, works lb. .95 - —
Anthranilic acid, 99%, 150-lb. dms., dlvd lb. 1.15 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., c.l., frt. alld lb. .83 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .86 - —
Electrical grade, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .91 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Antimony metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .33 - —
cs., c.l., mines lb. .33½- —
Antimony oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .27 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .28½- —
Antimony sulfide, approx. 65%, bgs., dlvd lb. .23 - .26
Antimony trichloride, anhyd., solid, pails, c.l., works lb. .41 - —
pails, l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., dms lb. .69½- .74¼
USP, powd., dms. lb. .74½- .75¼
Antipyrine, NF, 200-lb. bbls. lb. 3.50 - —
Apomorphine hydrochloride USP 25-oz. lots oz.35.60 - —
Apricot kernel oil USP, dms lb. .75 - .90
Arabic gum, amber, sorts, bgs. lb. .21 - .23
USP, powd., bbls. lb. .27 - .29
Areca nuts powd., bbls. lb. .13 - —
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tins oz. 4.50 - 6.00
l-Arginine monohydrochloride, dms., 1 kilo lots kilo.74.80 - —
Arnica flowers (true Montana), bls. lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Arsenic, crude (95%), bulk, c.l., works lb. .016 - —
bbls., c.l., works lb. .031 - —
Arsenic trioxide, USP, dms. lb. .48 - —
Arsenic, white, powd., bbls., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .06½- .07¼
Arsenous acid, tech (see Arsenic, white).
Arsenous acid, USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Arylid maroons, deep shades, bbls. lb. 3.70 - —
Light shades, bbls lb. 2.85 - —
Maroon shade, bbls lb. 3.70 - —
Asafetida, cn lb. .40 - —
Powd., bbls., dms lb. .85 - —
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, New York).
Asbestos, Canadian crude,
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.82.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.72.00 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.68.25 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.58.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.48.30 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.42.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.41.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.42.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.39.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.42.00 - —
Asbestos prices are in US funds; l.c.l. lots $4 per ton higher.
Ascorbic acid, USP, dms., 25-100 kilo lots kilo.10.00 - —
dms., 10-kilo lots kilo.10.35 - —
dms., 5-kilo lots kilo.10.75 - —
bots., 1-kilo lots kilo.12.00 - —
bots., 500-gram bots kilo.12.50 - —
Ash black (see Barium sulfide).
Asphalt, gilsonite, black jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton.40.00 - —
seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.35.00 - —
select, 350° F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.41.00 - —
270°-295° F. fusing pt., bgs. c.l., mines ton.40.00 - —

sure as the tide!



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Asphalt, manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06¼ - —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tank-wagon, refy gal. .09 - —
emulsion tanks tankwagon refy. gal. .09½ - —
steam-refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy. ton.21.00 - —
85-300 penetration, tanks, tank-wagon, refy ton.20.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acetylsalicylic Acid)
Atropine, NF, tins ..... oz. 4.00 - 4.50
Atropine sulfate, USP bots..... oz. 2.00 - 2.45

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. .65 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units. 50,000 units. .70 - —
Balm of Gilead buds dried bgs lb 1.35 - 1 45
Barberry root bark bgs ..... lb. .28 - .30
Barbital, NF 100-lb dms ..... lb 4.50 - —
Barbital sodium NF dms ..... lb 4.75 - —
Barium carbonate precip., bgs., c.l. works ton.106.50 - —
bgs. smaller lots works ton.121 50 - —
Barium chlorate, dms. works lb .32 - .41
Barium chloride, anhyd., bgs., c.l. works ton.176.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l. works ton 191.00 - —
NF, cryst, 100-lb. dms ... lb .22 - —
Tech., cryst, bgs. c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
bgs. l.c.l. works ..... 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
Barium chromate bgs. frt. equald. lb. .35 - —
Barium dioxide (see Barium peroxide)
Barium hydrate, cryst., bgs., c.l. t.l. frt equald ton.208.00 - —
bgs. l.c.l. t.l., frt. equald ton.218.00 - —
Barium monoxide (see Barium oxide).
Barium nitrate bbls. c.l. t.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
bbls., l.c.l. t.l., dlvd ..... lb. .17 - —
Barium oxide grd., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.275.00 - —
dms. l.c.l. t.l. frt. equald ton.285.00 - —
Barium peroxide dms. frt. equald.lb. .20 - —
Barium stearate ctns. c.l. frt. alld. lb. .41 - —
ctns., l.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .42 - .46
Barium sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe).
Barium sulfate X-ray dms lb. .15 - .15½
Barium sulfide dms., c.l., works.ton.95.00 - —
dms., l.c.l. works ..... ton.105 00 - —
Barytes, southern off-color, bgs. mines ton.25.00 - —
93-75% bgs. mines ton.25.00 - —
water-grd. paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis ton.55.00 - —
paper bgs., ex whse, New York ton.78.85 - —
Battery acid, cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E .... 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.45
Bauxite, bulk, mines..... ton. 7.00 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves)
Bay oil, NF Puerto Rican 50-55%, cns. lb. 2.10 - 3.00
Puerto Rican, 55-60%, cns . lb. 2.50 - 3.00
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms., lb. 1.95 - 2.40
Bayberry wax bgs ..... lb. .45 - .47
Beeswax, crude, African, bgs.... lb. .64 - .66
Brazilian, bgs ..... lb. .66 - fill
Central American bgs..... lb. .65 - .67
Chilean, bgs..... lb. .66 - .68
Refd., USP, bleached, white bricks, 100-lb. ctns. lb. .78 - .81
white, slabs, 100-lb. ctns.... lb. .76 - .79
yellow bricks, 100-lb. ctns.... lb. .71 - .74
yellow slabs, 100-lb. ctns..... lb. .69 - .72
Belladonna leaf, bls ..... lb. .35 - .37
Belladonna root, bls ..... lb. .45 - .50
Bentonite, dom. 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton.14.00 - —
Imp., Italian white, high gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton.84.00 - —
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse.ton.87.00 - —
low gel. bgs 5-ton lots, ex whse ton.82.35 - —
bgs. 1-ton lots ex whse.ton.85.35 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works... lb. .44 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms. ..... lb. .80 - .86
Tech., cbys., dms., t.l ..... lb. .43 - —
cbys., smaller lots ..... lb. .44 - —
Benzene, coaltar pure or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa ..... gal. .36 - —
Birmingham district..... gal. .36 - —
Chicago district ..... gal. .36 - —
Cleveland district..... gal. .36 - —
Geneva, Utah ..... gal. .36 - —
Johnstown, Pa..... gal. .36 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y..... gal. .36 - —
Lone Star, Tex..... gal. .36 - —
Lorain, Ohio ..... gal. .36 - —
Middletown, Ohio..... gal. .36 - —
Minnequa, Colo ..... gal. .36 - —
Philadelphia district..... gal. .36 - —
Pittsburgh district..... gal. .36 - —
Sparrows Point, Md..... gal. .36 - —
Syracuse, N. Y ..... gal. .36 - —
Terre Haute, Ind..... gal. .36 - —
Youngstown, Ohio..... gal. .36 - —
Benzene, petroleum, Houston, Tex., tanks gal. .36 - .38
Benzene hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
Benzene hexachloride, tech., high gamma, dms., c.l., dlvd. gamma unit-lb. .0075 - .008
dms., l.c.l., works gamma unit-lb. .009 - .0095
low gamma, dms., c.l., dlvd. gamma unit-lb. .0075 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .009 - —
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.19 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. 1.21 - —
Benzidine sulfate, tech., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.21 - —
Benzidine yellow, AAA, bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.20 - —
AAOT, bbls., dlvd ..... lb. 2.45 - —
Lightfast, bbls., dlvd..... lb. 3.25 - —
Benzocaine, dms..... lb. 3.48 - 3.50
Benzoic acid, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .44 - —
USP, bbls., dms. 100-lb. lots or more lb. .54 - —
Benzoin gum Sumatra cs..... lb. .33 - —

Benzol

Benzol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may now be found under Benzene.

Benzophenone, dms ..... lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Benzotriazole, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.25 - —
Benzotrichloride, cbys., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. equald. lb. .21 - —
cbys., smaller lots, frt. equald..lb. .23 - —

Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22 - —
cbys., l.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .23 - —
tank trucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —
Benzoyl peroxide, purif., fib. dms., 50 to 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .98 - 1.08
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms..lb. .63 - .79
Benzyl alcohol, NF, dms.....lb. .63 - .80
Tech., dms., dlvd. ..... lb. .47½ - .49
Benzyl benzoate, NF, f.f.c., 500-lb. dms lb. .75 - 1.13
Benzyl chloride, tech., cbys., dms., c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .22½ - .25½
cbys. dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .23½ - .25½
tank trucks, dlvd Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —

A 2½c. differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal cbys. in steel dms. prices are ½c. lower

Benzyl cinnamate, cns. ..... lb. 3.60 - 3.90
Benzyl dimethylamine, dms., works. lb 2.25 - —
Benzyl formate, cns. .....lb. 2.10 - —
Benzyl isoeugenol, cns. .....lb 9.85 - —
Benzyl propionate, bots. ..... lb 1.35 - 1.65
Benzyl salicylate, bots. ..... lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots ..... lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Benzylidine chloride, (see Benzal chloride).
Berberine bisulfate, cns. ..... lb.35.00 -36.25
Berberine hydrochloride, bots. lb.35.00 -36.25
Bergamot oil, nat. NF, Italian, cns. lb.12.50 -14.00
Betahydroxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).
Betaoxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).
Betaine, anhyd., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 3.00 - —
Betaine hydrochloride, 5,000-lb. lots, frt. alld..lb. 1.60 - —
Betaine monohydrate, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. 2.60 - —
Betagammapicoline (see b,g-Picoline).
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene).
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol).
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine).
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine)
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, tech.).
Biotin, cryst., bots .....gram.10.00 - —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Birchtar oil, crude, cns.....lb. 1.50 - 1.90
Rectified, cns. .....lb. 1.75 - —
Bismuth chloride, jars.....lb. 5.11 - —
Bismuth hydroxide dms.....lb. 4.65 - —
Bismuth metal, bxs., ton lots....lb. 2.25 - —
Bismuth nitrate, cryst., dms.....lb. 2.10 - 2.17
Bismuth oxide, anhyd., dms.....lb. 4.47 - 5.05
Bismuth oxychloride, dms. .....lb. 4.37 - 4.42
Bismuth subcarbonate, USP, dms lb. 3.20 - —
Bismuth subgallate, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.15 - —
Bismuth subiodide, fib. dms..... lb. 5.37 - —
Bismuth subnitrate, NF, dms.... lb. 2.65 - —
Bismuth subsalicylate, USP, dms. lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.22 - —
Bisphenol-A, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .29¾ - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .30¾ - —

Blackberry root bark, bls.....lb. .45 - —
Black haw root bark, bls.....lb. .63 - .65
Black haw tree bark, bls.....lb. .45 - .50

Black Pigments

Black pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Black, acetylene, may be found in the A's under Acetylene black.

Blanc fixe, direct process, bgs., c.l., works ton.110.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... ton.120.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., New York whse ton.155.00 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia, unit-ton. 5.25 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammonia, bgs., Chicago, unit-ton. 6.00 - —
Blood, dried, soluble, bgs., c.l lb. .13 - .14
bgs., t.l..... lb. .15 - .17
bgs., l.t.l..... lb. .15½ - .35¼
Bloodroot, bls ..... lb. .48 - .50

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- Reaction medium and solvent
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- Acetylating agent
- Dehydrating agent in nitration and sulfonation reactions, etc.

propionic acid
- Ca or Na salt used as bread mold inhibitor
- Raw material for herbicides

n-butyric acid
- For the preparation of butyric esters useful in formulating perfumes and flavorings

n-butyric anhydride
- Acylating agent
- Intermediate

isobutyric acid
- As a starting point for the synthesis of plasticizers, perfume materials and lacquer solvents

isobutyric anhydride
- For the preparation of aromatic esters for perfumes

2-ethyl hexoic acid
- Pb, Mn and Co salts are used as oil paint driers
- Zn and Na salts are used as emulsifying and dispersing agents

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Blue Dyes—Caffeine

Blue Pigments

Blue pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Blue, ultramarine, may be found in the U's under Ultramarine blue.

Blue dyes (see Dyes)
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulfate)
Bois de rose oil, dms ..... lb. 2.90 - 3.85
Mexican (Rose wood oil)
BON acid maroons pure, bbls lb. 1.75 - —
Resinated bbls lb 1.50 - —
Bone black, dms. l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .17 .23¼
Pacific coast bone black prices 2c per lb higher
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E ton.62.50 - —
Bone oil, dms. works lb. .65 .70
Bone phosphate, defluorinated of lime (see Defluorinated phosphate).
Bone phosphate, precip. (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic)
Borax, tech anhyd 99% bgs. c.l., works ton.83.00 - —
bgs., ton lots ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.137.25 - —
Tech., anhyd., 99½%, bgs., smaller lots, same basis.ton.142.25 - —
bulk, c.l. works ton.74.00 - —
Tech. cryst. 99½% bgs., c.l., works ton.71.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.125.25 - —
bgs. smaller lots, same basis ton.130.25 - —
gran. decahydrate 99½%, bgs., c.l. works ton.45.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.99.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis ton.104.25 - —
bulk c.l., works ton.38.50 - —
gran., pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.60.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.114.25 - —
bgs. smaller lots, same basis ton.119.25 - —
bulk, c.l. works ton.53.50 - —
powd., 99½%, bgs., c.l. works. ton.50.00 - —
bgs., ton lots ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.104.25 - —
smaller lots same basis ton.109.25 - —
USP borax $15 per ton higher
Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. pt lb. .18 - .24
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .26
Boric acid, tech. 99.9% cryst., bgs., c.l. works ton.129.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.184.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots same basis. ton.189.25 - —
dms., c.l. works ton.153.50 -173.50
dms., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.208.75 -228.75
dms. smaller lots same basis. ton.213.75 -233.75
99.9% gran. bgs. c.l., works.ton.104.00 —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.159.25 - —
bgs. smaller lots same basis. ton.164.25 - —
dms. c.l. works ton.128.50 -148.50
dms., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago ton.183.75 -203.75
dms., smaller lots same basis. ton.188.75 -208.75
bulk, c.l., works ton.98.00 - —
99.9%, powd., bgs., c.l., works. ton.109.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.159.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots. same basis. ton.164.25 - —
dms., c.l. works ton.133.50 -153.50
dms., ton lots, ex whse., New York or Chicago ton.188.75 -208.75
dms., smaller lots, same basis. ton.193.75 -213.75
USP boric acid $25 per ton higher.
Borneol, cns. ..... lb. 2.75 - —
Boron trichloride, CP, 1,800-lb. cyls., works lb. 1.25 - —
100-lb. cyls., works ..... lb. 1.70 - —
Boron trifluoride gas, cyls, truckload, works lb. .62 - —
cyls., t.t.l., works lb. .70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract).
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Broenner's acid, bbls ..... lb 1.76 - —
Bromine, purif. cs. c.l., t.l., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .32 - —
cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34 - .39
ret. dms. c.l. t.l. dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .31 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - .34
tanks, same basis lb. .22½ - —
Bromochloromethane dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .48 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .47 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, 100-lb chys lb 1.80 1.90
Bromstyrol bots. ..... lb. 5.70 - —
Brucine sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .15 - .20
Brucine, cns. 100-oz. lots ..... oz. .15 - .20
Buchu leaves, bls ..... lb 1.30 - —

Brown Pigments

Brown pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Brown, iron oxide, may be found in the I's under Iron oxide brown.

Butadiene, refd. cyls. c.l., refy lb .21 - —
cyls., l.c.l., refy lb .22 - —
tanks, contract refy. ..... lb 14¾ - .15
Butane, industr., tanks, group 3 gal. .04 - —
n-Butyl acetate, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .14½ - —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .14½ - —
sec-Butyl acetate, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .14¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .15¾ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .12¼ - —
Butyl alcohol, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .18 - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .14½ - —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .14½ - —
sec-Synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .12½ - —
tert-Synthetic, dms., c.l., frt alld, dlvd. E lb. .14¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .15¾ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .12¼ - —
Butyl aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).
Butyl chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .37½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .38¼ - —
n-Butyl ether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .35¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .36 - —
tanks, works ..... lb .33¼ - —
Butyl lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .42½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Butyl laurate, dms., works ..... lb. .37½ - —
Butyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .55½ - —
Butyl oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
Butyl phenylacetate, dms ..... lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Butyl phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Butyl stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E. of Mississippi..... lb. .25¾ - .26
dms., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .26¾ - —
Butylamine (see Mono-, Di- and Tributylamine).
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works.. lb. .53 - —
dms., l.c.l., works..... lb. .56 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .54 - —
Butylated hydroxytoluene (see 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol).
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .27½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .28½ - —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .18½ - —
Butyric acid, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .34 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .34½ - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .32½ - —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium CP red, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 6.30 - —
Light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 5.90 - —
Medium shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 5.30 - —
Medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.90 - —
Orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.35 - —
Cadmium CP yellow, all snades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. 2.85 - —
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb. fib. dms lb. 6.75 - 7.00
Cadmium metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd lb. 1.70 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone orange, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.70 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone red, dark shade, bbls., same basis.lb. 2.30 - —
Light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.85 - —
Medium shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 2.15 - —
Medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.00 - —
Maroon shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 2.45 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone orange, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 2.00 - —
Light shade, bbls., same basis.lb. 1.80 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone red, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 2.93 - —
Light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.65 - —
Maroon shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 3.18 - —
Dark maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.27 - —
Medium shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 2.54 - —
Medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.23 - —
Orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.82 - —
Orange shade, bbls. same basis. lb. 1.66 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.15 - —
Caffeine, NF, citrated, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.70 - —
USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more..lb. 2.50 - —
cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more..lb. 2.33 - —

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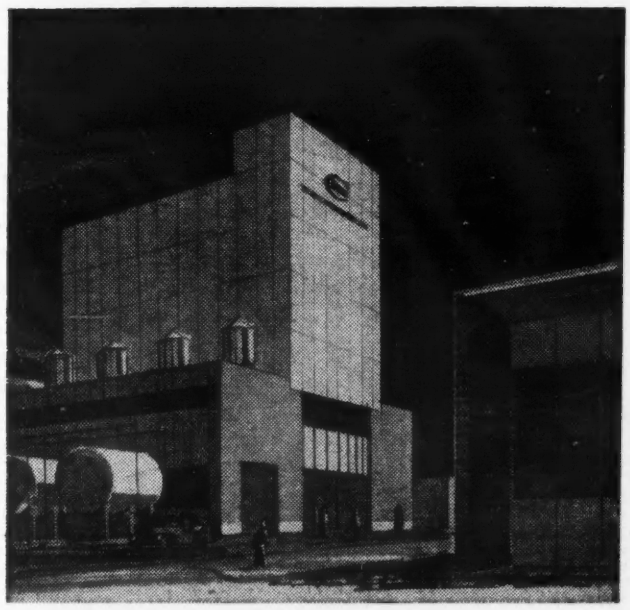

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PRODUCT	Formula	Atomic No
Scandium	Sc	21
Scandium Oxide	Sc_2O_3	
Yttrium	Y	39
Yttrium Oxide	Y_2O_3	
Lanthanum	La	57
Lanthanum Oxide	La_2O_3	
Cerium	Ce	58
Cerium Oxide	CeO_2	
Praseodymium	Pr	59
Praseodymium Oxide	Pr_6O_{11}	
Neodymium	Nd	60
Neodymium Oxide	Nd_2O_3	
Samarium	Sm	62
Samarium Oxide	Sm_2O_3	
Europium	Eu	63
Europium Oxide	Eu_2O_3	
Gadolinium	Gd	64
Gadolinium Oxide	Gd_2O_3	
Terbium	Tb	65
Terbium Oxide	Tb_4O_7	
Dysprosium	Dy	66
Dysprosium Oxide	Dy_2O_3	
Holmium	Ho	67
Holmium Oxide	Ho_2O_3	
Erbium	Er	68
Erbium Oxide	Er_2O_3	
Thulium	Tm	69
Thulium Oxide	Tm_2O_3	
Ytterbium	Yb	70
Ytterbium Oxide	Yb_2O_3	
Lutetium	Lu	71
Lutetium Oxide	Lu_2O_3	
Thorium	Th	90
Thorium Oxide	ThO_2	

NOTES: (1) Index of Refraction — Cerium 2.33-2.35, Thorium 2.20 (lg), (2) Dielectric Constant — Cerium 7.0, Thorium 10.6, (3) Linear Elasticity Modulus — Lanthanum 3.820 Kg/mm²

Caffeine, USP, syn., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more, lb. 2.50 - —
cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.33 - —
West coast prices 3c. per pound higher.
Caleput oil, native, cns. lb. 1.75 - 3.30
Redist., USP, cns. lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Calamine, USP, dms. lb. 34 —
Calamus oil, bots. lb. 12.00 - 20.00
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 1-kilo lots, works gram. .60 - —
Vials, 25 to 100 gram lots, works gram. .65 - —
Calciterol, in edible oil (see Viosterol).
Calcium p-aminosalicylate trihydrate, fib. dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb 4.00 - —
Calcium arsenate, dealers, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .09 - .09½
bgs., l.c.l. same basis lb. .10 - .10½
Calcium bromide NF, 100 lbs or more lb. .97 - —
Calcium carbide, standard generator size, 600-lb. dms., c.l., dlvd ton. 149.00 - —
Calcium carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l. works ton. 10 50 - —
chalk whiting, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 32.00 - 34.00
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton. 30.00 - —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton. 17.00 - 18.00
Calcium carbonate, precip., dense, bgs., c.l., works ton. 32.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 42.50 - —
medium, bgs., c.l., works ton. 38.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 48.00 - —

Calcium carbonate, precip., surface treated bgs., c.l., works. ton. 37.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 47.50 —
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works ton. 110.00 - 160.00
bgs. l.c.l., works ton. 120.00 - 175.00
Calcium chloride, flake, 77-80%, paper bgs. c.l., works, frt. equald ton. 31.00 —
Gran., purit., dms. lb .27 - —
Calcium chloride, liquor, 40%, tanks, frt. equald ton. 12 50 - —
Pellets, bgs., c.l. works ton. 37 80 - —
Calcium chloride, powd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 37.00 - —
Solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt equald ton. 29 50 - —
dms. l.c.l., works, frt. equald ton. 36 00 - 73.00
USP, gran. dms lb .32 —
Calcium chromate bgs., frt equald, lb. .29½ .30
Calcium cyanide dms., c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .20 —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .24 - .55
Calcium cyclamate, 100-lb dms lb 2.95 —
Calcium gluconate, AA, bbls. dms lb. .74 .76
USP, bbls. dms lb. .67 .69
Calcium hydride, lump, dms., works lb. 2.20 3.00
Calcium hypochlorite, high test, 45 lb cs., dlvd E of Rockies cs. 22.95 - 25.10
100-lb. dms., same basis dm 30 80 - 34.50
Calcium hypophosphite, dms., 1,000-lb lots lb 1.28 —
Calcium iodide, jars lb 4.52 —
Calcium lactate, NF, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .36 .40
smaller lots, works lb. .41 .48
Calcium mandelate, USP, dms., works lb 2.10 2 25

Calcium naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca., dms., frt equald lb. .27¼ —
Calcium pantothenate, dms., bots., frt. adjusted gram. .045 - —
Calcium para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-aminosalicylate).
Calcium phenolsulfonate, dms lb. .74 - —
Calcium phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l. frt equald 100 lbs 7.75 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt equald 100 lbs 8.50 - —
Feed grade, 18½% P, bgs. c.l., t.l., frt equald ton 79 55 - 83 25
bgs., l.c.l., frt equald ton. 89.55 - 93 25
19% P, c.l., works, Tex. Cit ton 76.00 —
21% P, bgs. c.l., t.l., frt equald ton. 94.50 —
bgs., l.c.l., frt equald ton 99.50 - 104.50
Monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb lots, frt equald 100 lbs 7.20 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs 7 70 - —
Tribasic, NF, precip., bgs., c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs 9.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt equald 100 lbs. 10 50 - —
Calcium phytate, bgs works lb .50 - —
Calcium resinate, precip., dms. ton lots, frt. alld., works lb. .33 - —
Calcium silicate, hydrated, bgs c.l., works lb. 06 —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06½ - —
Calcium silicate, paint grade (see Wollastonite).
Calcium stearate, ctns., c.l. lb 39 —
ctns., l.c.l. lb 40 44
Calcium sulfate (see Gypsum)

Calomel, NF X, powd., dms lb. 5.42 - —
Camphene, 46° m.p. dms incl., c.l., works lb. .15 —
dms incl., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½ —
tanks, same basis lb. 12½ —
Camphene, chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene)
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb 3.68 3 70
Nat., USP, powd. cs., 100-lb lots. lb. .60 .65
tablets, 1-oz., ½ oz cs lb. 83 90
Syn., tech., 1 bbl or more lb. .48 —
Syn., USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb lots lb. .59 - —
bbls., 1,000-lb lots lb .60 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb .61 - —
tablets, ctns., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .85 - —
ctns., 500-lb lots lb. .86 - —
ctns. smaller lots lb. .87 - —
Camphor oil, sassafrassy, dms. lb. .26 .35
White, dms lb. 29 —
Cananga oil, native, cns lb. 7.60 - 7.85
Rectified, cns lb. 9.55 - 12.65
Candelilla wax, crude, bgs. lb. .53 - .55
Refd., bgs lb. .61 - .62
Powdered Candelilla wax, 20 to 100 mesh, 8c. higher.
Cantharides, Chinese, cs. lb. 2.00 2.05
powd., bxs lb. 2.25 2.30
Russian, bgs lb. 4.00 4.05
powd. bxs lb. 4.35 4.40
Caprie acid, dms. lb. .27 - .29
tanks lb. .25 —
Caprvl alcohol, 85% dms., c.l., and t.l., works lb. .19 —
dms., t.l.t. same basis lb. .19½ - —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .16½ - —
Sec., 92-99% dms. c.l. lb. .22 - —
dms. l.c.l. lb. .23 - —
tanks lb. .19½ - —
Caprylic acid, dms. lb. .27 - .29
tanks lb. .25 - —
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Capsicum oil (see Capsicum oleoresin)
Capsicum, oleoresin, NF, from dom. pepper, dms. lb. 4.75 - 5.25
NF, from African pepper, dms lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs lb. .10½ - .11
Caraway oil, NF, cns lb. 3.10 - 3.40
Carbazole, 97% bbls. ton lots, works lb. 1.05 —
Carbon black, channel, rubber beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07 —
bgs. c.l. works lb. .074 —
bgs., l.c.l. works lb. .1225 —
Furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .10 —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works, lb. .0750 —
bgs. c.l. works lb. .0790 —
bgs., l.c.l. dlvd or whse lb. .122 125
high modulus, bgs. c.l., works, lb. .0550 —
ctns. l.c.l., whse lb. .0950 —
semi-reinforcing, bgs. c.l., works, lb. .0450 —
bgs. ctns. l.c.l. whse lb. .0850 —
Pigment, high color, beads, ctns., c.l., works lb. .72 —
ctns. l.c.l., dlvd or whse. lb. .78 —
medium color, uncompressed, bgs. c.l. works lb. .12 —
bgs. l.c.l. dlvd or whse lb. .19 —
Carbon dioxide, indust., wholesale, bulk, dlvd. Metropolitan area ton. 73.00 - 115.00
cyls., works lb. .08 .09
Solid, wholesale works lb. .035 .040
Carbon disulfide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald to competitive points lb. .07 —
55-gal. dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .08½ .09
5-gal. dms. 30 dms. to c.l., same basis lb. .13 —
5-gal. dms., less than 30 dms., same basis lb. .16 —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .0545 —
Carbon tetrachloride, CP, consumers, dms. c.l. frt. alld lb. .12¾ —
l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .15¼ —
Tech., consumers, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .11¾ —
dms. l.c.l. t.l. frt. alld lb. .14¼ —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .10¾ 11¼
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal, NF, dms. 100-lb lots, works lb 4.00 4.25
dms. smaller lots works lb 4 10 4 75
Cardamom oil, NF, bots. lb. 45.00 - 50.00
Cardamom seed, bleached, "A" lb. 3.00 - —
Bleached, "B" lb. 2.85 - —
Decorticated, Ceylon, cs lb 3.00 —
Guatemalan, cs. lb 2.80 —
Green, Alleppey, bgs lb. 2.20 - —
Ceylon, bgs lb. 2.20 - —
Carmine, No 40, NF, bulk, 100-lb lots or more, dlvd lb. 16.80 —
bulk, smaller lots, dlvd lb. 16.90 - 17 30
Carnauba wax, chalky, bgs., ton lots lb. .68 - .69
North country, No 2, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .78 - .80
refd., pure, ton lots lb. .92 - .94
North country, No 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .70 - .72
Ceara, refd. pure, bgs. ton lots, lb. .80 - .82
Parnahyba, crude, bgs. ton lots, lb. .71 - .73
Parnahyba, refd. pure, bgs. ton lots lb. .80 - .82
Yellow, No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.37 1.39
Parnahyba, bgs. ton lots lb. 1.39 1.41
Powdered carnauba wax, 20 to 100 mesh, 8c. higher.
Carotene, tech, 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins, 5-10 kilo lots, dlvd gram. .293 - —
Carotene, tech., in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., dms., works, million units. .12 - —
USP, microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram., dms., dlvd million units .21 - —
b-Carotene, in vegetable oil, 400,000 A units per gram, cns. gram. .084 —
Pure, cryst., 1,600,000 to 1,670,000 A units per gram, cns. gram .35 —
Carvol, bots. lb. 7.30 - —
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .35 .36
New crop, bulk lb. .31 .32
Casein, dom. edible, acid precip., 30 mesh, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .56 —
Dom. edible acid precip. 80 mesh bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .64 —
Imp. acid-precip grd Argentine, bgs., c.l., duty paid lb. .21¾ - .22
New Zealand, duty paid lb. .25¼ - .25⅛
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J lb. .22 —
dms. ton lots, same basis lb. .23 —
dms. dm lots, same basis lb. .25 —

00 NORTH HAWTHORNE STREET • CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE

PROPERTIES OF RARE EARTHS AND THORIUM

ta	Density	M.P. °C	B.P. °C	Oxide States	Ionic Radius	Normal Color	Δ H. VAP. (Kcal/mole)	Δ H. FUS. (Kcal/mole)	Crystal Stru.	Trans. Temp. °C	Brinnel Hardness	Compressibility ($Cm^2/Kg \times 10^6$)	Neutron Absorption Cross-Sect. (Barns)	Electric Resist. (Microhm—cm. 25°C)
0	3.016	1550-1600	2477	III			73	3.8	h. c. p.				22	
0	3.86				1.51	White								
2	4.472	1552	3027	III			80	4.1	h. c. p.			2.96	1.38	
4	4.8-5.0	2410			1.06	White			Cubic					
2	6.162	920	4242	III			81	2.4	Hex f. c. c.	300-350 868	37	4.06	8.9	56.8
3	6.51	2315			1.22	White			Hex					
3	6.768	804	2927	III, IV			79	2.2	f. c. c.	754	28	3.87	.70	75.3
	7.3	2600			1.18	White			Cubic					
2	6.769	935	3017	III,(IV)			79	2.4	Hex	798	25	3.67	11.2	68.0
5					1.16	Black			Cubic					
7	7.007	1024	3177	III			69	2.6	Hex	868		3.19	46	64.3
5	7.24				1.15	Lt. Blue			Hex					
5	7.540	1052	1627	(II), III			46	2.6	Rhom	917		3.71	5500	
7	7.43				1.13	Off-White			Cubic					
0	5.168	<900	1427	(II), III			40	2.5	b. c. c.				4600	
0	7.42				1.13	White			Cubic					
6	7.868	1350	2727	III			72	3.7	h. c. p.			2.58	46000	
5	7.407				1.11	Yellowish Brown			Cubic					
3	8.253	1360	2527	III,(IV)			70	3.9	h. c. p.	1310			44	
7					1.09	Dk. Brown			Cubic					
1	8.556	>1400	2327	III			67	4.1	h. c. p.			2.74	1100	
0	7.81				1.07	White			Cubic					
4	8.799	1500	2327	III			67	4.1	h. c. p.			2.66	64	
0					1.05	Lt. Yellow			Cubic					
7	9.058	1500-1550	2627	III			70	4.1	h. c. p.			2.63	166	
5	8.640				1.04	Rose-red			Cubic					
4	9.318	1550-1600	2127	III			56	4.4	h. c. p.			2.72	118	
0	8.6				1.04	Greenish White			Cubic					
4	6.959	824	1527	(II), III			40	2.2	f. c. c.					
	9.2				1.00	White			Cubic	798		8.00	36	
9	9.849	1650-1750	1927	III			59	4.6	h. c. p.			2.32	108	
0					0.99	White			Cubic					
5	11.2	1845	4500	IV					f. c. c.	225	75-80 VPN		7	18.6(20°C)
2	10.03	3050	4400		1.80-1.82	White			Cubic					

REFERENCES: (1) C. J. Gorter, Progress in Low Temp. Physics, North Holland Pub. Co., Amsterdam, 2, 370-371 (1957), (2) Donald J. Hughes and John A. Harvey, Neutron Cross Sections, Brookhaven National Lab. (1955), (3) F. H. Spedding, A. H. Daane and K. W. Herrmann, J. Metals, 9, 895 (1957). For general bibliography see Reference No. 1.

The above data have been compiled from the literature and are believed to be the most accurate available. Heavy Minerals Co. can assume no responsibility, however, for any errors in the data or the compilation.

Cassella Acid—Chrome Orange

Cassella acid, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.44 - 1.75
Cassia, Batavia, "A," bls. lb. .19½- —
"B" lb. .18 - —
"C" lb. .17 - —
Korintje "A" lb. .19 - .19¼
"B" lb. .18 - .18½
"C" lb. .17 - —
Cassia oil (see Cinnamon leaf oil, USP).
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazil. ton 157.00 -160.00
Castor oil, dom. blown dms., c.l. lb. .29 —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .30 - —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l. lb. .3060- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .3160- —
tanks lb. .2860- —
dehydrated, unbodied, dms., c.l lb. .2910- —
dms., l.c.l lb. .3010- —
tanks lb. .2900- —
hydrogenated bgs., ton lots lb. .3375- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .3575- —
No. 1, dms., c.l lb. .2550- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2650- —
tanks lb. .2350- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l lb. .2475- —
dms., l.c.l lb. .2575- —
tanks lb. .2275- —
Refd. and deodorized, dms., c.l., lb. .3000- —
dms., l.c.l lb. .3100- —
USP, dms., c.l. lb. .2700- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2800- —
tanks lb. .2500- —
Imp., No. 1, Brazilian, tanks lb. .21¼- —

Castor oil, sulfonated, 50%, dms., works lb. .15¼- .15½
75%, dms., works lb. .20 - .20½
Castor oil acids, dehydrated, dms. lb. .44¼- .46¼
split, dms lb. .37¼- 38¼
Castor pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton 45.50 Nom.
Castoreum, nat., cns. lb. 5.25 -30.00
Syn., cns. lb 9.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works lb. 2.17½- —
Resub., dms., works lb. 4.29½- —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls. lb. .75 - —
Caustic potash (see Potash, caustic).
Caustic soda (see Soda, caustic).
Cedarleaf oil, USP, XIII, cns., dms. lb. 3.25 - 4.25
Cedarwood oil, cns., dms. lb. .60 - .85
Celery seed, French, bgs. lb. .27 - —
Indian, bgs lb. .24 - —
Celery seed oil, bots. lb. 15.25 - —
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., bgs., ctns., 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd E lb. .35 - .45
Cellulose acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 .555
27% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd., E lb. .595 - .605
38% butyryl content, bgs. dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
50% butyryl content, bgs. dlvd. E lb. .585 - .595
50% butyryl content, half-second, bgs., dlvd E lb. .545 - .555

Cellulose gum, pure, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb. lots or more, works, frt. alld lb. .55 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, lb. .57 - —
Cerium chloride, 48% dms., dlvd lb. .30 - —
Cerium hydrate, 74% CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.44 - —
77% CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.74 - —
Cerium oxalate (see Rare earth oxalate).
Cerium oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 1.85 - 1.98
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd lb. 2.03 - 2.23
Cetyl alcohol, extra fib. cns., 500-lb. lots or more lb. .65 - .72
NF, fib cns., 140-lb. lots or more. lb. .48 - —
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, bls lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Roman, cs. lb. 3.50 - —
Chamomile oil, blue Hungarian, bots. lb. 275.00 - —
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib dms., c.l. works lb. .25 - .32
fib. dms., 5-ton lots, works lb. .26½- .32½
fib. dms., smaller lots, works, lb. .27 - .50
Charcoal, black (see Charcoal, activated).
Charcoal, bone (see Bone, black).
Charcoal, hardwood, bulk, lump, c.l., f.o.b. plant ton 53.00 - —
briquets, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant ton 78.00 -80.00
5-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton 106.00 - —
10-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton 96.00 - —
25 lb. paper bags, c.l., f.o.b. plant ton 87.00 - —

Charcoal, hardwood, briquets, 40-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton 84.00 - —
Pinewood, gran. bgs., c.l., works, South ton 57.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, South ton 57.00 -67.00
Pinewood, lump, bgs., c.l., works, South ton 53.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, South ton 56.50 -71.00
bulk, c.l., works, South ton 38.00 - —
bulk, l.c.l., works, South ton 41.00 - —
Chenopodium oil, NF, cns. lb. 4.50 - 5.50
Chestnut extract, imp., solid, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, plus duty lb. .08½- —
powd., 70% tannin, bgs., ex dock, plus duty lb. .0959- —
Chicago acid, paste, bbls., frt. alld. lb. 3.21 — —
Chinawood oil (see Tung oil).
Chloral, tech., 94% min. dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works lb. .21 — —
Chloral hydrate, USP, jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.00 - —
jars, 500-lb. lots lb 1.03 - —
jars, 100 lb. lots or less lb 1.05 - —
Chloramine T, NF, bbls., works lb .75 1.00
Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .65 — —
dms., l.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt alld lb. .66 - —
Clarit., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .69 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .70 — —
Chlorinated paraffin, 40%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
dms., l.c.l., 10 dms. or more, same basis lb. .17¼- —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l. 10 dms. or more, same basis lb. .19½- —
Chlorinated rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
ctns., l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works. lb. .70 - —
ctns., l.c.l., works lb. .71 - —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .10¼- —
cyls., l.c.l., Metropolitan area lb. .11¾- .13
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
tanks, multiple units, 3 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
tanks, multiple units, 2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
tanks, multiple units, 1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
Chloroacetic acid, mono, flake, 99%, dms., c.l lb. .23½- .25¼
dms., l.c.l. lb. .24½- —
tech., flake, 96-97%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .20 - —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls. lb. 1.45 - —
m-Chloroaniline, dms., min. 10,000 lbs., or over, frt. alld lb. .75 - —
dms., less than 10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .80 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .73 - —
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .54 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .79 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.l., works, dlvd. to N.Y. Metropolitan area lb. 1.05 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. 1.20 - —
dms., 500 to 1,500 lbs., same basis. lb. 2.00 - —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works, dlvd. to N. Y. Metropolitan area lb. 1.95 - —
o-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib. dms., t.l., works lb. 1.10 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. 1.25 - —
p-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib. dms., 2,000-lbs. or more, works. lb. 2.25 - —
fib. dms., less than 2,000-lbs., same basis lb. 2.30 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
USP, dms. lb. .30 - —
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .81 - —
Powd., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .86 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd., dlvd. E lb. .80 - —
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
Chloropicrin, comi., bots. lb. 1.50 - —
Comi., cyls., 180 lbs., frt. alld lb. .95 - —
cyls., 100 lbs., same basis lb. .97 - —
cyls., 25 lbs., same basis lb. 1.22 - —
Chlorosulfonic acid, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0465- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .0515- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .0415- —
Chlorosulfonic acid, in stainless steel dms. ½c. per lb. higher.
Choline bitartrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 - 3.00
Choline chloride, fib. dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 - 3.00
Choline dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 - 3.00
Chrome green, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content 1 to 15%, bbls., N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minn., Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .40 - .42
blue content 16-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .40 - .42
blue content 31-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .41 - .43
blue content 45-49%, bbls., same basis lb. .44 - .46
Reduced color, 25% lb. .19 - .20
Chrome green prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. at the following points, except as noted:—Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Jospeh; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Chrome orange, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tennessee and N. C., E. of Miss. R., include Davenport, Tenn., and E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .35 - —
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., El Paso, Tex., 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

How gleaming aluminum buildings rise from red mud

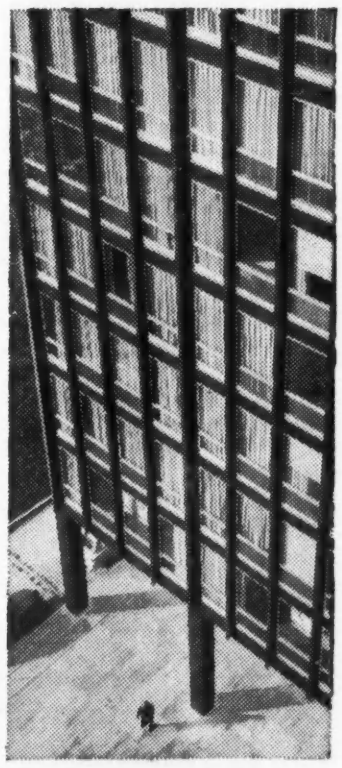
From Babel onward, men have held the vision of ever brighter, ever lighter towers soaring to the sky. Modern metals provided practical substance for the old dreams . . . look around at what's come true so recently.

High on any list of today's versatile, economical building materials you find aluminum and its alloys. Plate, sheet, rolled forms, extruded sections, tubing, wire, rod—forged, stamped, spun—this wondrous metal answers architects' aspirations, fabricators' requirements and users' needs.

With aluminum, as is so often true, the basic raw material is found in nature wildly mixed with other mineral compounds. Bauxite must be carefully purified to provide alumina, the effective starting point for aluminum. Here again, we're happy to report, major producers turn to Columbia-Southern.

Finely ground bauxite is digested with an alkaline solution, under pressure and heat. Treatment with the alkali separates bauxite into sodium aluminate (just several short steps this side of alumina) and a sludge of impurities called "red mud." No other chemical product known effects this necessary and delicate process so well, so economically as soda ash.

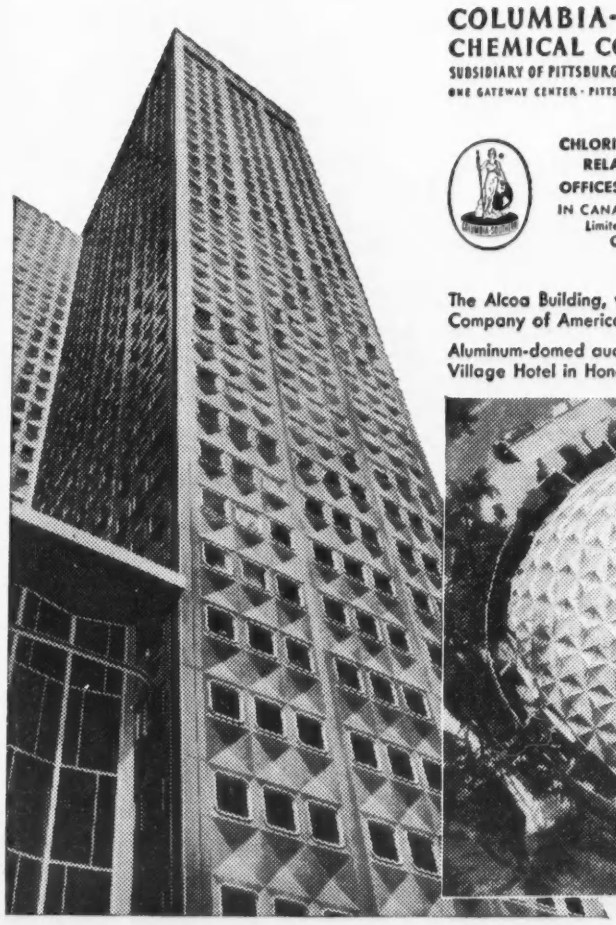
Columbia-Southern supplies soda ash to hundreds of producers of non-aluminum goods, too. A personal talk, call or wire can bring tank cars of chlorine, soda ash or other basic alkalies and specialty products to your siding with a speed that will probably amaze your own Traffic Department. Why not contact Columbia-Southern today, while the thought's still fresh?



900 Esplanade Apartments, Chicago—a new concept in multi-story exteriors making extensive use of aluminum supplied by Reynolds Metals Company. Architect: Ludwig Mies van der Rohe

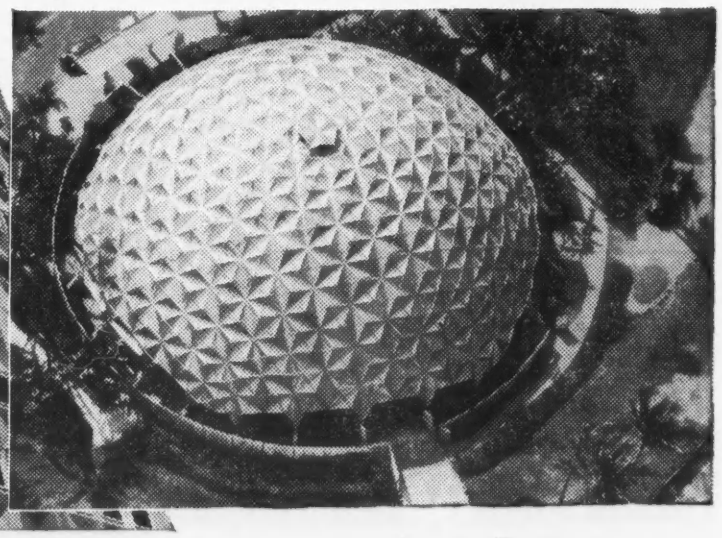
COLUMBIA-SOUTHERN CHEMICAL CORPORATION
SUBSIDIARY OF PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY
ONE GATEWAY CENTER · PITTSBURGH 22 · PENNSYLVANIA

CHLORINE, ALKALIES AND RELATED CHEMICALS
OFFICES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES
IN CANADA: Standard Chemical Limited and its Commercial Chemicals Division



The Alcoa Building, world's first aluminum skyscraper, headquarters of the Aluminum Company of America, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Architects: Harrison & Abramowitz.

Aluminum-domed auditorium, first structure of its kind to be built, graces the Hawaiian Village Hotel in Honolulu. Designed by Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corporation.



Chrome yellow, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn., and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island lb. .35 - —

Chrome yellow price are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala. Fla., Ga., La., (Shreveport 1½c. higher); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn.; Dallas, Tex., 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex. 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex. 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher; Dlvd. Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chromic acid, 99¾% dms. c.l., works frt. equald lb. .29½- —
cbys., l.c.l. dlvd New York Metropolitan area lb. .30 - .31

Chromic acid, NF (see Chromium trioxide)

Chromium acetate, soln. 7½%, bbls. works lb. .09½- —
cbys., works lb. .11¼- —

Chromium fluoride, bbls. works lb. .51 .52

Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., fib dms. c.l. frt. alld lb. 1.20 —
Pure, bgs. c.l. frt alld lb. .44¾- —
bgs. l.c.l. same basis lb. .45½- —

Chromium trioxide NF bots lb. 1.15 —

Cinchona bark NF red broken, bgs. lb .35 - .40
NF yellow broken bgs lb. .35 - .40

Cinnamic acid refd. bots lb. 2.50 - 3.50

Cinnamic alcohol bots lb. 2.15 - 2.75

Cinnamic aldehyde dms lb. .95 1.25

Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bgs. lb. 1.02 - —
Ceylon, "0000," bgs., afloat lb. 1.25 - —

Cinnamon bark oil bots lb.36.00 -70.00

Cinnamon leaf oil, crude, dms lb 1.60 2.00
USP (Cassia) cns. dms lb.10.25 -10.90

Citral, bots., cns lb. 4.40 - 5.70

Citric acid USP anhyd., fine gran., bgs. dms. c.l lb. .29½- .30
bgs. dms. 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .30 .30½
bgs., dms. smaller lots lb. .30½- .31
hydrous, fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l lb. .27½- .28
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .28 - .28½
bgs., dms. smaller lots lb. .29 - .29½
Powdered citric acid ½c. higher

Citronella oil, Ceylon, cns., dms lb. .70 - 1.25
Java, cns. lb. 1.25 - —
Java-type, cns lb. .90 - 1.05

Citronellal, bots., dms, lb. 3.00 - 3.50

Citronellol, bots., dms. lb. 3.60 - 3.90

Civet, artif. bots lb.13.75 -15.00
Nat., bots. oz 8.50 -15.00

Clay, ball, dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l. Tenn ton.19.50 - —
crushed shed moisture, bulk, c.l., Tenn ton.10.00 - —
purif., bgs., c.l. Tenn ton.20.50 - —
Imp., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atl port long-ton.42.00 -45.00
lump, bulk, Atl port long-ton.27.00 -30.20

Clay, China, dom., dry-grd., air floated, 99%, 325 mesh, Georgia, bgs. c.l., works.ton.10.00 - —
Georgia, bgs., l.c.l., works, ton.15.50 - —
300 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton.13.50 -14.50
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ton.35.00 -36.00
Imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Philadelphia, Portland Me long ton.20.00 -35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock net ton.50.00 —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse net ton.60.00 -65.00

Cleve's acid, mixed, bbls lb 1.05 —

Clove, Madagascar, bgs. lb. .44½- —
Zanzibar, bgs lb. .49 - —

Clove bud oil, USP, cns., dms. lb. 2.70 - 2.95

Clove leaf oil, crude, dms. lb. 1.00 - 1.20

CMC, crude, 96%, low or medium vis., bgs. or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .39½- .41
bgs. or fib. dms., less than 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .41½- .43
crude, 65%, low or medium vis., bgs. or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .39½- .41
bgs. or fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .41½- .43

CMC, purif., high vis. (see Cellulose gum).

CMC, standard, low or medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs, works, frt. alld lb. .53 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, lb. .57 - —

CMC prices W. of the Rockies are 2c. per lb lower and are on a works basis.

Coaltar, crude, resale for soins., dms., c.l., ex whse gal. .30½- —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse gal. .33½- —
tanks, works gal. .17 - —
Refd., resale, indust., dms., c.l., ex whse gal. .30½- .35
dms., l.c.l., ex whse gal. .33½- .39
tanks, works gal. .16½- .20½

Coaltar pitch, aluminum, bulk, works ton.40.00 -42.00

Carbon and indust., bulk, works. ton.40.00 - —
Core, bulk, works ton.36.50 - —
Fiber, bulk, works ton.44.00 - —
Roofing, 140-155°F., Federal Specification RP-381, Type I, tanks, works ton.41.00 - —

Cobalt acetate, 23.7% Co dms. dlvd. lb. 1.10 - —

Cobalt blue, genuine, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 4.90 - —

Cobalt blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald. with Chicago.

Cobalt blue, imitation (see Ultramarine blue).

Cobalt carbonate, 48% Co, powd., bgs., dlvd lb. 1.57 - —

Cobalt chloride, 24.2% Co, dms., dlvd lb. 1.03 - —

Cobalt hydrate, 60-61% Co, dms., dlvd lb. 2.20 - —

Cobalt linoleate, fused 8½% Co, dms lb. .68 - —
Liq., 6% Co, dms lb. .54¾- —

Cobalt metal, 97-99%, kgs., ex whse. lb. 2.00 - —

Cobalt naphthenate liq., 6% Co, dms., dlvd lb. .46½- —

Cobalt nitrate, 20.1% Co, bbls., dlvd. lb. .85 - —

Cobalt oxide, black, 72½-73½% Co, kgs lb. 1.52 - —
70-71% Co, kgs lb. 1.48 - —

Cobalt phosphate, powd., 32.1% Co, kgs., dlvd lb. 1.43 - —

Cobalt resinate, fused, 3% Co, dms. lb. .38 - —

Cobalt sulfate, cryst., 21% Co, dms., dlvd lb. .69 - —

Monohydrated, 33% Co, dms., dlvd. lb. 1.17 - —

Cobalt tallate, 6% Co, dms., dlvd. lb. .42 - —

Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.17.80 - —

Cocaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.13.75 - —

Cocillana bark, bls lb. .25 - —

Cocoa butter, bgs. lb. .83 - .88

Coconut oil, crude, tanks, New York lb. .13¾- —
tanks, Pac. coast lb. .13 - —
deodorized, dms., tax incl., l.c.l. lb. .24 - —

Coconut oil acids, dist., dms. lb. .23½- .25½
tanks lb. .21½- —
Dbl dist., dms. lb. .24½- .26½
tanks lb. .22½- —

Cod oil, Newfoundland, dms. lb. .11¾- .11½

Codeine, NF cns., 100-oz lots oz.13.25 - —

Codeine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.11.75 - —

Codeine phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.10.25 - —

Codeine sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.10.75 - —

Codliver oil, USP dms gal. 1.50 - 1.55

Cohosh root, black, bls. lb. .20 - .22
Blue, bls lb. .20 .22

Colchicine, USP, bots., cns. oz.29.00 -35.50

Colchicum root, bls lb. .35 - —

Colchicum seed, bgs. lb. .60 - —

Collodion, USP, dms. lb. .32½- —
Flexible, dms lb. .34 - —

Colocynth, pulp, bls lb. .55 - —

Colombo root, bls lb. .15 - .16

Congo copal gum, No. 1, bgs. lb. .25 - .26
No. 2, bgs. lb. .20½- .21
No. 3, bgs. lb. .15¾- .17

Copaiba balsam, cns., dms lb. .65 - .75

Copaiba oil, cns lb. 1.75 2.50

Condurango bark bls lb. .26 - —

Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .53 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .54 - —

Copper carbonate, 55%, bgs., c.l., works lb. .3175- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .3325- —

Copper Chloride, cupric, anhyd., dms., works lb. .42 - .42½

Cryst., dihydrate, dms., works, lb. .28¼- .28¾

Cryst., dried, dms., works lb. .36½- .37

Copper chloride, cuprous, dms., works lb. .4068- .4460

Copper cyanide, tech, dms., 20,000-lb. lots or more lb. .682 - —
dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. .692 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. .712 - .732

Copper gluconate dms lb. 3.15 3.35

Copper hydrate, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E. of Miss lb. .48¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .48¾- —

Copper metal, electrolytic dlvd. Valley basis lb. .28½- —

Copper naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld lb. .24 - —

Copper nitrate, tech., cryst., dms., works lb. .29¼- .31¼

Copper oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works lb. .45 - —

Copper oxide, black, bbls., 100-1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .43 - —

Copper oxide, red, 97% USN Type I, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots, lb. .43 - —

90%, USN Type II, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots or more, works. lb. .41 - —

Copper oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .53½- .63¼

Copper quinolinolate, fib dms. lb 4.25 4.50

Copper resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld lb. .34 - —

Copper sulfate, CP, gran., dms., works lb. .1810- —

Cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.11.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.12.05 -14.55

Copper sulfate, monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.21.15 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.21.90 - —

Tribasic, distributors, bgs., c.l., same basis 100 lbs.25.45 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.26.45 -29.45

Copper undecylenate dms lb 2.75 —

Copra, Atl., Gulf ports, c.i.f. ton.170.00 - —
Pac. ports, c.i.f. ton.165.00 - —

Coriander oil, USP, bots ton.10.75 -12.50

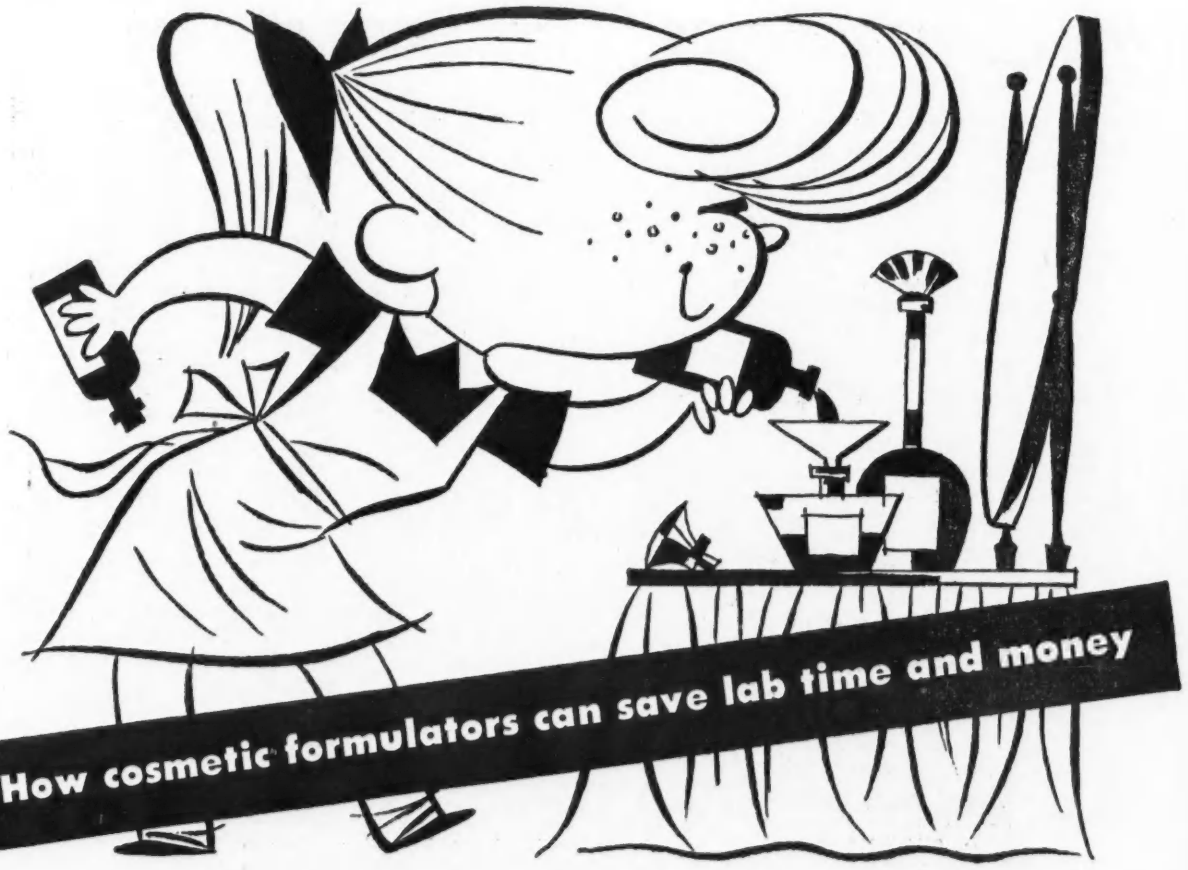
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs lb. .09½- —
Rumanian, bgs lb. .08 - —
Yugoslavian, bgs. lb 08½- —

Corn oil, crude, tanks, works lb. .13 - —
Foots (soapstock) acid 95%, tanks, New York lb. .06¾ Nom.
Refd., salad, dms. lb. .18¾- .19
tanks lb. .16¾- —

Corn oil acids, dist., dms lb. .17¾- .20¼
tanks lb. .15¼- —

Corn starch (see Starch, corn)

Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 7.33 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l 100 lbs. 7.58 - —



People who use surfactants or moisture-conditioners . . . in products like cosmetics, foods, cleaning compounds, agricultural chemicals . . . can count on Atlas for valuable help in applying these materials to meet their formulating problems.

For example...

Here's the new Atlas 4-point program to help cosmetic manufacturers cut time and costs in their development of new products:

1. ***Easier emulsifier selection***—no need to test hundreds of emulsifiers. Atlas now offers a condensed and integrated line of 32 cosmetically-proved products that can handle emulsification in any cosmetic formulation.

2. ***Expanded technical service***—to help augment our customers' own facilities, we're enlarging our own staff, and building a new $3 million Technical Center.

3. ***Time-saving "how-to-do-it" data***—new Atlas cosmetic literature, a basic library of technical data on Atlas emulsifiers and sorbitol—and how to use them to best advantage.

4. ***Latest formula ideas***—periodic cosmetic bulletins from Atlas, to keep formulators posted on latest formulating trends, new ingredients.

Write to us, or consult your local Atlas representative, for further information about the Atlas 4-point program for cosmetic formulators. Or let us work with you on other industrial problems involving surfactants or moisture conditioning ingredients. We're anxious to serve you!

ATLAS SERVES THESE INDUSTRIES—

Cleaning compounds	Paints
Confections	Plastics
Cosmetics	Pharmaceuticals
Edible oils & fats	Petroleum
Herbicides	Textile specialties
Insecticides	... and many others

CHEMICALS DIVISION
ATLAS POWDER COMPANY
WILMINGTON 99, DELAWARE
In Canada: Atlas Powder Company, Canada, Ltd. Brantford, Ontario, Canada

Corn Syrup—Denatured Alcohol

Corn syrup, 42° Be, non-ret. dms., c.l., 100 lbs. 7.31 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l. ....100 lbs. 7.46 - —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric chloride).
Cortisone acetate, USP, bulk gram. 3.50 - 3.55
Costus oil, bots. ..... oz. 6.00 - —
Cottonseed meal, 41% bgs., Memphis ton.53.00 - —
Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, South, East lb. .12⅜- —
tanks, Valley ..... lb. .12¼- —
tanks, Texas, Lubbock ..... lb. .12 - —
tanks, Texas, Waco ..... lb. .12⅛- —
Foots (soapstock) acid 95%, tanks, New York lb. .06 - —
Refd., salad, dms. ..... lb. .17⅞- .18¼
tanks ..... lb. .15⅞- —
Cottonseed oil acids, dist., dms lb. .16¾- .19¼
tanks ..... lb. .14¼- —
Cottonseed pitch, raw, dms., works, lb. .03 - .03¼
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .02¾- —
Coumarin, NF, cryst., dms. ....lb. 3.70 - 3.90
Cramp bark, NF, bls ..... lb. .85 - .90
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots., cbys., lb. 3.05 - 3.26
Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .24 - —
crude, soln. 80%, tanks, works, gal. .226 - —
refd., dms., c.l., works..... gal. .42 - .44
dms. l.c.l. same basis..... gal. .53 - .55
tanks same basis ..... gal. .33 - .35
Creosote oil (see Creosote coaltar).
Creosote, wood, beechwood, cbys., dms lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Hardwood, NF, bots., cbys .. lb. 1.30 - —
Creosote, pinewood, dms., incl., c.l., works. lb. .0561- —
dms. incl., l.c.l., works lb. .0634- —
dms. incl., l.c.l., ex whse, New York lb. .0745- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .0460- —
2,3-Cresotic acid, dms., ton lots, works lb. .70 - —
dms., smaller lots, works .... lb. .72 - —
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1625- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1675- —
tanks, same basis .... lb. .145 - —
Cresol, USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1775- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1825- —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .16 - —
m-Cresol, 95-98%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .61 - —
m-p-Cresol, 5-95%, 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1775- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .1825- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .16 - —
m-p-Cresol, 2.97%, 2°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .2175- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .2225- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .20 - —
o-Cresol, 30.8°C. m.p. and over, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald .... lb. .16¾- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17⅛- —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .15 - —
30°-30.49°C., m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16¼- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .14½- —
o-Cresol, m.p., 29°-29.9° C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .15¾- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .14 - —
m.p., 25°-28.9°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .14¾- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¼- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .13 - —
p-Cresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd.... lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .53 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .49 - —
p-Cresyl methyl ether, ens .... lb. 1.80 - 2.05
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., 50%, 207° C. or above, resin and tricresyl phosphate grade, tanks, frt. equald. gal. 1.10 - —
50%, 204° to 207° C., resin grade, tanks, frt. equald. gal. 1.20 - —
50%, 204° to 207° C., tricresyl phosphate grade, tanks, frt equald gal. 1.10 - —
50%, 210° or above, non-resin grade, total range over 9° C., dms., c.l., frt. equald. gal. 1.15 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald gal. 1.19 - 1.20
tanks, frt. equald .... gal. 1.00 - —
tmp., 75% at 215° C. or over, dms., ex whse gal. .95 - —
Cresylic acid, petroleum, dom., 195° to 214° C., non-ret. dms., 65 to c.l., works, San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .80 - —
Cresylic acid, petroleum, dom., 195° to 214° C., non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis..... gal. .82 - .84
tanks, same basis..... gal. .65 - —
200° C. to 232° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .65 - .72
211° C. to 237° C., non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .76 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .78 - .80
tanks, same basis .... gal. .61 - —
220° C. to 242° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .62 - .67
245° to 295° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .50 - —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24¼ - .25
Crotonic acid, 6b. dms., 200 lbs. or more, works lb. .50 - —
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.13.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.14.25 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .29 - —
Cubeb berries, XX, NF, bgs ... lb. .70 - —
Powd., cs ..... lb. .85 - —
Cubeb oil, cns. ..... lb 4.10 - 4.25
Cumene, dms., c.l., works..... lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .14 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs. ..... lb. .23 - .24
Moroccan, bgs ..... lb. .30¼- —
Turkish, bgs ..... lb. No prices.
Cumin oil, bots., cns. ..... lb. 4.75 - 7.55
Cutch extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .07½- —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grade, 21% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton.55.00 - —
pulv., 21% N, bgs. works unit-ton 2.75 - —
Indust. grade, bgs., c.l., works.ton.75.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.96.00 - —
6-16 mesh dms., c.l., works ton.120.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ....ton.140.00 - —
Cyanoacetic acid, tech., bbls .. lb. .90 - 1.25
Cyclohexane, 99% tech. dms., c.l., works gal. .70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works..... gal. .72 - —
tanks, works ..... gal. .55 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .26½- —
dms., l.c.l., works same basis.lb. .27½- —
tanks, works, same basis lb. .24 - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .29 - —
Cyclohexene, min. 98% b.r., 82.5° C. 83° C., 360-lb. dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
360-lb. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .60 - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .52 - —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .49 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .50 - —
tanks, works..... lb. .47 - —
Cyclopropane, CP, 2-lb. cyls., works. cyl.48.00 - —
6-oz. cyls., works..... cyl.12.00 - —
USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots. gal .38 - —
cyls 100-gal. lots. ..... gal. .37 - —
cyls., 200-gal. lots ..... gal. .36 - —
Cypress oil, bots ..... lb. 5.30 - —

D

2,4-D tech., bags., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .40 - —
bgs., dms., l.c.l., same basis....lb. .45 - .49
2,4-D butyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .48 - .52
tanks, same basis..... lb. .42 - —
2,4-D propyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
dms., l.c.l., works..... lb. .48 - .52
tanks, works ..... lb. .42 - —
Dammar gum, Batavia, A/E, cs lb. No stocks.
dust, bgs..... lb. No stocks.
E, bgs..... lb. No stocks.
East India, batu, bold, bgs..... lb. .13¾- .15
nubs and chips, bgs. ..... lb. .08¼- .09¼
black, bold, bgs. ..... lb. .14½- .16½
unscraped, bgs..... lb. .13 - .14½
nubs and chips, bgs..... lb. .12¼- .13½
pale, chips, bgs. ..... lb. .13 - .15
nubs, bgs.... ..... lb. .17¾- .20
Siam, cs..... lb. .36½- .40
Singapore, No. 1, bgs..... lb. .43 - .47
No. 2 bgs. ..... lb. .32 - .34
No. 3, bgs. ..... lb. No stocks
dust, bgs. ..... lb. .17 - .19
seeds, bgs. ..... lb. No stocks.
Dandelion root, bls. ..... lb. .32 - —
DDD, tech., flake, grd., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works .... lb. .46 - —
DDT, flake or lump, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .19 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .21 - —
fib. dms., c.l., same basis....lb. .20 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis..lb. .22 - —
Powdered DDT ¾c. per pound higher.
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .41 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .43 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .38½- —
Decyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .21 - —
Perfume grade, bots ..... lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Decyl alcohol, normal (see 1-Decanol).
Deertongue leaves, bls. ..... lb. .45 - —
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 13% P, paper bags., c.l., t.l., works ton.49.50 - —
Feed grade, 17% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton.58.00 - —
18% P, paper bgs., c.l. t.l., works ton.64.10 - —
19% P, paper bags, works, Houston, Tex., c.l. and t.l. per ton.69.50 - —
Prices of defluorinated phosphate in bulk $3 per ton less than bg. c.l. prices.
Degras, common, bbls. ..... lb. .10 - .12
Neutral, bbls. ..... lb. .21 - .23
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, CD-12, CD-13, CD-14, CD-17, dms, c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .64½- .66
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .68½- .77
tanks, dlvd., same basis... gal. .48½- .50
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd, E. of Rockies... gal. .66 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..... gal. .71 - .77
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .50 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.

CONVINCING EVIDENCE—A swarm of mosquitoes in this test glass enclosure show no interest in the man's arm above the black line where meta Delphene repellent has been applied, although they feast on his untreated wrist and hand. (USDA Photo)

HOW TO BECOME UNPOPULAR WITH MOSQUITOES

A new and outstanding insect repellent—diethyl-meta-toluamide—developed by the United States Department of Agriculture for the Armed Services, is available in increasing commercial quantities from Hercules Powder Company under the name of meta Delphene.

USDA workers have found the meta isomer of diethyl toluamide to be the most effective repellent of the three isomers tested.

Hercules' background in xylene chemistry, coupled with its understanding of the rigid quality control procedures involved, has made possible the manufacture of a product with unusually high meta content. Meta Delphene (83% minimum meta isomer) is available only in a purified grade suitable for a cosmetic chemical.

This new repellent is highly effective against mosquitoes, chiggers, ticks, fleas, and biting flies. Meta Delphene offers many more characteristics ideal for manufacturers of repellents.

For example, it is odorless and does not rub off easily, providing longer protection than other repellents. It can also be applied directly to most fabrics and can be incorporated in dry-cleaning agents to furnish protection against insects.

Reports from the USDA, after two years of extensive tests, indicate that this new chemical will provide the best protection available against a wide variety of insects.

meta DELPHENE
HERCULES TRADEMARK
83 per cent minimum meta isomer

Agricultural Chemicals Division, Naval Stores Department
HERCULES POWDER COMPANY
INCORPORATED
900 Market St., Wilmington 99, Del.

ND57-1

Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD1, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.65½-	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	gal.	.70½-	.76½
tanks, same basis	gal.	.49½-	—
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.64 -	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	gal.	.69 -	.75
tanks, same basis	gal.	.48 -	—
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.63 -	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	gal.	.68 -	.74
tanks, same basis	gal.	.47 -	—
SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.635 -	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	gal.	.705 -	.765
tanks, same basis	gal.	.495 -	—
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.66 -	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	gal.	.71 -	.77
tanks, same basis	gal.	.50 -	—
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.645 -	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	gal.	.695 -	.795
tanks, same basis	gal.	.485 -	—
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.63 -	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	gal.	.68 -	.74
tanks, same basis	gal.	.47 -	—
SD25A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.66 -	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	gal.	.71 -	.77
tanks, same basis	gal.	.50 -	—
SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.64 -	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	gal.	.69 -	.75
tanks, same basis	gal.	.48 -	—

For anhyd. alcohol on above formulas, prices are 7c. per gal. higher.

West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington where a 5c differential on tank cars is maintained

d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, bots	lb.	24.00	-25.00
dl-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, bots	lb.	6.50 -	—
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	9.38 -	—
paper bgs., l.c.l.	100 lbs.	9.53 -	—
canary dark, paper bgs., c.l.,	100 lbs.	9.22 -	—
paper bgs., l.c.l.	100 lbs.	9.37 -	—
light, paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	9.12 -	—
paper bgs., l.c.l.	100 lbs.	9.27 -	—
white, paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	8.96 -	—
paper bgs., l.c.l.	100 lbs.	9.11 -	—

Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Dextrin, potato imp., bgs.	lb.	.10½-	.11
Dextrose, USP, dms.	lb.	.17¾	—
Diacetone alcohol, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15½-	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16½-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.13 -	—
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15 -	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16 -	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12½-	—
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots	lb.	4.55	5.20
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32 -	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.33 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.29½-	—
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32 -	—
dms. t.c.l., works	lb.	.33 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.29½-	—
o-Dianisidine, fib., dms.	lb.	2.00 -	—
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.89¾-	.90
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.90¼-	.91
tanks, same basis	lb.	.88 -	—
p-Dibromobenzene bgs., 500-lb. lots.	lb.	.55 -	—
Dibutyl fumarate, dms. c.l. t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.33 -	—
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.34 -	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.30½-	—
Dibutyl maleate, dms. c.l., t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.33 -	—
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., dms. frt. alld	lb.	.34 -	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.30½-	—
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd E.	lb.	.32½-	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.33½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.30 -	—
Dibutyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.70 -	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.70½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.68 -	—
Dibutyl tartrate dms., works, frt. alld	lb.	.65½-	—
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.55½-	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.56½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.53 -	—
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, food grade, dms., t.l., c.l., dlvd	lb.	1.20 -	—
dms. t.t.l., dlvd.	lb.	1.24 -	—
Field grade, to vitamin premix distributors dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd	lb.	1.05 -	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	1.07 -	—
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.91 -	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.95 -	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.86 -	—
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.31 -	.32
dms., t.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.32 -	.33
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.27½-	—
Dicapyrl sebacate, dms. c.l., works.	lb.	.63 -	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.63½-	.64
tanks, works	lb.	.61 -	—
Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4-D)			
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms., works	lb.	.83 -	—
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms. c.l., frt. alld E	lb.	.12¼-	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.13¼-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10¾-	—
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works, frt. allwd. E	lb.	.14½-	—
dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, same basis	lb.	.19½-	—
1,4-Dichlorobutane, dms. c.l. or t.l., works	lb.	.33½-	—
dms., t.c.l., or t.t.l., works	lb.	.34 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.32 -	—
Dichlorodiphenyltrichlorothane (see DDT).			
2,2-dichloroethyl ether, c.l., t.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.15½-	—
t.c.l., t.t.l., same basis	lb.	.16½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13 -	—
Dichloropentanes dist., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.05 -	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.06 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.03 -	—
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.54 -	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.55 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.52 -	—
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, fib., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	58¼-	.59
fib. dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.59¼-	.60
Didecyl phthalate, dms. c.l., works.	lb.	.34 -	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.35 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.31½-	—
Dieldrin, dms. frt. alld	lb.	1.80 -	—
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	1.85 -	—
Diethanolamine, dms. c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.27 -	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.28 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.24½-	—
Diethyl barbituric acid (see Barbital).			
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.47 -	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.48 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.45 -	—
Diethyl ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.63½-	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.70½-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.67 -	—
Diethyl oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.42 -	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.43 -	.45
tanks, same basis	lb.	.40 -	—
Diethyl phthalate dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.30 -	.30½
dms., t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.31 -	.31½
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.27½-	.28
Diethyl sulfate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.19 -	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.19¾-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.17 -	—
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.51 -	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.52 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.48¼-	—
N,N-Diethylaniline dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.57 -	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.58 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.55 -	—
Diethylbenzene, dms. t.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.16½-	—
dms., t.c.l. same basis	lb.	.18½-	—
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate)			
Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate)			
Diethylene glycol, dms. c.l. dlvd. E	lb.	.17¾-	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¾-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15¼-	—
Diethylene glycol diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.51½-	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.52¼-	—
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, dms., c.l. dlvd E	lb.	.30¾-	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.31¾-	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.28¼-	—
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.30¼-	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.31 -	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.28¼-	—
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.22½-	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.23½-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.20 -	—
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.27¼-	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.28 -	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.25¼-	—
Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms. c.l., dlvd	lb.	.20½-	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.21½-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.18½-	—
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.44 -	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.45 -	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.41½-	—
Diethylstilbestrol, USP bots., 10-kilo lots	kilo	100.00	-147.50
bots., 1-kilo lot	kilo.	110.00	-152.50
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms	lb.	1.20 -	—
Digitoxin, USP, bots	gram.	4.35 -	4.75
Diglycol laurate, dms	lb.	.32¾-	.34
Diglycol stearate, dms., ton lots	lb.	.26 -	.28
Diglycolic acid, bgs., works	lb.	.14 -	—
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.64 -	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.64½-	.65
tanks, works	lb.	.62 -	—
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works	lb.	1.10	1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk	gram.	.0850-	.0875
Dihydrostreptomycin sulfate, bulk,	gram.	.0850-	.0875
1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone, dms., works	lb	2.75 -	—
2,2-Dihydroxy-5-5-dichloro-diphenyl-methane, pure, dms	lb.	2.55 -	—
tech., dms	lb.	1.09 -	—
Di-isobutyl ketone dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17 -	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18 -	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.14½-	—
Di-isobutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.31½ -	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.32½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb	.29 -	—
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.10 -	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.11½-	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.08 -	—
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.31 -	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.32 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.28½-	—
Di-iso-octyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.63½-	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.64½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.61 -	—
Di-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.23¼	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24¼-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.20¾-	—
Di-isopropylamine dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.50½ -	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.51½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.48 -	—

MONTROSE

CHEMICAL COMPANY

104-112 LISTER AVENUE
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

Dimethyl Dichloro Vinyl Phosphate—D.D.V.P.

Dichloro Diphenyl Trichloroethane—D.D.T.

Diethyl Toluamide—D.E.T.

Ethyl Silicate 28%—40%

Mono Cresyl Diphenyl Phosphate

Tricresyl Phosphate—T.C.P.

EXCLUSIVE SALES AGENTS

R. W. GREEFF & CO., INC.
10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.
1721 TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Dillseed—Dyes, Coaltar

Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs	lb.	.14	.15
Nat., bgs	lb.	.08	—
Dillseed oil, bots	lb.	2.80	4.25
Dillweed oil, dom., bots., dms	lb.	3.25	3.75
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns.	lb.	5.10	5.80
Dimethyl ethanolamines, anhyd., dms., c.l., divd	lb.	1.225	—
dms., l.c.l., divd	lb.	1.235	—
tanks, divd	lb	1.20	—
70%, dms., c.l., divd., 100% basis, contained amines	lb.	.68½	—
dms., l.c.l., divd., 100% basis	lb.	.69½	—
tanks, divd., 100% basis	lb.	.66	—
Dimethyl hydroquinone, dms	lb	2.20	2.25
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.31	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.32	—
tanks, works	lb.	.28½	—
Dimethyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb	1.275	—
dms., l.c.l., divd	lb	1.285	—
tanks, works	lb	1.25	—
Dimethyl sulfide, dms. c.l., works.	lb.	.16½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.17	—
tanks, works	lb	.15	—
Dimethyl sulfate, 55-gal. ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
55-gal ret. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.16	—
10-gal. ret. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.16½	—
Dimethylamine, 25% soln dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis	lb.	.42	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis	lb.	.42½	—
Dimethylamine, tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis	lb.	.33	—
Dimethylamine, 40% soln. dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis	lb.	.39	—
Dimethylamine, 40% soln., dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis	lb.	.39½	—
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis.	lb.	.33	—
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.32	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb	.33	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.30	—
N,N-Dimethylformamide, dms., works	lb.	.34	.39
tanks, works	lb.	.32	—
2,4-Dinitroaniline dms. 1,000-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.68	—
dms., smaller lots, frt equald	lb.	.71	—
Dinitroaniline orange toner, CP bbls., divd. N of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss R., including Davenport, and E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul	lb.	1.50	—
m-Dinitrobenzene, 85°C., dms	lb.	.22	—
89° C., dms	lb.	.24	—
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 46½°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld E	lb.	.15¼	—
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld. E	lb.	.15¾	—
tanks, frt. alld E	lb.	.15	—
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 48°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.20¼	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.20¾	—
tanks, frt. alld. E	lb.	.20	—
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls	lb.	.37	—
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms	lb.	.11	—
Refd., 63°C., dms	lb.	.23	—
Dioctyl adipate, dms. c.l., works.	lb.	.42½	—
dms., l.c.l. works	lb.	.43½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.40	—
Dioctyl phthalate dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.30½	.31
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.31½	.32
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.28	.28½
Dioctyl sebacate dms. c.l., works.	lb.	.60½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.61½	.62½
tanks, works, divd	lb.	.58	.58½
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.28¾	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.29¼	—
tanks works	lb.	.27	—
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., divd. E	lb.	.35	—
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., c.l., works	gal.	.47	—
dms., l.c.l. works	gal.	.52	—
dms., l.c.l., ex whse	gal.	.62	—
Dipentene steam- dist., dms., c.l., works, south	gal.	.59	—
dms., c.l., divd. New York	gal	.67	—
tanks, works, south	gal.	.45	—
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil)			
Diphenyl, bgs., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.16¾	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.18½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.15¾	—
Diphenyl oxide, perfume grade, cns.	lb.	.65	.85
Diphenyl phthalate dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.51¾	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.53¾	—
Diphenylamine, refd., flake, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.33	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.35	—
Refd., fused, tanks, same basis	lb.	.31	—
Tech., fused, tanks, same basis	lb.	.30	—
Diphenylguanidine, bgs., dms., ton lots, frt. alld	lb.	.52	—
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld	lb.	.53	—
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium USP, dms	lb.	5.00	5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.17¾	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.18¾	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.15¼	—
Dipropylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l. divd. E	lb.	.20	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18½	—
Dithiodibenzoic acid, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	1.45	—
Di-o-tolylguanidine, dms., ton lots, frt. alld	lb.	.62	—
dms., smaller lots, frt. alld	lb.	.63	—
Divi-divi, 45% tannin, bgs., bls. c.l., US ports ex dock	ton.	76.00	Nom.
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.20	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.19	—
Divinylbenzene, 50-60%, dms. c.l., works, 100% basis	lb.	1.00	—
dms. l.c.l., works 100% basis.	lb.	1.05	—
Dodecylbenzene dms. c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14½	—
dms. l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12½	—

Dyes coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics. 500-lb. and 1-lb lots, divd:—

Blue, FD&C, No. 1	lb.	15.65	17.60
No. 2	lb.	15.65	17.60
Green FD&C No. 1	lb.	15.65	17.60
No. 2	lb.	19.60	22.85
No. 3	lb.	21.30	35.90
Red, FD&C No. 1, cns	lb.	5.90	7.85
No. 2	lb	3.30	4.10
No. 3	lb	19.60	22.85
No. 4	lb.	5.55	7.50
Violet, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	15.65	17.60
Yellow FD&C No. 1, cns	lb.	9.15	11.05
No. 5	lb.	3.30	4.10
No. 6	lb.	3.30	4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb. and 1 lb. lots, divd:—

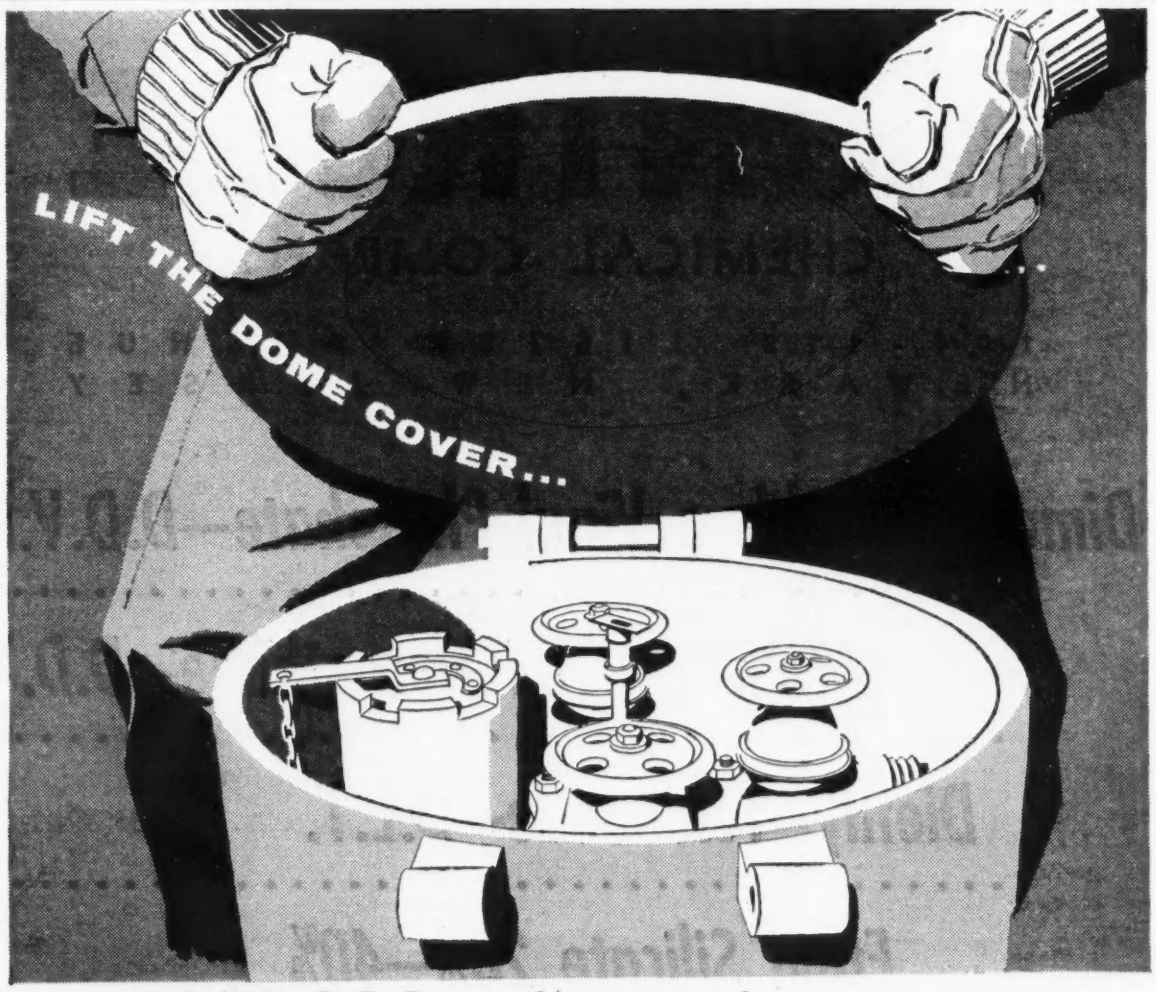
Black, D&C, No. 1	lb.	10.50	10.95
Brown D&C No. 1	lb.	15.65	16.10
Green D&C, No. 5	lb.	15.65	16.10
No. 6	lb.	15.65	16.10
No. 7	lb.	14.35	14.80
Orange, D&C, No. 3	lb.	10.50	10.95
No. 4	lb.	19.60	20.05
No. 5	lb.	5.25	5.70
Red, D&C, No. 17	lb.	10.50	10.95
No. 18	lb.	23.55	24.00
No. 19	lb.	15.00	15.45
No. 21	lb.	3.10	3.60
No. 22	lb.	10.50	10.95
No. 28	lb.	24.20	24.65
No. 33	lb.	17.00	17.45
Violet, D&C, No. 2	lb.	15.65	16.10
Yellow, D&C, No. 7	lb.	10.50	10.95
No. 8	lb.	10.50	10.95
No. 10	lb.	13.05	13.50
No. 11	lb.	13.05	13.50

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 500-lb. and 1-lb lots divd:—

Blue, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	15.65	16.10
Green, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	15.65	16.10
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	13.05	13.50
Yellow, Ext. D&C. No. 1, cns	lb	10.50	10.95

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype) contract, divd. No.

20	Chrysoidine Y, dustless	lb.	.89	—
27	Fast light orange 2G	lb.	1.29	—
31	Phloxine 2G	lb.	1.05	—
36	Yellow 2G	lb.	1.18	—
40	Orange R extra, conc	lb.	1.52	—
57	Fuchsine 6B	lb.	1.55	—
70	Scarlet 2R	lb.	1.16	—
151	Orange AD	lb.	.79	—
161	Orange	lb.	.94	—
176	Fast red A	lb.	1.39	—
179	Rubine XX, conc	lb.	1.47	—
180	Blue F4B	lb.	1.31	—
185	Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc.	lb.	1.20	—
202	Chrome blue black R, conc.	lb.	1.07	—
203	Chrome black T	lb.	1.03	—
208	Fast blue SR	lb.	1.30	—
216	Chrome red B	lb.	1.09	—
234	Brown Y	lb.	1.27	—
246	Blue black, extra, conc.	lb.	1.37	—
275	Milling red 3R, conc.	lb.	1.91	—
289	Navy blue 3R, conc	lb.	1.70	—
299	Black F, conc	lb.	2.19	—
304	Neutral black 2B, conc	lb.	2.61	—
326	Fast scarlet 4BNC	lb.	2.12	—
332	Bismark brown RX, conc., dustless	lb.	1.37	—
365	Brilliant yellow conc	lb.	3.11	—
382	Scarlet B	lb.	2.60	—
401	Diazo black BHD	lb.	.93	—
406	Blue 2B, extra conc	lb.	1.53	—
419	Red FC	lb.	1.45	—
420	Brown M	lb.	1.40	—
448	Red 4BX conc	lb.	1.69	—
518	Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc	lb.	1.95	—
561	Brown B	lb.	2.89	—
581	Black EB, 200%	lb.	1.33	—
583	Green BY, conc	lb.	1.02	—
596	Yellow brown K, extra	lb.	1.26	—
620	Yellow 2G	lb.	1.31	—
639	Fast Yellow GG	lb.	2.32	—
640	Yellow XX	lb.	2.30	—
655	Yellow OX	lb.	2.64	—
657	Malachite green V, crystals	lb.	2.73	—
662	Brilliant green G	lb.	3.62	—
667	Milling green 6B conc	lb.	4.78	—
671	Blue EG	lb.	1.85	—
681	Crystal violet powder	lb.	2.15	—
698	Violet 6BN powder	lb.	2.25	—
720	Brilliant blue BBG	lb.	2.44	—
729	Blue B, extra conc	lb.	3.61	—
749	Red BX	lb.	4.76	—
800	Chinoline yellow 2SS	lb.	2.67	—
814	Yellow NN, conc	lb.	3.67	—
841	Safranine GF, extra, conc	lb.	4.11	—
860	Induline base ZM	lb.	1.07	—
865	Nigrosine J	lb.	4.76	—
922	Blue GXX	lb.	2.22	—
978	Black GXCF conc	lb.	.38	—
1034	Alizarin red SC	lb.	3.31	—
1078	Alizarin cyanine green base Z	lb.	6.13	—
1085	Alizarin blue black B	lb.	3.02	—
1096	Golden orange GFD, single paste	lb.	2.58	—
1099	Dark blue BO, single paste,	lb.	2.28	—
1101	Jade green N supra, double paste	lb.	1.55	—
1106	Blue RS, double paste	lb.	3.85	—
1113	Blue BLFD, double paste	lb	2.92	—
1150	Olive R, Single paste dms. divd.	lb.	1.42	—



and 10,000 gallons of

JEFFERSON Ethylene Oxide

are ready to go!

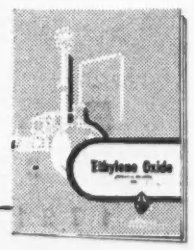
Volume use of Ethylene Oxide calls for the economy of bulk shipment — and specially designed tank cars and well-engineered unloading systems insure safe and reliable delivery of this highly reactive chemical to your plant.

If you have any problem connected with current or anticipated bulk handling of Ethylene Oxide, Jefferson's engineers will be happy to share their specialized experience with you. Just call your nearest Jefferson office for assistance.

In addition to tank cars of 4- to 10-thousand gallons, drums of 400 pounds net are available from Jefferson stock points in any quantity including truckloads. For pilot plant use and laboratory experimentation, one- and five-gallon cylinders are available.

A 44-page technical bulletin, *Ethylene Oxide*, is available from Jefferson. In addition to extensive chemical information, it contains diagrams of containers and handling systems. Send for a copy.

Jefferson Chemical Company, Inc., 1121 Walker Ave., Houston 2, Texas.



Essential Chemicals from Hydrocarbon Sources

Jefferson CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC.

HOUSTON • NEW YORK • CHICAGO • CLEVELAND • CHARLOTTE • LOS ANGELES

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.
1151 Brown R, single paste lb. 2.29 - —
1171 Indigo synthetic, 20% paste lb. .31 - —
1217 Orange RD, double powder, lb. 4.60 - —
p-4 Brown PG lb. 3.00 - —
p-14 Brown EB lb. 2.16 - —
p-24 Gray L lb. 2.08 - —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD lb. 3.62 - —
p-202 Diazo black VJ, conc lb. 2.48 - —
p-244 Brilliant scarlet BN lb. 1.70 - —
p-313 Naphthol SWF lb. 1.60 - —
Dyes, coaltar, oil-soluble, 100-lb drums, dlvd, No.
24 Oil orange Z-7078 lb 1.06 - —
73 Oil scarlet BL lb 1.70 - —
1073 Oil violet ZIRS lb. 6.81 - —
1078 Alizarin green, CG lb. 3.53 - —
1080 Oil violet special Z lb 6.81 - —
Oil black ZBC lb 4.46 - —
Oil black ZBD lb 3.03 - —
Oil black ZHH lb 4.61 - —
Oil black ZMM lb 6.52 - —
Oil blue ZN lb 8.02 - —
Oil blue ZV lb 4.95 - —
Oil orange ZMG lb 1.32 - —
Oil red N-1700 lb 1.76 - —
Oil yellow ZG conc lb 6.33 - —
Dyes coaltar, spirit soluble 100 lb. drms, dlvd No
p-517 Spirit yellow 2R conc lb 4.62 - —
p-520 Spirit orange ZR, conc lb 5.87 - —
Spirit black RB lb 2.95 - —
Spirit brown ZG lb 5.30 - —
Spirit red B conc lb 6.41 - —

E

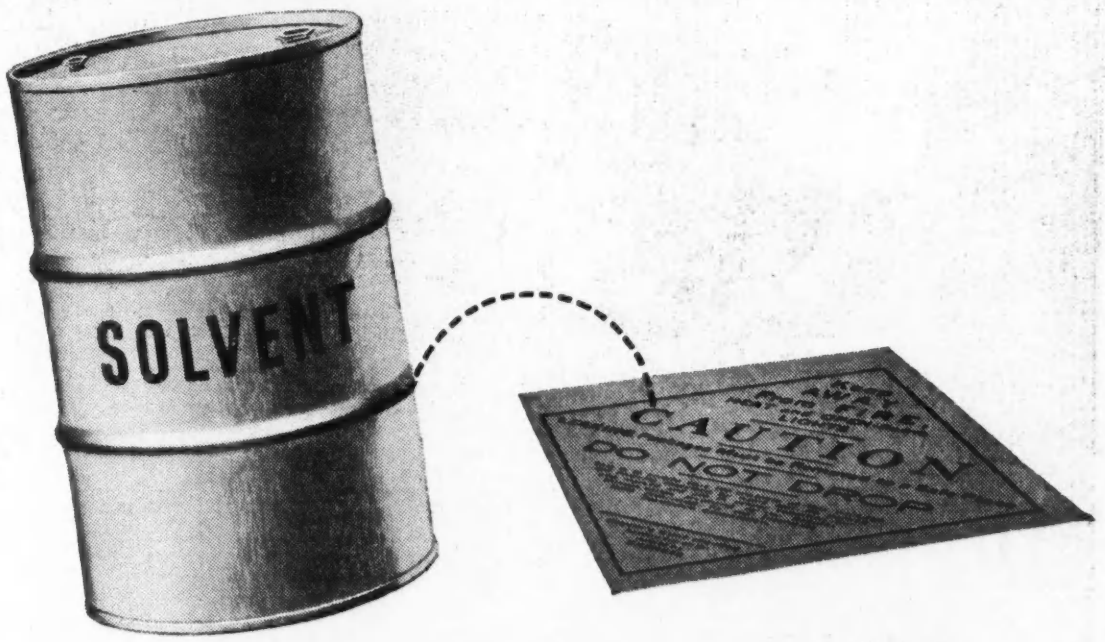
Echinacea root, bls lb 1.10 - —
Egg albumin (see Albumin).
Egg yolk, dried, dom., bbls lb. 1.13 - 1.15
Tanners, bbls lb .06 .06½
Elm bark, grinding bls lb. .30 - .32
Powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .45 - —
Select, bundles lb. .75 - —
Emetine hydrochloride USP, bots. oz. 48.25 - 49.00
Endrin, tech., dms, dlvd, 100% basis lb. 3.75 - —
Eosine red toner, bbls., works lb. 1.75 - —
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots, 100-oz. lots oz. .98 - 1.00
hydrous bots., 100-oz lots oz. .92 - —
Ephedrine hydrochloride, NF, Tins, 100-oz. lots oz. .62 - .72
Ephredine sulfate, USP, cryst., tins, 100-oz. lots oz. .62 - .75
Powd., tins, 100-oz. lots oz. .62 - .72
Epichlorohydrin, dms, c.l., dlvd lb. .35½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .36½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .33 - —
l-Epinephrine base, syn, USP bots., 100 gram lots gram. .60 - —
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).
Erigeron oil, cns lb. 5.50 7.50
Ergot, NF dms, tin-lined lb 2.00 —
Eserine salicylate, bots oz. 72.50 - 84.00
Eserine sulfate, bots. oz. 87.75 —
Ester gum, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Md., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W Va lb. .14½- .16
Ester gum, wood-rosin type, dms., c.l. same basis lb. .15 - .16
Ether (see specific product).
Ethyl acetate, nat., ferment., 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¼- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .16¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¾- —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .13 - —
syn., 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½- —
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¼- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .16¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12¾- —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
Ethyl acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd, lb. .58½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .59½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .56 - —
Ethyl acrylate, dms, c.l., t.l., dlvd, lb. .36 - —
dms., t.t.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .34 - —
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax paid dms., c.l., dlvd, E of Rockies, gal. 20.58 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. 20.63 - 20.69
tanks, same basis gal. 20.42 - —
tax-free, dms., c.l., dlvd., E. of Rockies gal. .63 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - .74
tanks, same basis gal. .47 - —
Ethyl alcohol, absolute, 200 pf. tax paid, dms, dlvd, E. of Rockies, gal. 21.70 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. 21.75 - 21.81
tanks, same basis gal. 21.54 - —
Ethyl alcohol, denatured (see Denatured alcohol, ethyl).
Ethyl aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine)
Ethyl amyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17½- —
Ethyl benzoate, bots lb. .90 - —
Ethyl bromide, tech., 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E lb. .46 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .48 - —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .43 - —
2-Ethyl butyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. works lb. .30 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
Ethyl butyl ketone, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., works lb. .36¾- —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Ethyl butyrate, works lb. .95 - 1.00
Ethyl carbamate (see Urethane).
Ethyl cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb lots or more, works lb. .70 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works lb. .72 - .80
Vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 2,000-lb lots or more, works, lb. .65 - .70
bgs., smaller lots, works lb. .67 - .81
Ethyl chloride, tech., cyls., works, lb. .20 - .22
dms., works lb. .18 - .20
tanks, works lb. 10 - —
Ethyl cinnamate, cns lb. 3.45 - 3.50
Ethyl ethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .43½- —
dms., t.c.l. dlvd. E. lb. .44½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .41½- —

Ethyl ether, absolute, ACS, dms. lb. .27 - —
Anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns lb. 1.01 - —
½-lb. cns. lb. 1.09 - —
¼-lb. cns. lb. 1.21 - —
Ethyl ether, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .10 - —
Ethyl gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots lb. 3.90 4.40
2-Ethyl hexoic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd, E lb. .37 - —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., dlvd. E lb. .38 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .34½- —
(2-Ethyl hexoic acid 1c. higher W of Rockies.)
2-Ethylhexyl alcohol, dms. t.c. dlvd. lb. .24¼- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .25¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .21¾- —
Ethyl iodide, cbys., works lb 3.30 —
Ethyl methacrylate, dms, c.l., frt. equald lb. .52 - —
dms., t.t.l. frt. equald lb. .52½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .50 - —
Ethyl morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz 11.85 - —
Ethyl nitrite (see Nitrous ether)
Ethyl oenanthate, dms. lb 1.00 - 1.50
Ethyl oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
Ethyl silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).
Ethyl silicate, 40% available SiO_2, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .44½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .45½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .42 - —
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works, lb. 1.02 - —
N-Ethyl-o-toluidide, bbls. lb. .88 - —
Ethylamine (see Mono, Di- or Tri-).

N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld, lb. .57 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .58 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb .55 - —
Ethylbenzene, 99% dms., c.l. or t.l., frt, equald lb. .15 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
2-Ethylbutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 —
dms. t.c.l. works lb. .30¾- —
Ethylene, contract, ref'y gate lb. .0475- .0525
Ethylene dibromide, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .30½- —
dms., t.c.l. frt. equald lb. .31½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .28½- —
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .09 - —
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c. per lb higher.
Ethylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .16 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13¼- —
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .22 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd E lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .19¼- —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .21 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .18½- —

Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms, c.l. dlvd. E lb. .19½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .17 - —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether, acetate, dms, c.l, dlvd. E lb. .29 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .27 - —
Ethylene glycol monostearate, triple pressed, dms. lb. .33 .35
Ethylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .21½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
Ethylene trichloride (see Trichloroethylene)
Ethylenediamine, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
dms. t.c.l., dlvd E., 100% basis, lb. .43 - —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .40 - —
Ethylvanillin 100-lb. fib. dms., 500-lb. lots and over lb. 6.40 —
100-lb. fib. dms., smaller lots lb. 6.65 6.95
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms lb. 1.40 - 1.65
Eucalyptus oil, NF, rectified, 70-80% dms. lb. .70 - .80
NF, rectified, 80-90%, dms. lb. .88 - .95
Eugenol, USP, dms lb. 2.20 - 2.40
Euphorbia herb, bls lb. .15 - .17

Can a solvent get you out of the red?



safer

Celanese NORMAL PROPYL ALCOHOL is a higher flash-point solvent for protective floor coatings

Higher fire insurance and other red label limitations handicap the sale of many floor coatings. That's why manufacturers are switching to Celanese NORMAL PROPYL ALCOHOL. It gives them solvent properties similar to ethanol, methanol, and iso-propanol ... plus a higher safer flash point†. This can be a deciding factor in keeping your product's flash point above "Red Label" limits.

Your Celanese representative can show you how normal propyl alcohol fits in your formulation: as a low cost emulsifying agent in insecticides, a solvent for polystyrene coatings, or as a latent nitrocellulose solvent with the same evaporation rate as normal butyl acetate. Celanese Corporation of America, Chemical Division, Dept. 756-S 180 Madison Avenue, New York 16, N.Y.

†96° F. as reported in laboratory tests by Bureau of Explosives, Association of American R.R. NORMAL PROPYL ALCOHOL is not classed as a flammable liquid under I.C.C. regulations.

SPECIALIZED

Acetone
Normal Propyl Alcohol
Normal Propyl Acetate
Normal Butyl Acetate
Isobutyl Alcohol
Normal Butyl Alcohol
Methyl Alcohol
Celanese Solvent 203
Celanese Solvent 901-H
Celanese Solvent 301
Celanese Solvent 601

Celanese CHEMICALS

CELANESE®

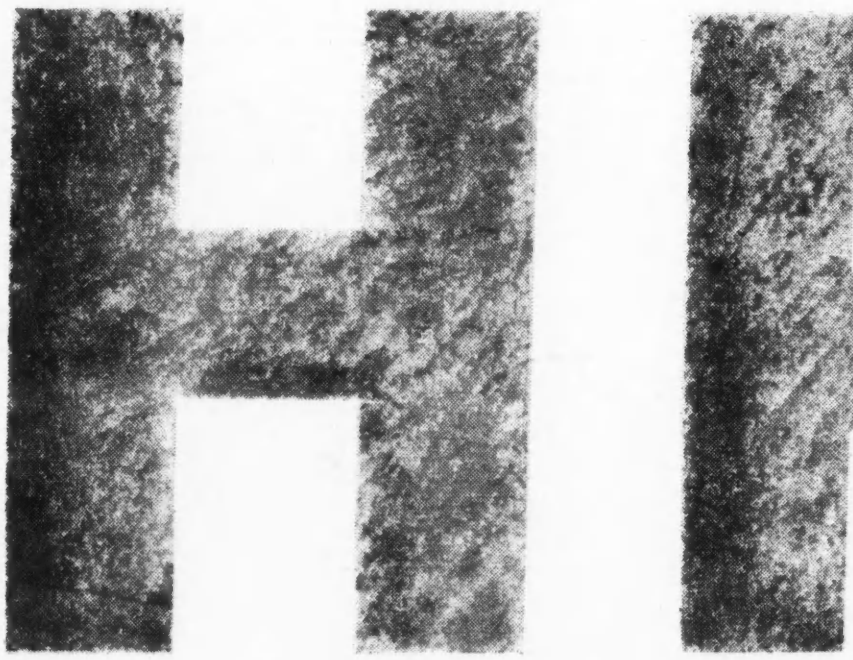
Export Sales: Amcel Co., Inc., and Pan Amcel Co., Inc., 180 Madison Ave., N.Y. 16.

F

F acid, crude, paste, bbls., works	lb	2.10	—
Feldspar, 140-200 mesh, bulk, c.l., works	ton	19.50	—
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton higher			
Fennel oil, sweet, USP, cns	lb	2.85	—
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs	lb.	.16	—
Czech, medium, bgs	lb	.09	—
Indian, light, bgs	lb	.15½	—
Rumanian, bgs.	lb.	.12	—
Fenugreek seed, Indian, bgs.	lb.	.10½	—
Moroccan, bgs.	lb.	.10½	—
Ferric acetate, liq 28°, bbls., c.l., works	lb	.09	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	lb	.09¾	—
Soln., USP IX, cbys	lb	.16	—
USP IX, djns	lb.	.17	—
Ferric chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.50	—
dms., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.50	—
Ferric chloride, anhyd., indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.25	6.75
bbls., l.c.l., works	100 lbs	5.75	7.25
42° Be., photo grade, cbys., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.25	8.25
42° Be., sewage grade, tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis	100 lbs	3.75	—
USP, cryst. dms., works	lb.	.07½	.09
Ferric citrate, gran., dms	lb.	.86	—
Ferric hypophosphite NF, dms	lb	3.45	—
Ferric naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms. frt alld	lb.	.25¾	—
Ferric oxalate, gran., dms	lb.	.89	.91
Ferric oxides (see iron oxides)			
Ferric phosphate, NF, soluble, gran, pearls, es	lb.	.64	.65
Ferric pyrophosphate NF VII, soluble powd, gran., pearls, dms. 10,000-lb. lots	lb.	.40½	—
Ferric resinate 6¾% Fe., dms., ton lots frt alld	lb	.33	—
Ferric stearate, dms., c.l., frt alld.,	lb.	.39	—
dms. l.c.l. frt alld	lb	.40	44
Ferric sulfate, partly hydrated, bgs., c.l., works	ton	35.25	—
bgs., l.c.l. works	ton	36.25	42.25
bulk, c.l., works	ton	33.25	—
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, pearls, NF, gran., dms	lb.	.65	.68
Green, pearls, USP XII, gran., dms	lb.	.66	.69
Ferric-ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms	lb.	.27½	.29½
Ferric-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms	lb.	.32½	.34½
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran- dms	lb.	.27½	.29½
Ferrous gluconate NF, dms	lb.	.94	—
Ferrous sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works	ton	34.50	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area	100 lbs	3.35	4.25
bbls., c.l., works	ton	40.00	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton	27.00	—
USP, cryst., bbls., dms	lb.	.09½	.10
Fir, balsam, Canada, cns	gal.	32.00	35.00
Oregon, bbls	gal.	3.75	4.00
Fir oil, Canada, cns	lb	4.75	—
Fish oil, refd., alkali, dms.	lb.	.1500	.1550
Kettle-bodied, dms.	lb.	.1730	.1780
Light-pressed, dms.	lb.	.1350	.1400
tanks	lb.	.1200	—
Fishliver oil, high potency, 100,000 A units per gram, dms. 1,000,000 units.		.14	—
200,000 A units per gram., dms. 1,000,000 units.		.15½	—
500,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units.		.16	—
Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion. Morton Stubbs Corrected E x 1900			
Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein grd., bgs., Chesapeake Bay area	ton.	132.00	—
Fishscrap, dom., menhaden, dried, 60% protein, grd., bgs., Chesapeake Bay area	ton.	128.00	—
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed)			
Folic acid, USP, bots. fib. dms., kilo-lots or more	gram.	1.20	—
10% feed grade fib dms., 15 kilos or more	kilo.	86.00	—
Formaldehyde, 37%, (inhibited, 7 to 8% methanol), USP, dms., c.l. dlvd	lb.	.0715	—
tanks, dlvd	lb	0450	—
37%, (inhibited, 12 to 15% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.0740	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.0475	—
Methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, dlvd	lb.	.0420	—
Formic acid, 85%, cbys., c.l., works.	lb.	.1570	—
cbys., l.c.l., works	lb.	.1620	.1720
90%, cbys., c.l., works	lb.	.1625	—
cbys., l.c.l., works	lb.	.1675	.1775
Fringetree bark, bls.	lb.	.60	.61
Fuller's earth, bgs., c.l., Ill. mines,	ton.	19.00	—
Insecticide grade, dried, powd., bgs., c.l., Ga. or Fla. mines	ton.	17.50	—
calcined, bgs., c.l. same basis.	ton.	20.00	21.75
Fuller's earth, oil-bleaching grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	16.30	17.00
200-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis.	ton.	17.50	18.00
Spent, bgs., c.l. ship. point	ton	4.50	5.00
Fumaric acid, tech. bgs., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.27	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.28	—
Prices of fumaric acid 1½c. per lb higher west of Denver.			
Furfural, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
tanks, dlvd, E.	lb.	.12	—
tanks, dlvd, W	lb.	.13	—
Furfuryl alcohol, cns., works	lb	.29	—
dms., c.l., Memphis, Tenn	lb.	.20	—
dms., c.l., Newark, N. J	lb.	.21½	—
dms., l.c.l., Memphis, Tenn	lb.	.21	—
dms., l.c.l., Newark, N. J	lb.	.22½	—
tanks, Memphis, Tenn.	lb.	.184	—
Fusel oil, refd. dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.19	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.15½	—
Fustic extract, cryst. No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.47½	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.45½	—
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.43½	—
Fustic extract, liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.22½	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.21½	—
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.19	—
Solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.	lb.	.45	—

G

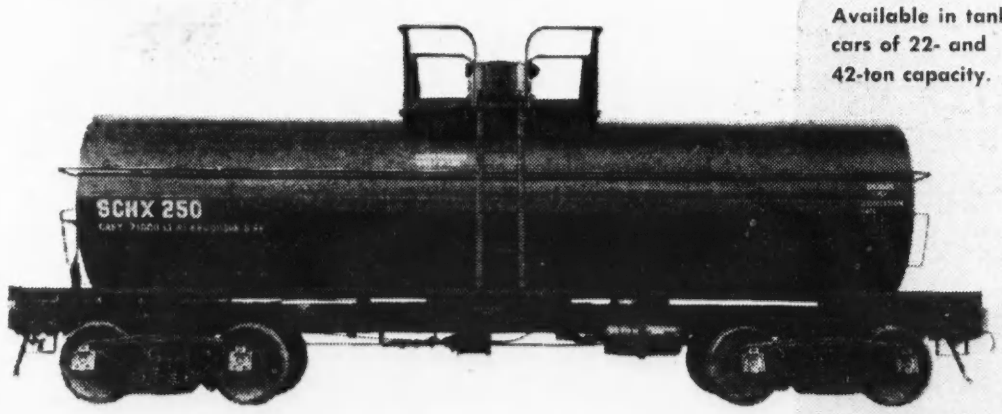
G salt, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	.73	—
Gallic acid, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb	2.00	—
bbls., smaller lots	lb	2.02	2.22
Tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.78	—
bbls., smaller lots	lb	1.80	2.00
Gamma acid, dry grd., bbls., frt. alld	lb	1.50	—
Paste, bbls., frt. alld	lb	1.45	—
Gammapicoline (see g-picoline).			
Garlic oil, domestic, bots	oz.	5.55	6.05
imp., bots	oz.	4.50	4.75
Gaultheria oil (see Wintergreen oil).			
Gelatin, edible, pure (pork skin), 75 AOAC test, bbls., c.l	lb.	.53	—
150 AOAC test, bbls., c.l	lb.	.65	—
200 AOAC test, bbls., c.l	lb.	.72	—
225 AOAC test, bbls., c.l	lb.	.75	—
275 AOAC test, bbls., c.l	lb.	.82	—
Gelsemium root, bls.	lb.	.26	—
Gentian root, bls.	lb.	.23	—
Grd., bbls., bxs.	lb	.27	—
Powd., bbls., bxs.	lb	.27	—
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms.	lb.	3.15	4.30
Standard, cns., dms	lb.	1.95	2.20
Geranium oil, Algerian, cns	lb.	15.75	17.00
Bourbon, cns.	lb.	15.25	17.00
Geranium oil, Turkish (see Palmarosa oil)			
Geranyl acetate, cns.	lb.	2.85	3.10
Ginger oil, dist., bots	lb.	20.00	22.50
Ginger oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots	lb.	6.50	7.75
NF, from Jamaican root, bots	lb.	9.00	10.00
Ginger root, African, bls.	lb.	.22	—
Cochin, bgs	lb.	.15	.16
Jamaican, No. 2, bgs.	lb.	.71	—
No. 3, bgs	lb.	.67	—
Nigerian, split, bgs	lb.	.22	—
Glauber's salt (see Sodium sulfate).			
Gluconic acid, tech., 50%, bots., works	lb.	.25	—
non-ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15½	—
non-ret. dms., 1-dm. lots, works.	lb.	.16	—
Glue, bone, extracted, dry bone, 96 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15	—
104 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
131 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	—
191 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	21	—
222 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.22	—
Glue, bone, green, dry bone, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.13½	—
65 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.13¾	—
86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.14	—
115 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	—
135 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	—
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.16	—
180 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
200 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½	—
Bone glue, l.c.l., prices 1c higher.			
Glue, hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15	—
95-121 bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16	—
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18½	—
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.21	—
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.23½	—
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.26	—
237-266, bgs., c.l. dlvd	lb.	.28	—
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30	—
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb	.32	—
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.34	—
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb	.36	—
395-427 bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb	.38	—
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	40	—
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.42	—
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.43	—
Hide glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. higher.			
l-Glutamic acid, 99½%, fib dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. alld	lb.	2.00	—
fib dms., 25-lb. lots, frt. alld.	lb.	2.05	—
l-Glutamine bots.	gram.	85	—
Glycerine, crude, dom., nat., saponification, 88%, dlvd. tanks	lb.	.16½	—
Soaplye, 80%, dlvd., tanks	lb.	.15	—
imp., nat. saponification, 88%, c.i.f.	lb.	.154	.159
Soapye, 80%, c.i.f., tanks	lb.	.14	.14¼
Glycerine, nat., refd., USP, CP, 96%, high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.29¾	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29¾	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.27¾	—
96%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.28½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.29	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.27	—
Glycerine, nat., refd., high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29¼	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb	.29¾	—
tanks, dlvd	lb	.27¾	—
high gravity, yellow, dist., dms., c.l.	lb	28½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29	—



HYDROFLUORIC ACID

anhydrous and aqueous

STAUFFER HAS IT...
IN QUANTITY AND QUALITY



Available in tank cars of 22- and 42-ton capacity.

STAUFFER CHEMICAL COMPANY

380 Madison Avenue, New York 17, N.Y.

Prudential Plaza, Chicago 1, Ill. • 636 California Street, San Francisco 8, Calif.

NYOTEX CHEMICAL DIVISION, P.O. Box 9716, Houston 15, Tex.

Stauffer CHEMICALS SINCE 1885

Glycerine, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .28 - —
Glycine (see Aminoacetic acid).
Glycerol (see Glycerine).
Glycolic acid (see Hydroxyacetic acid).
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works lb. .20½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .21¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls. lb. 4.10 - —
Grapefruit oil, dms lb. 1.50 - —
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .06 - .09½
Cryst., 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .19 - .21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .21 - .24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .25 - .31½
Graphite, flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .34
Flake, No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
Grease, white, choice, all hog, tanks, dlvd lb. .09¾ - .09½
Yellow, tanks, dlvd lb. .08½ - .08¼
Grease oil, No. 1, dms., c.l. lb. .15¾ - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .16¾ - .18¾
extra winter, strained, dms., c.l. lb. .18¼ - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .19¼ - .21¼
prime, burning, dms., c.l. lb. .19¾ - —
dms., l.c.l lb. .20¾ - .22¾

Green Pigments

Green pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Green, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome green.

Grindelia robusta herb, bls lb. .45 - —
Guaiacol, NF, cryst., dms., tins lb 2.10 - 2.15
NF, liq., cbys., dms lb 2.30 - 2.40
Guaiacol carbonate, NF VII, dms. lb. 3.40 - 3.45
Guar gum, food grade, bgs., c.l. lb. .40 - .45
l.c.l. lb. .43 - .48
Tech. grade, bgs. lb. .30 - .35
Guaiacwood oil, cns. lb. 1.05 - 1.75

Gums

Gum quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Gum, Dammar, may be found in the D's under Dammar gum.

Gypsum, plaster of Paris, 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, dlvd. New York ton 20.30 - —
Gypsum, terra alba, dom., 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, same basis ton 20.00 - —
100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, works, New York ton 17.00 - —
imp., English, 100-lb. paper bgs., ex dock, New York ton 55.00 - —
100-lb. paper bgs., ex whse. ton 60.00 - 62.00

H

H acid, dry, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .90 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.00 - —
Hansa yellow, 10 G, bbls., same basis as yellow, chrome lb. 2.33 - —
Hansa G pigment, bbls lb. 2.20 - —
Hawthorn berries, bgs lb. .21 - —
Heliotropin, 100-lb. lots, dms lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls lb. .70 - .75
Helonias root, bls lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .47 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .43 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .41 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l lb. .39 - —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l lb. .37 - —
Paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .20½ - —
Hemlock oil, cns. lb. 2.10 - 3.75
Henbane leaves, bls lb. .35 - .40
Heptane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal .20 - —
tanks, Baytown, Tex gal. .16¼ - —
tanks, Borger, Tex gal. .16¼ - —
Hesperidin, purif., 25 lb. lots, f.o.b., works lb. 8.95 - —
Hesperidin methylchalcone, bots., 50-lb. lots, works lb. 22.50 - —
bots., 5-lb. lots, works lb. 23.00 - —
bots., 1-lb. lots, works lb. 23.50 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms lb. 1.94 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or New York lb. .233 - —
bgs., 1,000-19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. .243 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .253 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb lots or more, same basis lb. .250 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .253 - —
USP, bgs., 500 lbs. or more, f.o.b. Fords, N. J., dlvd. New York and Philadelphia lb. .42½ - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .43½ - .48½
Hexane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .20 - —
tanks, Baytown, Tex gal. .17 - —
tanks, Borger, Tex gal. .17 - —
1-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 4.00 - 7.50
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .76 - —
Hexyl salicylate, dms lb. 1.75 - —
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 14.00 - —
dms., smaller lots, dlvd lb. 14.50 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots. oz. 5.50 - —
Homatropine methylbromide, USP, bots. oz. 3.90 - —
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton 5.75 - —
Horehound herb, bls lb. .16 - .19
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).

Hydrazine hydrate, 85%, ret. dms., works lb. 1.35 - 1.55
100%, ret. dms., works lb. 1.60 - 1.80
Hydriodic acid, 1.50 s.g., cbys lb. 2.94 - —
1.70 s.g., cbys lb. 3.23 - —
Hydroabietyl alcohol, tech., solid, zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29¾ - .30¼
tanks, dlvd lb. .27¼ - —
Zone 1 for hydroabietyl alcohol comprises all of continental US except Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash. Wyo. and the western part of Texas.
Hydrobromic acid, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd E lb. .37 - .43
Hydrochloric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen chloride).
Hydrochloric acid, 18°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
cbys., t.c.l., dlvd metropolitan area 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.05
tanks, works, frt. equald ton 28.00 - —
20°, cbs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
cbys., t.c.l., dlvd metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald ton 30.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
cbys., t.c.l., dlvd metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald ton 35.00 - —
Hydrochloric acid, CP, USP, consumers cbys. extra c.l. works. lb. 15¾ - —
cbys., t.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼ - .17¾
5-pint bots., extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .20¾ - —
5-pint bots., extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .22¼ - .23¼
Hydrocortisone acetate, bulk, bots., 100 grams or more gram 4.50 - —
Hydrocortisone alcohol, bulk, bots., 100 grams or more gram 4.50 - —

Hydrocyanic acid, cyls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .70 - —
cyls., t.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - .90
Hydrocyanic acid, dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots lb. .40 - —
Hydrofluoric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride)
Hydrofluoric acid, aqueous, 70%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 19.25 - —
55-gal. dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 20.75 - —
20-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 21.00 - —
20-gal. dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 22.50 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 15.50 - —
Delivered prices apply to all states east of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming. In those states add $2.70 per cwt. for drum delivery.
Hydrofluosilicic acid, dms., works, 30% basis lb. .06 - —
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib., ctns., works lb. .30 - .40
50-lb. cyls., l.c.l., works lb. .53 - .60
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., l.c., works lb. .45 - —
Hydrogen cyanide, liq., 98%, tanks, works lb. .16 - —
Hydrogen fluoride, anhyd., cyls., dlvd. E lb. .30½ - .32½
cyls., dlvd. W lb. .39 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —

Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls., dlvd. lb. .03¾ - .05
35%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .202 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .211 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .1800 - —
Hydroquinone, photo grade, dms lb. 1.03 - 1.06
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .82½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .84½ - —
Hydroxyacetic acid, tech., 70%, dms., Philadelphia and Chicago, lb. .11 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va lb. .073 - —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns lb. 5.45 - 7.00
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine).
Hyoscyamine hydrobromide, bots. oz. 6.00 - 7.00
Hyoscyamine sulfate, bots oz. 6.00 - 6.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .52 - —
Liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .35 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .27 - —
Hypophosphorous acid, purif., 50%, ton lots, f.o.b., works lb. .85 - —
NF, 30%, all quantities, same basis lb. .75 - —

I

Ichthammol, NF, dms., jars lb. .75 - .93
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 in-
Indol, CP, bots. lb. 16.00 - 18.25
Inositol, bots., dlvd lb. 5.00 - —
dms., dlvd lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).

Argo® Inositol N.F.

...Recommended for use in New Geriatric and Lipotropic Formulations

The lipotropic agent, INOSITOL N.F., a constituent of an important class of phospholipids, is a naturally-occurring component of the vitamin-B complex. Used alone or with certain vitamins this significant nutritional factor is effective in helping to regulate fat and cholesterol metabolism and, furthermore, is synergistic in its lipotropic action. INOSITOL N.F. is pure, crystalline, easy to handle and packaged in 5, 10, 50 and 100 pound containers for convenient use in formulations.

When you are considering new therapeutic formulations, investigate ARGO INOSITOL N.F. Information is constantly being received concerning this important factor in many pharmaceutical preparations and is supplied on request. In addition, our technical service staff will be pleased to work together with you on your formulation problems.

"Fine Chemicals from Corn"

CORN PRODUCTS SALES COMPANY

17 BATTERY PLACE NEW YORK 4, N. Y.

Iodine, crude, kgs ..... lb. 1.10 - —
Resub., USP, dms., jars ..... lb. 2.30 - 2.35
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, USP, dms lb. 5.90 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs ..... lb. 4.90 - 5.00
a-Ionone, cns. ..... lb. 4.65 - 4.70
b-Ionone, cns. ..... lb. 4.80 - 4.90
Ipecac root, bgs., whole ..... lb. 8.50 - —
Powd., bbls., bxs ..... lb. 9.50 - —
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb. .28 - .34
Iron blue, reg., bbls., c.l., dlvd. E.lb. .52 - —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .53 - —
bbls., smaller lots, same basis, lb. .54 - —
Iron blue, alkali-resisting, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .57 - —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis, lb. .58 - —
bbls., smaller lots, same basis, lb. .59 - —
Iron blue dlvd. prices 1c. higher for Pacific Coast states:—Wash., Ore., Cal., N. M., Ariz., Wyo., Utah, Col., and Nev.
Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous)
Iron oxide black, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .13¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13½- —
Iron oxide brown, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .14½- —
Iron oxide hydrated yellow, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .11¾- —
Iron oxide metallic brown, bgs., works lb. .04 - —
Iron oxide metallic red, bbls., c.l., works lb. .02½- —
bbls., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .02¾- —
Iron oxide Persian Gulf red, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07¾- —
Iron oxide red, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y. lb. .12¾- —
Iron oxide red, nat., 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley, O., Easton, Pa. bgs., c.l., works lb. .0675- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .08 - —
Iron oxide Spanish red, bbls., c.l. ex dock lb. .05¾- —
bbls., l.c.l., ex dock ..... lb. .06 - —
bbls., l.c.l., ex whse, New York lb. .06½- —
Iron oxide yellow, nat., French type, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08 - —
Peruvian type bgs. l.c.l ..... lb. .0205- .0345
Isoamyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .28 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .25 - —
Isoborneol, cns. ..... lb. 1.80 - —
Isobornyl acetate, cns. ..... lb. .54 - .60
Isobornyl formate, dms ..... lb. 1.20 - —
Isobornyl proprionate, dms ..... lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns lb. .75 - 1.00
Solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd. E, of Rockies lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .16¼- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .12¾- —
Isobutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .13½- —
Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd ..... lb. .28½- —
Isobutyraldehyde, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .19½- —
Isoeugenol, cns ..... lb. 4.00 - 4.40
Isoniazid, powd., bulk, 25-kilo lots or more kilo. 23.00 -25.50
bulk, smaller lots kilo. 24.00 -26.00
Isonicotinic acid, 100-lb. fib. dms., works lb. 4.25 - —
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid)
Iso-octyl alcohol, dms. c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E ..... lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd E ..... lb. .21 - —
Isopentane, coml. grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex. refy gal. .15½- —
Isopropanol (see Isopropyl alcohol).
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works lb. .24½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .22½- —
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .11½- —
Isopropyl alcohol, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .53 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... gal. .60 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... gal. .37 - —
Refd., 95%, c.l., dms., dlvd gal. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... gal. .62 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... gal. .39 - —
Refd., 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .57 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... gal. .64 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... gal. .41 - —
Isopropyl benzene (see Cumene).
Isopropyl ether, dms., dlvd ..... lb. .07 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .08 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .05 - —
Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate (CIPC) 70% in xylol, dms., c.l., t.l., works ..... lb. .70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .714 - .814
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb. fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .75 - —
450-lb. fib. dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .80 - .90
Isoquinoline, dms., works ..... lb. .65 - 1.25
Itaconic acid, purif., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .54 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .55 - —
Tech., fib. dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .44 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .45 - —

J

J acid, paste, bbls., works, 100% basis lb. 2.45 - —
Powd., bbls., same basis ..... lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Jalap root, NF, bls ..... lb. .90 Nom.
powd., bbls., bxs ..... lb. 1.15 Nom.
Japan wax, cs. ..... lb. .35 - .36
Juniper berries, bgs ..... lb. .18 .20
Juniper berry oil, bots ..... lb. 2.75 - 4.00
Twice rectified bots ..... lb. 3.60 7.00
Juniper tar, NF, dms ..... lb. .42 .60
Juniper tar oil, NF (see Juniper tar).
Juniper wood oil, tech. cns lb. .38 .55

K

Kaolin (see also Clay, China).
Kaolin, NF, powd., fib. dms ..... lb. .10 - .12
colloidal, fib. dms lb. .15½- .17½
Karaya gum, No. 1, NF powd., bbls. lb. .45 —
No. 2, powd., bbls ..... lb. .35 - .38
No. 3, powd., bbls ..... lb. .30 - .33
Koch acid, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
Kola nuts, bgs ..... lb. .15 - —

L

L acid, bbls., works ..... lb. 1.25 - —
Lacquer diluent, petroleum, 150°-240° F. b.r., tanks, west coast, ex tax, Los Angeles gal. .174 - —
tanks, east coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .20 - —
Benzene type, tanks group 3 gal. .1550- —
Toluene type, tanks group 3 gal. .1437½- —
Lactic acid, edible, 50%, bbls., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1788- .2100
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald lb. .1838- .2150
bbls., dms., 5 to 19, frt. equald. lb. .1888- .2200
bbls., dms., 1 to 4, frt. equald. lb. .1938- .2250
80%, c.l., bbls., dms., frt. equald. lb. .3038- .3600
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald lb. .3088 -.3650
bbls., dms., 5 to 19, frt. equald. lb. .3138- .3700
bbls., dms., 1 to 4, frt. equald. lb. .3188- .3750
Lactic acid, plastic grade, 50%, c.l., bbls., works lb. .2100- —
bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .2150- —
bbls., 5 to 19, works ..... lb. .2200- —
bbls., 1 to 4 works ..... lb. .2250- —
80%, bbls., c.l., works ..... lb. .3600- —
bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .3650- —
bbls., 5 to 19, works ..... lb. .3700- —
bbls., 1 to 4, works ..... lb. .3750- —
Lactic acid, tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 11.45 -11.95
bbls., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 11.85 -12.35
USP, 85% cyls lb. .85 - .88
Lactose, edible, bgs., 23,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .14 - —
bgs., 6,900-lb. lots, frt. equald. lb. .14½- —
bgs., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald. lb. .14¾- —
bgs., 200-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .15¼- —
Edible lactose in fib. dms., ½c higher.
Lactose, ferment. grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08½- —
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .21½- —
fib. dms., 2,000-lb lots, frt. equald lb. .22¼- —
fib. dms., 200-1,800-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .22¾- —
USP lactose in bgs. ½c. to 1c. lower.
Lady's slipper root, bls ..... lb. 4.50 Nom.
Lake C red toner, alizarine, bbls., works lb. 1.20 - —
Lamp black, bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .16 - .45
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works lb. .27 - .29
USP, anhyd., mds., works ..... lb. .24 - .26
hydrous, dms., works ..... lb. .23 .25
Lard, cash, dms., Chicago ..... lb. .1120- —
Lard oil (see Grease oil).
Larkspur seed, bgs. ..... lb. .35 - —
Laurel leaf oil, dms, cns ..... lb. 9.75 -12.50
Laurent's acid, bbls ..... lb. .60 —
Lauric acid, 90%, dms ..... lb. .35¾- .37¾
tanks ..... lb. .33¾- .34
Lauryl alcohol, bots ..... lb. 2.00 - 2.50
n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l. works lb. .65½- —
dms., l.t.l., works ..... lb. .68 - —
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb. .75 - .80
Ord., bls. ..... lb. .25 - .40
Select, bls ..... lb. .90 - —
Lavender flower oil, USP, French, 35-37% ester, cns lb. 7.50 - —
38-40% ester, cns ..... lb. 10.00 - —
40-42% ester, cns ..... lb. 12.00 - —
Spike, Spanish, cns. ..... lb. 1.95 - 2.35
Lavandin oil, cns., dms ..... lb. 2.00 - 2.55
Lead acetate, NF, cryst., gran., powd lb. .34½- —
White, cryst., bbls ..... lb. .25½- —
gran., bbls. ..... lb. .26½- —
powd, bbls. ..... lb. .26½- —
Lead arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more lb. .27½- —
3-lb bgs. or larger, l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .28½- —
1-lb. bgs., c.l. ..... lb. .41½- —
1-lb. bgs., l.c.l. ..... lb. .42½- —
Lead blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt. point frt. alld lb. .17¼- —
bbls. l.c.l. same basis lb. .18¼- —
Lead carbonate (see Lead, white, basic cabonate)
Lead chloride, dms lb. .45 - —
Lead iodide, NF, V jars lb. 3.82 - —
Lead linoleate, fused 26% Pb, dms. lb. .33 - —
Lead metal, prime, pigs., New York. lb. .14 - —
St. Louis ..... lb. .1380- —

ONE LABEL — *First Grade Only*

ONE PRICE — *That Saves You Money*

. . . and Perfect Performance for *Every* Purpose!

M. C. P.

Pure
Unadulterated
California

LEMON OIL
U.S.P.

An *Exclusively First Grade Lemon Oil* . . . Cold Pressed in California . . . and *Packed by the Producer* to Assure Highest Quality

For nearly 30 years, Mutual Citrus Products Co. has been cold-pressing California lemon oil for distribution by others. Now, M.C.P. LEMON OIL is being *prepared and packed* under the M.C.P. label. There is only *one* label and *one* quality — *the highest* — for M.C.P. LEMON OIL. Yet, M.C.P. LEMON OIL costs you *less* . . . while providing a product that is unsurpassed for flavor, purity, and dependability . . . for *every* purpose.

Produced and Packed by

MUTUAL CITRUS PRODUCTS COMPANY
Since 1928 Growers and Processors of Citrus Products

Distributed by

MUTUAL CITRUS PRODUCTS CO.
424 South Atchison Street, Anahiem, Calif.

W. J. BUSH & CO., INC.
137 Boston Post Road, Cos Cob, Conn.

Lead monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
bgs. l.c.l., same basis lb. .2075- —
Lead naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb, dms. dlvd lb. .17 - —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .21 - —
Solid, 37% Pb, dms. dlvd lb. .27½- —
Lead nitrate, bbls lb. .26¾- —
Lead orthosilicate-gel, 50-60% PbO. dms. works lb. .29¾ .34¼
Lead peroxide, tech. powd. bbls lb. .38¾ .40¼
Lead phthalate dibasic dms. works, lb. .41 —
Lead, red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l., works frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls. c.l. same basis, lb. .1695- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1795- —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls c.l. same basis, lb. .1785- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1885- —
Lead resinate precip. 23% Pb, dms., ton lots dlvd lb. .35 - —
Lead salicylate, normal dms. works, lb. .46 - —
Lead silicate, (see Lead white, basic silicate).
Lead sulfate (see Lead, blue, basic sulfate)
Lead tallate, liq., 16% Pb, dms lb. .15 —
24% Pb, dms lb. .18½ —
Solid, 30% Pb dms. lb. .23¼ —
Lead, white, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l. shipt pt. frt. alld. lb. .19 —
bgs., l.c.l. same basis lb. .20 - —
Lead, white, basic silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld lb. .17¼ —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —
Lead white, basic sulfate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt. frt. alld lb. .17¼ —
bgs., l.c.l. same basis lb. .18¼- —
Lecithin, edible, tech. bleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., works, lb. .14 - .15
non-ret dms. l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 .17
Edible tech., unbleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .14
non-ret dms. l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 .16
Lemon bioflavonoid complex, 6lb. dms. 25-lb lots, works lb. 9.00 —
Lemon oil, terpeneless bots lb. 44.00 -50.00
USP, Calif., cns., dms lb. 3.10 - 3.50
Messina, cns. lb. 3.93 - 8.50
Lemongrass oil, cns., dms lb. 1.20 - 1.35
dl-Leucine, dms. works lb. 12.25 -15.00
Licorice root, gran., bls. lb. .15 - .17
Powd., bls. lb. .12 - .15
Whole, bls. lb. .10 - .12
Lignaloe wood oil, Mexican, cns lb. 5.50 - 6.50
Lignosulfonate 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
bgs. l.c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., 30,000 tons Metropolitan New York destination, freight equalized with nearest producing pt ton. 22.13 - —
Hydrated, bulk., c.l., same basis. ton. 23.63 - —
Spray, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 27.63 - —
Lime oil, dist., Mexican, cns. lb. 5.25 - 6.50
West Indian, cns lb. 6.00 - 9.00
Expressed, West Indian, cns lb. 8.50 -11.00
Terpeneless, dist., bots lb. 68.00 - —
expressed lb. 90.00 -100.00
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonium nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Limestone grd., bgs., works ton. 3.50 - 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms. lb. 4.20 - 4.60
Ex linaloe wood oil dms lb. 5.30 - 7.10
Synthetic, dms., works lb. 3.50 - —
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms lb. 4.50 - 4.75
96-98%, dms. lb. 5.25 - 6.60
Ex petitgrain, bots. lb. 4.80 - 5.90
Synthetic, dms., works lb. 5.50 - —
Lindane, 25% formulation, dealers, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.58 - 1.68
99%, tech., formulators dms., frt. alld lb. 2.65 - 3.25
Linden flowers, with leaves, bls lb. .25 - —
Without leaves, bls lb. .30 - —
Linseed meal, expeller, 32-34% bulk, Midwest mills ton. 57.50 - —
Extracted, 36% bulk, same basis. ton. 48.00 - —
Linseed oil, raw dms. c.l., New York lb. .1760- —
dms., l.c.l., New York lb. .1860- .1900
tanks, f.o.b. Minneapolis lb. .1400- —
tanks, New York lb. .1550- —
tankwagon, New York lb. .1590- .1600
Boiled linseed oil, .006c. per lb. higher.
Linseed oil acids, dist., dms lb. .2060- —
Water-white, dms lb. .2360- —
Linseed pitch, dms lb. .06 .06¾
Litharge, comi., powd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .16 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
Lithium benzoate, dms. lb. 1.65 - 1.67
Lithium bromide, NF, dms., works, frt. equald lb. 2.60 - —
Lithium carbonate, NF, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. 1.29½- —
dms., ton lots to t.l., dlvd lb. 1.30 - 1.30½
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvs., frt. alld, works lb. .77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .88 - —
Lithium chloride, CP, anhyd., ton lots lb. 1.23½- —
Lithium chloride, tech., anhyd., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. or works, frt. alld lb. 1.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.03 - —
Lithium citrate, NF, dms., ton lots. lb. 1.50 - —
Lithium fluoride, bbls., 10,000-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 2.17½- —
bbls., ton lots, dlvd. lb. 2.18½- —
bbls., less ton lots, dlvd. lb. 2.23½- —
Lithium hydride, powd., dms., 500-lots, works lb. 10.50 -12.50
Lithium hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., dlvd lb. .78 - —
Lithium manganite, dms., works lb. .93 - 1.15
Lithium nitrate, tech., dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.25 - —
Lithium salicylate dms lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Lithium silicate, dms., works lb. 1.10 - 1.30
Lithium stearate, dms. c.l., works. lb. .47½- —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .48½- —
dms., less-ton lots, works lb. .53½- —
Lithium sulfate, dms. 100-lb. lots. lb. 1.15 - —
Lithium titanate, dms., works lb. 1.15 - 1.35
Lithol red toner, bbls., works lb. .93 - —
Lithol-rubine red toner, pure bbls., works lb. 1.50 - —
Resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Lithopone, ord., bgs. c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .08⅜- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .09⅛- —
Titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .12 - —

Lobelia herb, bls lb. .70 - —
Lobeline sulfate, bots., works oz. 37.50 -38.50
Locust bean gum, powd., bgs. lb. .38 - .39
Logwood extract, cryst., No 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .39 - —
Liq. No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .20 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .18½- —
Solid, No. 1, boxes, c.l. lb. .35 - —
Lycopodium, cs. lb. 5.50 - —
dl-Lysine monohydrochloride, fib. dms lb. 12.00 —
l-Lysine monohydrochloride, fib dms., 25 lbs. or more lb. 12.00 -14.00

M

Mace, Siauw, bls lb. 2.60 - —
West Indian, No 1, bls., shipment lb. 3.00 - —
Mace oil, dist., cns., dms lb. 15.00 -18.00
Magnesia, calcined tech. bgs., ctns., frt. equald lb. .25¾ 26½
Tech., syn., rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l. frt equald lb. .29¾ 30½
rubber grade extra light, bgs., c.l. frt. equald lb. .29¾ —
bgs., t.c.l., frt. equald. lb. .30½ —
USP, light bgs lb. .36½- .37½
heavy, fib. dms. lb. .45 .52
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs. c.l., works, frt equald ton. 62.50 - —
Magnesite, chemical grade, dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chawelah Wash ton. 46.00 - —
Magnesium bromide, cs. jars lb. .95 - 1.00
Magnesium carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l. frt. equald lb. .10½- —
bgs., t.l., frt. equald lb. .11 —
bgs., l.c.l. frt. equald lb. .12½- .13½
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .13 - —
bgs. t.l., frt. equald lb .13½ —
bgs., l.c.l. frt. equald lb .14½ .15½
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald, with metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.
Magnesium chloride, anhyd., 92% flake or pebble dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
dms. l.c.l. works lb. .14 15
Hydrous, 99% flake bgs., c.l., works ton. 55.00 —
bgs. l.c.l. works ton. 65.00 -80.00
Magnesium gluconate dms. cns lb. 1.34 1.41
Magnesium hydroxide NF, powd., bbls. dms. kgs lb. .23½ .27
Magnesium metal, 99.8% ingots, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .36 - —
Pigs, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .35¼- —
Sticks, cs., works frt. alld. on carlots lb. .59 - —
Magnesium oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Magnesium nitrate, cryst., dms., works lb. 29 - —
Magnesium peroxide 15%, dms., works lb. 1.00 - 1.03
Magnesium phosphate tribasic, NF, bbls lb. .75 - —
Magnesium silicate (see Talc)
Magnesium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .10½ 12
Magnesium sulfate tech. bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.15 —
bgs. t.c.l., works 100 lbs 2.90 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs. c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.35 —
bgs. t.c.l. 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs 3.10 —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs. 3.35 —
Magnesium trisilicate USP fib. dms. 5,000-lb lots lb. .38 —
fib dms. 1,000-lb lots lb. .40 —
fib. dms. 100-lb lots lb. .45 —
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate 7c. per lb. higher.
Malachite green, straight, PTMA, bbls., works lb. 5.30 —
Malathion, dms. c.l. works lb. .90 —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .92 1.02
Maleic acid, cryst. powd. dms lb. .37 .38
Maleic anhydride dms. c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies lb. 29½- —
tanks, dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .27½- —
Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. per lb higher.
Malic acid, tech., dms lb. .50 - —

Now! Lemon oils "tailor-made" to your specific needs!

Now Exchange Lemon Oil California Cold-Pressed is tailor-made for your use.

Exchange Lemon Oil U.S.P., product specification Number 410, is the familiar favorite for extracts with supreme clarity, for exquisite character. Look for the gold line across the label.

Exchange Lemon Oil U.S.P., product specification Number 413, is recommended for emulsions and formulations specifying the whole unemulsified oil. This product is called Royal Line. Look for the blue line across the label.

Both Exchange product types—Number 410 and Number 413—provide full, unadulterated flavor, superb quality, matchless uniformity and exacting dependability. Look for the name "Exchange"—the standard of service—on the tamper-proof tab on the container.

Exchange

LEMON OIL U.S.P.
CALIFORNIA COLD-PRESSED

Sunkist Growers PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT • ONTARIO, CALIFORNIA

Distributed in the U.S. and Canada by

DODGE & OLCOTT, INC.
180 Varick Street
New York 14, N.Y.

FRITZSCHE BROTHERS, INC.
76 Ninth Avenue
New York 11, N.Y.

UNGERER & COMPANY, INC.
161 Avenue of the Americas
New York 13, N.Y.

Inquiries from countries other than the U.S. and Canada should be directed to the Products Dept., Sunkist Growers.

Mandelic acid NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.35 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Mandrake root, bls lb. .50 - .52
Manganese acetate bbls., dlvd lb. .35 - —
Manganese arsenate bgs lb. .16 - —
Manganese borate, tech. fib. dms. lb. .23½- —
Manganese carbonate bbls., works. lb. .22 - —
Manganese chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .25½- —
Manganese dioxide, African, 83-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined bgs., gross tor net works ton 148.00 - —
40,000 to 99,999-lb lots, paper bgs., same basis ton 144.50 - —
40,000 to 99,999-lb lots, dms., same basis ton 152.50 - —

Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb lots $3 per ton higher.

Manganese gluconate, dms lb. 1.80 1.94
Manganese hydrate, bbls., dlvd lb. .36 - —
Manganese hypophosphite, NF, dms. lb 3.52 - —
Manganese linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mn, dms lb. .32½- —
Solid, precip., 8.2% Mn. bbls lb. .37½- —
Manganese metal, electrolytic, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .34 - —
dms, ton lots, dlvd E lb. .36 - —
dms., smaller lots dlvd. E lb. .38 - —
Manganese naphthenate, liq., 6% Mn, dms. frt. alld lb. .27 - —
Manganese resinate, fused, 3½% Mn dms lb. .24 - —
Precip. 6½-7% Mn dms lb. .30 - —
Manganese sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65% $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E ton. 97.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l. dlvd S.E ton 104.50 - —
Manganese tallate 6% dms lb. .24 - —
Mangrove bark, E African, 38% tannin bgs. c.l. ex dock ton. 63.00 -65.00
South American, 30% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock ton. 52.00 -53.00
Manila copal gum, C bgs lb. .34¾ .38
CBB, bgs lb. No. stocks.
DBB bgs. lb. .25 .28
DK, bgs lb. No stocks.
DK, dust, bgs lb. .14 Nom.
MA, soft, bgs lb. .19¾ .22
WS, bgs lb. No stocks.
Mannitol, com'l, fib dms, ton lots, works lb. .60 —
fib dms, to ton lots, works lb. .62 - —
fib dms., single dm., works lb. .65 - —
Marine pitch, dms lb. .04¼- .05
MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide).
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).
Melamine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
Menadione, USP, bots gram. .044 .05
Menhaden oil, crude, tanks, works, Atl. & Gulf lb. .08½ Nom.
Menthol, Nat., USP, Brazilian, cs lb. 6.25 - 6.50
Syn., USP racemic cns lb. 4.50 - —
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .42 - —
bgs., fib dms. less ton lots, same basis lb. .44 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib dms., ton lots, works, frt alld lb. .52 - —
bgs., fib dms. less ton lots, same basis lb. .54 - —
Mercurie chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb lots or more lb. 4.98 - —
NF, gran or powd., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 4.78 - —
Mercurie cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib dms lb. 6.84 - —
Mercuric iodide, red, NF X, fib. dms. lb. 7.72 - —
Mercurie oxide, red, NF X, powd., fib. dms lb. 5.97 - 6.01
Tech., c.l., works, tech. lb. 5.77 - —
NF X, fib. dms. lb. 6.14 - —
Mercurie oxide yellow, bbls., tech., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 5.58 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 5.60 - —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Mercurous iodide yellow, NF lb. 7.72 - —
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate, USP XV).
Mercury metal, 76 lb. per flask. net-flask. 244.00 -246.00
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Chloroaniline).
Metanilic acid, dms., works lb. .57 - .75
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-toluidine).
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine).
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine).
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).
Methacrylic acid, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, works lb. .47 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .47½- .50
tanks, works lb. .45 - —
Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks, frt, alld gal. .85 - —
Syn. zone 1, dms., c.l., or t.l. min., frt. alld. or dld gal. .48½- —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .55½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, dlvd. metropolitan area gal. .35½- —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal., min., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .32½- —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., works, Carteret, Camden, N. J gal. .29½- —
Syn., zone 2, dms., c.l., or t.l. min. frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l. works gal. .58½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000-gal. lots, min., dlvd. metropolitan areas gal. .38½- —
tanks, 4,000 gal. min., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .35½- —

Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental US E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of US west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
dl-Methionine, fib. dms., frt. alld. 50-lb. or more lb 3.50 - —
Feed grade, 98%, fib dms., same basis lb 2.65 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs., frt. alld lb. .61 - .64
Methyl abietate, non-ret dms., c.l., dlvd, zone 1 lb. .20½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
Methyl abietate, hydrogenated non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .21 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb- .21½- —

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala. Ga.; Fla., S C. and Tenn

Methyl acetone, nat., dms., l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt alld gal. .62½- —
Methyl acetone, syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E gal. .66 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E gal. .72 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E gal. .51 - —

Synthetic methyl acetone E territory comprises all states East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo West territory is made up of all states west of those four.

Methyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .39 - —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd. lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .37 - —
Methyl alcohol (see Methanol).
Methyl amyl acetate, dms. c.l., dlvd E lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .14½- —
Methylamyl alcohol (see Methyl isobutyl carbinol).
Methylamyl ketone, dms., works lb. 1.05 —
Methyl anthranilate, cns lb. 2.35 2.65
Methyl benzoate, cns., dms lb. .60 .75
Methyl bromide, service organization prices, 40 to 375-lb. cyls., large lots frt. alld lb. .62 .65
Methyl cellulose, special vis. (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works lb. .82 - —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .89 - —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld on 100 lbs lb. 1.05 - —
Methyl cellulose, standard vis. (15-400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt alld lb. .69 - —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .76 - —
50-lb. bgs. smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100-lbs lb. .79 - .89
Methyl chloride, indust. cyls., frt. equald lb. .22¼- —
tanks, multi-unit same basis. lb. .16¼- —
tanks, single unit same basis. lb. .12¾- —
Refrigerator mfrs., cyls. dlvd lb. .48¾- —
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .67¾- —
Methyl chloroform (see 1,1,1-trichloroethane).
Methyl cinnamate lb. 1.55 1.80
Methyl ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½- —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .45¾- —
tanks, works lb. .43 - —
Methyl formate, refd., dms lb. .35 - .40
Tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity works lb. .10 - —
Methyl heptin carbonate, bots lb. 31.00 -42.00
Methyl p-hydroxybenzoate, fib. dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Methyl ionone, standard, cns., dms. lb. 4.85 - —
Methyl isobutyl carbinol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½- —
Methyl isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½- —
Methyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. with Belle, W Va lb. .31 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .31½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
Methyl naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns. lb. 3.00 - 4.30
Methyl parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate).
Methyl roseaniline chloride, NF, 5-lb. fib. dms lb. 6.90 - —
Methyl salicylate, USP cns., 500-lb. lots lb. .62½- —
Methyl parathion (see Parathion).
Methyl testosterone, USP, 100-gram bots gram. .68 - —
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 2.80 - —
Methyl violet toner, tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb. 4.35 - —
Methyl violet toner dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss. N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt equald. with Chicago.
Methylene blue, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 3.25 - —
Methylene chloride, tech., dms., c.l., t.l., straight or mixed works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., l.t.l., works lb. .16¾- —
tanks, 4,000-gal. min., tank trucks, maximum load limit, works lb. .12½- —
tank trucks, 1,000-gal. min., works lb. .13½- —
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C., m.p., dms., works lb. .90 - —
Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-phenyl-3-methylpyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 - —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 - —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .06½- —
bgc., l.c.l., ex-whse. lb. .07¼- —
paint or lacq. bgs., c.l., 325 mesh, works, frt. alld. E. lb. .08¼- —
bgs., l.c.l. ex-whse or frt. alld. E lb. .09 - —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld E lb. .08¾- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¾- —
bgs. ex-whse. or frt. alld E. lb. .09 - —
Mica, wet-grd., white, 5-10 microns, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .08¼- —
white, 5-10 micron, bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .09 - —
Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss. ½c. higher; W. of Rockies 1c. higher.
Microcrystalline wax, petroleum, coating grades, tankcars, works lb. .10 - .11
laminating grades, tankcars, works lb. .11 - .12
Mineral black, bgs., works lb. .0160- .0673
Mineral oil, white, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. refy gal. .62 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .67 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .46 - —
65-75 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .62 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .67 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .46 - —
80-90 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .63 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - —
tankcars, refy gal. .47 - —
135-138 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .74 - —
tankcars, refy gal. .53 - —
145-155 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .75 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .80 - —
tankcars, refy gal. .59 - —
USP, 180-190 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .77 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .82 - —
tankcars, refy gal. .61 - —
200-210 vis., non-ret. dms., l.c.l., f.o.b., New York gal. .84 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .89 - —
tankcars, refy gal. .63 - —
Mineral orange, American, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .19½- —
Mineral spirits, petroleum, odorless, tanks, refy. Watson, Calif. gal. .25 - —
tanks, Borger, Tex gal. .25 - —
Houston, Tex gal. .25 - —
Philadelphia gal. .32 - —
Newark gal. .29 - —
New York, dlvd gal. .30½- —
Wood River, Ill gal. .2725- —
tankwagon, New Jersey, dlvd. gal. .37½- —
tankwagon, New York, dlvd. gal. .38½- —
reg. tanks, Calif., ex tax San Francisco gal. .169 - —
tanks, east coast New Jersey, New York gal. .18 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .12875- —
tankwagon Boston gal. .20 - —
Buffalo gal. .20½- —
Chicago gal. .289 - —
Cleveland gal. .23½- —
Newark gal. .19 - —
tankwagon, New York gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia gal. .19½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Providence gal. .20½- —
Mirbane oil (see Nitrobenzene).
MNPT maroon toner, kgs., c.l., works lb. 6.30 - —
Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .16½- .17
tanks, New York gal. .23 - —
Molybdated orange, bbls lb. .48 - —
Molybdenum metal, powd., 80 or 200 mesh, ctns., works kilo. 7.84 - —
325 mesh, ctns., works kilo. 9.13 - —
Molybdenum trioxide, pure, dms., works lb. 1.15 - —
Tech., dms., works, basis Mo content lb. 1.39 - —
Molybdic acid, 85%, dms., works lb. 1.20 - —
Monobutylamine, dms. c.l., E. of Rockies lb. .85½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .56½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Monochloracetic acid, purif. (see Chloracetic acid, mono).
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E. lb. .10 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .11 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .08½- —
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).
Monoethylamine, 70% aqueous solution, 100% basis, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .38½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .35 - —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethylorthotoluidin (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).
Monoisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .27¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoisopropylamine, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .33½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Monomethylamine, 30 35% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .40 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .40½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis, lb. .31 - —
40% soln., dms. frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .37½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis, lb. .31 - —
Monopotassium glutamate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. 3.05 - —
dms., 100-lb lots, same basis lb. 3.25 - —
Monosodium glutamate, dms., c.l. lb. 1.15 - —
dms., l.c.l lb. 1.23 - 1.27
Monosodium phosphate, (see Sodium phosphate, monobasic).
Montan wax, dom., refd., bgs lb. .29 - .30
Imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs lb. .26 - .28
German, bgs lb. .35 Nom.
Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol (see 6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol).
Morphine, cns oz. 12.40 -12.60
Morphine acetate, anhyd., cns oz. 9.95 -10.00
Morphine hydrobromide, cns oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Morphine hydrochloride, NF, cns. oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Morphine sulfate, USP, cns oz. 9.90 -10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .55¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .56¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .52¾- —
Muriatic acid (see Hydrochloric acid).
Musk, syn., ambrette, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.45 - 5.15
Syn., ambrette, cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 5.05 - 5.65
cns., 5-lb. lots lb. 5.20 - 5.50
Ketone, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.70 - 5.30
cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 5.35 - —
cns., 5-lb. lots lb. 5.45 - —
Musk, syn., xylol, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.40 - —
cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 1.45 - —
cns., 5-lb. lots lb. 1.50 - —
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs. lb. .10 - —
Dutch, bgs lb. .10½- —
English, yellow, bgs lb. .11 - —
Montana, bgs., No 1 lb. .09½- —
Mustard oil, syn., bots lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Mustard seed oil, nat. dms. lb. .17½ Nom.
Myristic acid, dms lb. .26 .30
tanks lb 25⅜- —
Myrobalans, Bombay ton. 55.00 -56.00
J-1, genuine, bgs., ex dock ton. 60.00 -62.00
J-1, crushed, bgs., ex dock ton. 75.00 -76.00
Myrobalans extract, Indian solid, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, plus duty lb. .10½- .10¾
Myrrh gum, cs lb. .50 .55

N

Naphtha, high solvency (see Solvent naphtha, petroleum).
Naphtha, petroleum, cleaner's, 140°F, flash, tanks, east coast, New Jersey and New York gal. .18 —
tanks, group 3 gal. .15 - .15½
tankwagon, Newark gal. .19 - —
New York gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia gal. .19½- —
Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, 225°-300°F., b.r., tanks, west coast, Los Angeles gal. .174 - —
Portland, Ore. gal. .18 - —
San Francisco gal. .179 - —
Seattle, Wash. gal. .18 - —
east coast, New Jersey and New York gal. .19 - —
group 3 gal. 13875- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .21½- —
Chicago gal. .299 - —
Cleveland gal. .24½- —
Newark gal. .20½- —
New York gal. .20½- —
Philadelphia gal. .21½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .20 - —
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74°, tanks, tanks, frt. equald lb. .06¼- —
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .07½- .08
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .07¾- .08¼
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - —
Imp., 78° bgs., large lots lb. .05 Nom.
Naphthalene, refd., indust., chipped, crushed, bgs., frt. alld lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¾- —
Refd., indust., balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
cs. 50 lbs., c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
1-Naphthol-4 sulfonic acid (see Neille and Winther's acid).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic acid (see L acid).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic 8-amino acid (see S acid).
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic 8-amino acid (see H acid).
2-Naphthol-6,8-disulfonic acid (see Gamma acid).
Naphthol sulfonic mixed acid (see Cleve's acid).
Naphthol sulfonic mixed acid (see Cleve5s acid).
1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic acid (see Laurents acid).
2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic acid (see Cassella acid).
2-Napthylamine-6-sulfonic acid (see Broenner's acid).
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic acid (see F acid).
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic acid (see Tobias acid).
a-Naphthol bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - —
b-Naphthol, tech., flake, bbls., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Naphthol ITR red toner, bbls., works lb. 5.50 - —
a-Naphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
b-Naphthylamine, tech., flake, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
Naringin, fib. dms. lb. 8.50 - —
Neatsfoot oil, 15° cold test, dms lb. .30 - .33
20° cold test, dms. lb. .29 - .32
30° cold test, dms lb. .28 - .31
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Neomycin sulfate, fib. dms., 1-kilo basis activity gram. .35 - —
fib. dms., 100-999-gram lots, basis activity gram. .40 - —
Neroli oil, NF, French, bots lb. 550.00 -575.00
Nerolin, cns. lb. 2.45 2.65
Nevile and Winther's acid, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.30 - —
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .73 - .80
Nickel carbonate, bbls., dlvd lb. .80¾- .87¾
Nickel chloride, bbls., dlvd. lb. .40½- .48¼
Nickel formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .72 - .73
Nickel metal electro cathodes, cs., works lb. .74 - —
Nickel nitrate, bbls., works lb. .32½- .33¼
Nickel oxide, black, bbls. lb. .84 - —
Green, bbls lb. .85 - —
Nickel sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .32½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .33½- .40¼
Nicotinamide USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 9.50 - 9.80
Nicotinamide hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 9.50 - 9.80
Nicotine sulfate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
40%, manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
Nicotinic acid, USP, dms., dlvd. kilo. 8.00 - 8.30
Nicotinic amide, USP (see Nicotinamide).
Niger seed, bgs. lb. .11½- .12
Nikethamide, cbys. lb. 7.50 - —
Nitric acid, 36° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.05 - 6.85
38° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.55 - 7.35
40° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.85
42° Be. cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 7.55 - 8.35
Nitric acid, 58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
CP, NF, consumer, cbys., extra, cbys., extra, l.c.l., same basis, c.l., works lb. .18½- —
lb. .20 - .20½
5-pt. bots, extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .22½- —
5-lb. bots., extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .25
m-Nitroaniline, cryst., dms., frt. alld lb. 1.15 - —
Paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis. lb. 1.10 - —

o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms., t.l., frt. alld lb. .49 - —
dms., t.t.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .51 - —
o-Nitroaniline orange toner, kegs, lb. 1.33 - —
p-Nitroaniline, dms., frt. alld.... lb. .445 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .15 - —
tanks, frt. alld. ..... lb. .12 - —
p-Nitrobenzoic acid, dms., c.l., works lb. .72 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .73 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80 125-175, seconds, bbls., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
bbls., t.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - .37
18-20 cps. bbls. c.l. same basis. lb. .36 - —
bbls. t.c.l., same basis lb. .37 - .39
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 250-400, 600-1,000 seconds, bbls., t.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - .42
Spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼ ½, seconds. bbls. c.l., same basis lb. .41 - —
bbls., t.c.l., same basis lb. .42 - .44
5-6 cps., 40-60 seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis lb .40 - —
bbls. t.c.l. same basis lb. .41 .43

Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable

o-Nitrochlorobenzene dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
dms., t.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .13 - —
p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms. ..... lb. .26 - .27
2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol dms. ... lb. .75 - —
Nitroethane, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd E ..... lb. .24¾ - —
tanks, dlvd E ..... lb. .22½ - —

Nitroethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.

Nitrogen solutions tanks, frt. equald unit. 1.20 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works unit-ton. 3.00 - 4.00
Nitrogenous sewage sludge, bulk, works, unit-ton. 2.95+ .50
Nitromethane, dms. c.l. dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .24¾ - —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .22½ - —

Nitromethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.

a-Nitronaphthalene bbls. frt alld. lb. .41 - —
o-Nitrophenol, dms. works, frt. equald lb. .94 - —
p-Nitrophenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .51 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .53 - —
2-Nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .22½ - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis..... lb. .23¼ - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .21 - —
2-Nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .18½ - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis..... lb. .19½ - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .16 - —

Nitropropane prices west of Rockies are 1c. per lb. higher.

o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .09 - —
p-Nitrotoluene, dms. works ..... lb. .33 - —
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms ..... lb. 1.59 - —
Nitrous ether, conc. bots., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.28 - 1.35
Nonyl phenol dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26½ - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .27½ - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .24½ - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs ..... lb. .35 - .38
Chinese, bgs ..... lb. No prices.
Nutmeg, East Indian, bgs..... lb. 2.02 - —
West Indian, bgs. ..... lb. 2.00 - —
Nutmeg oil, USP dist. East Indian, cns., dms lb. 13.50 -17.00
USP dist. West Indian, cns., dms. lb. 13.50 -17.00
Nux vomica, bls ..... lb. .10 - .12
Powd., bbls., bxs..... lb. .15 - .17

O

Ocher (see Iron oxide yellow, nat.).
Ocotea cymbarum oil, dms. .... lb. .55 - —
Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
tanks, Baytown, Tex ..... gal. .15¾ - —
Borger, Tex ..... gal. .15¾ - —
1-Octanol, tech. dms., c.l., dlvd., Zone 1 lb. .37 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .39 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .34½ - —
Octyl alcohol, perfumer's grade, bots lb. 1.60 - 3.25
Octyl alcohol tech (see 1-Octanol, tech).
Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .24 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works ..... lb. .24½ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .23 - —
Octyl phenol in dms., 1lc. higher.

Oils

Oil quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Oil, coconut, may be found in the C's under Coconut oil.

Oiticica oil, liq., dms ..... lb. .19½ - .19½
tanks ..... lb. .17½ - —
Oleic acid, dbl.-dist. (white), dms. lb. .20¾ - .23¼
tanks ..... lb. .18¼ - —
Single-dist., dms..... lb. .19½ - .22
tanks ..... lb. .17 - —
Oleo oil, extra, dms. ..... lb. .19 - .19½
Oleostearine dms. ..... lb. .14 - .14½
Oleum (see Sulfuric acid, fuming).
Olibanum gum, siftings, cs ..... lb. .20 Nom.
Tears, cs ..... lb 22 30
Olibanum oil, bots ..... lb 5.50 7.65
Extra fine, bots. ..... lb. 8.00 9.50
Olive oil, edible, dms., spot duty-paid gal. 2.75 - 2.85
Olivine, crude, works ..... ton. 12.00 —
20 mesh, works ..... ton. 15.00 —
100 mesh, works ..... ton. 20.00 —
Opium, USP cns ..... oz. 19.20 19.45
USP, gran cns. ..... oz. 21.65 21.90
powd., cns ..... oz. 21.65 21 90
Orange oil expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms lb. No stocks
Expressed USP, Calif., cns., dms. lb. .52 - 2.00
Florida, cns., dms ..... lb. .55 - .80
Messina, cns ..... lb 3.85 5.85
West Indian, cns., dms .... lb 2.50 3.65
Sesquiterpeneless bots ..... lb. 65.00 120.00
Sweet, dist., cns., dms. ..... lb. .70 - .80
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls lb. .14 - .16
Sweet, bls..... lb. .16 - .18

Orange Pigments

Orange pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Orange, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome orange.

Origanum oil, Spanish, cns .... lb 2.00 - —
Orris root, Florentine, bls ..... lb. .55 - —
powd., bbls., bxs ..... lb. .68 - —
Verona, bls ..... lb. .35 - .40
Orthoanisidine (see o-Anisidine).
Orthochloroaniline (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Orthochlorobenzoic acid, (see o-Chlorobenzoic acid).
Orthochloroparanitroaniline (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol)
Orthocresotinic acid (see 2,3-Creosotic acid).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroaniline (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-Chlorophenol).
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidine (see o-Phenetidine).
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol)
Orthotolidine (see o-Tolidine base).
Orthotoluidine (see o-Toluidine).
Osage orange, cryst., No. 1, bbls, t.c.l lb. .40 - —
Extract, liq., No. 1, bbls., t.c.l., lb. .19 - —
Ouabain, USP, bots ..... gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Ouricury wax, refd., pure ..... lb. .73 - .75
crude ..... lb. .66 - .68
Oxalic acid, bbls., c.l., works.... lb. .18½ - —
bbls., 10,000-lb. lots, works.... lb. .18¾ - —
bbls., smaller lots, works ... lb. .19¾ - —
b-Oxynaphthoic acid, fib. dms., 250 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. 1.14 - 1.17
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns. 100-lb. lots, works lb 4.73 5.00
cns., smaller lots, works..... lb. 4.92 - 5.17

P

Palm oil, clarif., dms ..... lb. .15 - .16
Palm oil, acids, dist., dms ..... lb. .16¼ - .19¼
tanks ..... lb. 13¾ - .14¼
Palmarosa oil, cns. ..... lb. 6.20 - 6.50
Papain, African, bots..... lb. 8.50 - —
Ceylon, bots. ..... lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Papaverine hydrochloride, nat. or syn., USP, cns., 25-oz. to 100-oz. lots oz. 5.00 - —
cns., smaller lots ..... oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Papaverine sulfate, nat. or syn., USP, cns oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Rumanian, bgs. ..... lb. .34 - —
Spanish, bgs ..... lb. .43 - .58
Yugoslavian, bgs. ..... lb. .39 - —
Para-aminobenzoic acid (see p-Aminobenzoic acid).
Para-aminosalicylic acid (see p-Aminosalicylic acid).
Parachlorobenzoic acid (see p-Chlorobenzoic acid).
Paramethylphenylcinchonic acid (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic acid see p-Nitrobenzoic acid).
Paratoluidinemetasulfonic acid (see p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid)
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Parachloro-orthonitroaniline (see 4-Chloro-2 nitroaniline)
Para-anisidin (see p-Ansidine).
Parachloraniline (see p-Chloraniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Para toner, red, bbls ..... lb. 1.15 - —
Chlorinated, kgs. ..... lb. 1.30 - —
Paraffin, crude, scale white, 123°-127°F. ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0710- —
Fully refd., 122°-124°F, ASTM, tanks, refy lb. .0813- —
125°-127° F. ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0813- —
130°-132°F. ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0815- —

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TYPICAL ANALYSES OF MICHIGAN MAGNESIA COMPOUNDS

	No. 1 Calcined Magnesite	No. 5 Calcined Magnesite	No. 15 Calcined Magnesite	No. 30C Light Calcined Magnesia	No. 40 Extra Lt. Calcined Magnesia	Basic Magnesium Carbonate	(NF Grade) Magnesium Hydroxide	(Tech. Grade) Magnesium Hydroxide
Bulk density, weight per cubic foot	60 lb.	28 lb.	24 lb.	8½ lb.	5 lb.	5.5 lb.	15 to 25 lb.	app. 20 lb.
Ignition loss:	0.5%	1.5%	2.5%	1.9%	3.0%	56.5%	PASSES N. F. X SPECIFICATIONS	31.4%
Chloride (as Cl):	0.08	0.1	0.2	0.25	0.25	0.1		
Analysis, ignited basis:								NOT IGNITED
SiO_2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	NOT IGNITED 0.15		0.20
Fe_2O_3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	NOT IGNITED 0.08		0.15
Al_2O_3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	NOT IGNITED 0.08		0.15
CaO	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	NOT IGNITED 0.7		0.7
Mn				0.01	0.01	NOT IGNITED 0.00		
Free Moisture						1.5		2.0
Screen test: Through 200 mesh		95%		99.9%	99.9%	99.99%	99.0%	99.0%
Screen test: Through 325 mesh			99.5%	99.5%	99.5%	99.5%		

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Paraffin, fully refd., 132°-134° F, ASTM, tanks, refy ..... lb. .0815- —
135-137°F. ASTM, tanks, refy. lb .0815- —
AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F higher than ASTM.
Paraffin oil, pale, 100-110 vis. at 100°F., tanks, east coast refy gal. .14 • —
Paraffin wax (see Paraffin).
Paraformaldehyde 91% flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .11¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .13¼- .14¼
91%, powd., bgs., c.l., ex whse lb. .167 • —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse ..... lb. .182 • —
USP X, fib dms., c.l. ..... lb. .19 • —
fib dms., 1,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .20 • —
fib dms., smaller lots ..... lb. .21½- —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .14 • —
55-gal dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 • —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .11½- —
Paranitroaniline (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paraphenetidine (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).
Paraphenylphenol see p-Phenylphenol).
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol)
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol)
Parathion, bgs., dms., frt. alld., c.l. lb. 1.39 • —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. 1.49 • —

Paratoluenesulphonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).
Paris green, dealers, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 • .47
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .45 • .48
Passion flower herb, bls. ..... lb. .23 • —
Patchouli oil, dms. ..... lb. 6.25 • 6.75
Peach kernel oil, USP, (see Apricot kernel oil).
Peacock blue, fugitive, 100% color strength, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd., N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .90 • —

Peacock blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald. with Chicago.

Peanut meal, 45%, old process, bgs., mills ..ton.52.50 • —
Peanut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills, lb. .14½- —
Refd., dms. ..... lb. .20¼- .20½
tanks ..... lb. .18¼- —
Pectin, NF, citrus, dom., powd., bbls. lb. 2.05 • 2.06
Dom., tech., powd., 150 jelly grade, rapid set, bbls. lb. 1.32 • —
Slow set, bbls. ..... lb. 1.35 • —
Imp., Danish, ex whse. ..... lb. 1.28 • —

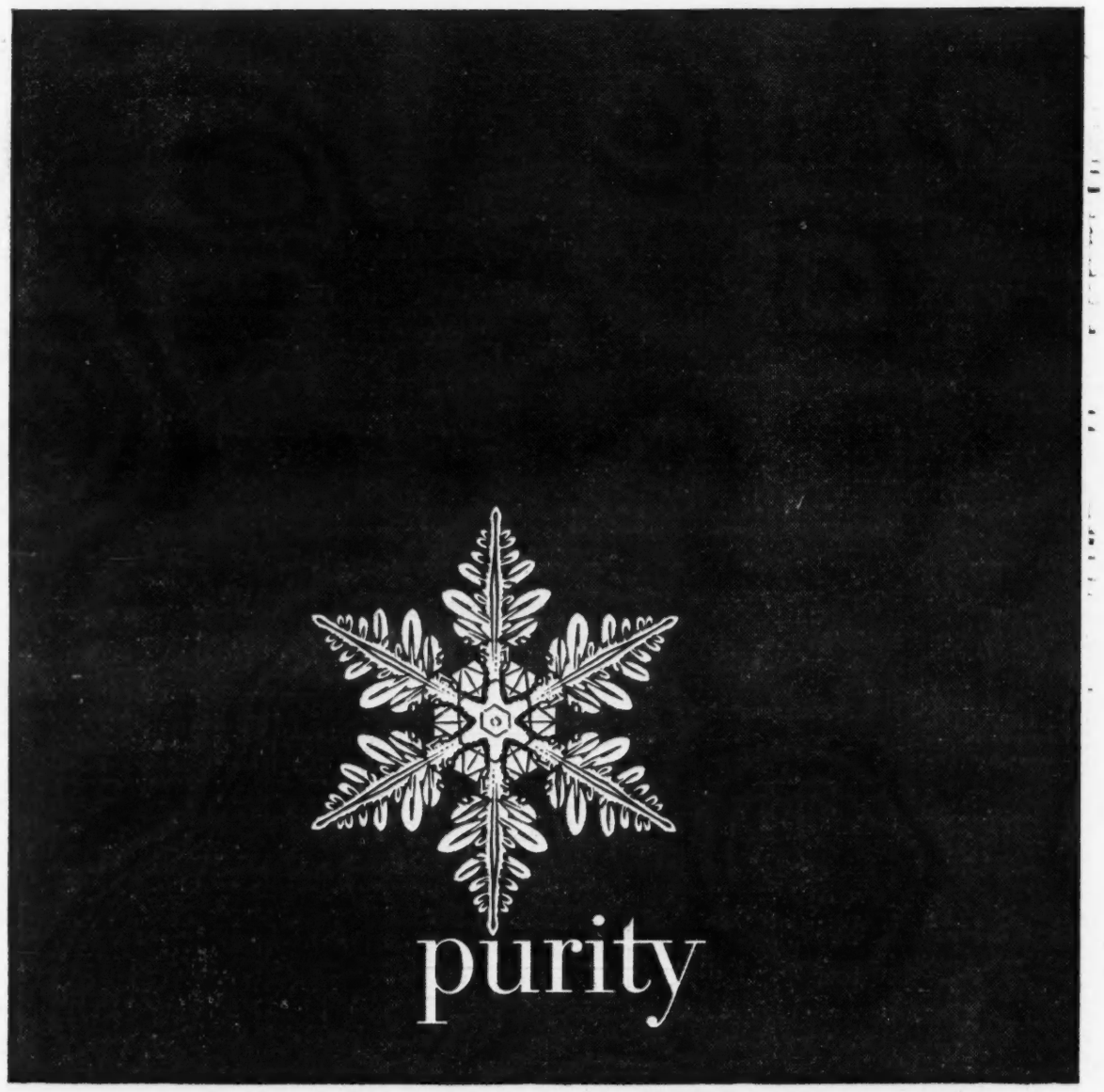
Penicillin, potassium, cryst., bulk.. 1,000,000 units. .0675- .0700
Penicillin, procaine, bulk..... 1,000,000 units. .0675 -.0700
Penicillin, sodium, bulk..... 1,000,000 units. .0775- .0800
Pennyroyal oil, USP, imported, cns. lb. 2.30 • 3.00
Pentachlorophenol, bgs., c.l., t.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .22 • —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .23½- .30
Pentachlorophenol in dms. 1c. higher.
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .32 • —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E..... lb. .33 • —
Pentaerythritol, di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).
Pentane, indust., tanks, Tex. refy. gal. .14 • —
Pepper, black, Malabar, spot bgs. lb. .27 • —
Red, Gondar, spot, bgs ..... lb. .32 • —
Japanese, hontaka, bgs ..... lb. .36 • —
Pepper, red, Japanese, birdseyes, bgs., new crop..lb. No prices.
Mombasa, bgs., shipt. ..... lb. .63 • —
Nigerian, bgs. ..... lb. .36 • —
Turkish, bgs. ..... lb. No prices.
White, bgs. ..... lb. .35½- —
Peppermint leaves, dom., USP, bls., dms lb. .70 • .75
Imp., USP, bls. ..... lb. .85 • —
Peppermint oil, nat., dms..... lb. 4.50 • 6.25
Redist., USP, dms. ..... lb. 5.25 • 6.75
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., dlvd lb. .13¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .15¼- —
tanktruck, 1,000 gal., min., dlvd. lb. .12¾- —
tanks, dlvd..... lb. .12¼- —

Peri acid, dry, bbls., frt. alld....lb. 1.35 • —
Paste, bbls., frt. alld..... lb. 1.30 • —
Persic oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil).
Peru balsam, dms..... lb. 1.60 • 1.85
Petitgrain oil, South American, cns., dms..lb. 3.00 • —
Petrolatum, cream, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .07¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .10¼- —
tanks, refy..... lb. .05½- —
Extra amber, dms., c.l., refy...lb. .06¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .09½- —
tanks, refy..... lb. .04½- —
Petrolatum, USP, lilly white, dms., c.l., refy..lb. .08½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .10½- —
tanks, refy..... lb. .05½- —
Petrolatum, USP, snow white, dms., c.l., refy..lb. .08⅝- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .11 • —
tanks, refy..... lb. .06⅜- —
soft yellow, dms., c.l., refy..lb. .06¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .09½- —
tanks, refy..... lb. .04½- —
Petroleum pitch (see Asphalt, petroleum).

Petroleum Products

Petroleum product quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Petroleum, mineral spirits, may be found in the M's under Mineral spirits, petroleum.

Petroleum sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- .18¾
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17½- .19
tanks, works lb. .14½- .17
50-55% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16 • —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17 • —
tanks, works lb .13 • —
o-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E lb. .91 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .93 • —
p-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.05 • —
dms., same basis..... lb. 1.08 • —
Phenobarbitol, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.25 • —
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.25 • —
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret. dms., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .17¾- .18
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis, lb. .18¼- .19
tanks, same basis lb. .16 • —
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .17¼- .17⅛
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾- .18⅛
tanks, same basis lb. .15½- —
39°C. or above, tar distilled non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .19¼- .19⅛
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis, lb. .19¾- .20⅛
tanks, same basis lb. .17½- —
Phenol, USP, syn., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .20 • —
dms., same basis..... lb. .22 • —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .18 • —
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.30 • —
fib. dms., smaller lots..... lb. 1.32 • 1.37
Phenothiazine drench fib. dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .44 • —
fib. dms., l.t.l., same basis.. lb. .47 • —
NF, fib. dms., t.l., same basis. lb. .43 • —
fib. dms., l.t.l., same basis .. lb. .46 • —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 • —
Phenyl salicylate (see Salol).
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots. lb. 2.40 • 2.70
100%, bots..... lb. 4.00 • 4.65
Phenylacetic acid, pure, cryst., cns. lb. 1.45 • 1.75
dl-Phenylalanine, dms., works lb.27.00 • 37.50
l-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, fib. dms., 200-lb. lots, dlvd. E. lb. 3.45 • —
fib. dms., smaller lots, dlvd E lb. 3.80 • —
N-Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .41 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E..... lb. .42 • —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .38½- —
m-Phenylenediamine, dms., frt. alld. lb. .95 • —
o-Phenylenediamine, coml., 100 to 1,000 lbs., fib. dms., works lb. 1.70 • 1.80
p-Phenylenediamine, refd., tech., dms., works lb. 1.42 • —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .76¼- —
Phenylethyl acetate, bots. ..... lb. 1.30 • 1.60
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.10 • —
dms., smaller lots, works..... lb. 1.15 • 1.40
2-Phenylethyl alcohol, extra, dms. lb. 1.14 • 1.45
Standard, dms lb. 1.10 • 1.60
Phenylglyconic acid (see Mandelic acid).
Phenylhydrazine base CP, btos lb. 3.00 • 3.07
Phenylhydrazine hydrochloride, coml., kgs., works lb. 1.75 • —
Purif., bots., works lb. 5.17 • —
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, fib. dms. 250-lb. lots, dlvd. E lb. 1.80 • —
fib dms., smaller lots, dlvd E lb. 2.10 • —
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots. lb. 4.00 • 4.25
o-Phenylphenol, dms. l.c.l. works. lb. .42 • .44
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .38½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works..... lb. .43 • —
Philippine copal gum, pale, chips, bgs lb. .25½- .28
Pale, nubs, bgs..... lb. .32½- .36
seeds, bgs..... lb. .20 Nom.
sorts, bgs..... lb. .23½- .26
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works lb. 6.40 • —
CP, bots., works .. lb.17.75 • —
Tech., fib. dms., works ... lb.10.45 • —
Phloxin red toner (see Eosin red toner)
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton.48.00 • —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, 66-68% b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines. long-ton. 5.14 • —
68-70% b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.54 • —
70-72%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis long-ton. 6.19 • —
74-75% b.p.l., c.l. bulk, same basis long-ton. 7.19 • —
76-77% b.p.l., c.l., bulk, same basis long-ton. 8.19 • —
Above Florida prices are based on fuel oil at $2.87 per bbl. and labor at $1.43.



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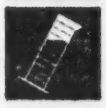

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE — Penola's staff of experts will be glad to advise on your processing problems or supply any technical data you require. Just call or write your nearest Penola office!

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Penola

Phosphoric acid, food grade, 75%, cbys, c.l., works, E. frt equald.	100 lbs.	6.75	—
cbys., l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	7.00	7.50
tanks, t.w., works	100 lbs.	5.35	—
Food grade, 80%, cbys., c.l., frt. equald.	100 lbs.	7.60	—
cbys., l.c.l, works	100 lbs.	7.85	9.10
tanks, t.w., works	100 lbs.	5.75	—
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works	lb.	.0825	—
cbys., l.c.l., works	lb.	.0850	.0875
tanks, t.w., works	lb.	.0640	—
Phosphorus, amorph., red, dms., t.l., works	lb.	.48	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.49	.50
white (yellow), solid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.20	.20½
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.21½	—
tanks, works, frt. equald.	lb.	.19	—
Phosphorus oxychloride, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
tanks, works	lb.	.12½	—
Phosphorus pentasulfide, solid, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.11½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.12½	.13½
Phosphorus pentoxide, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.1395	.1450
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.1550	.1650
Phosphorus sesquisulfide, dms., cs., c.l., works	lb.	.38	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.39	.40
Phosphorus trichloride, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
tanks, works	lb.	.12½	—
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald	lb.	.21	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.22	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.20½	—
Phthalimide, 97-98%, dms., frt. equald	lb.	.65	—
Phthalocyanine blue, full strength, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island St. Louis	lb.	3.45	—
Resinated, bbls. same basis	lb.	3.00	—
water dispersable, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.69	—
Phthalocyanine blue dlvd prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines Kansas City, Lincoln, Ohama, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald with Chicago.			
Phthalocyanine green toner, bbls., works	lb.	3.95	—
Resinated bbls.	lb.	3.50	—
Water dispersable, bbls.	lb.	1.71	—
Phthalylsulfacetamide 1,000-lb. lots or more	lb.	5.00	—
NF	lb.	5.20	—
a-Picoline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.43	.43½
dms., l.c.l. works, frt. equald	lb.	.44	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.415	.422
b,g-Picoline 5°C dms. c.l., works.	lb.	.32½	—
dms., l.c.l. works	lb.	.33	—
g-Picoline, 98%, dms., works	lb.	2.00	—
Picric acid, NF bbls	lb.	.85	—
Tech., bbls	lb.	.44	—
Pigment green B, kgs.	lb.	1.35	—
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots	oz.	4.75	5.25
Pilocarpine nitrate, USP bots., vials.	oz.	4.65	4.75
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs.	lb.	.61	—
Mexican, bgs.	lb.	.30	—
Pimento berry oil, NF dms.	lb.	4.25	6.00
Pimento leaf oil, cns	lb.	1.85	2.00
Pine oil, dest.-dist. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.12¼	—
dms. l.c.l. ex whse New York.	lb.	.14¼	—
Steam-dist. dms. ex whse, New York	lb.	.176	—
dms. dlvd.	lb.	.179	—
Pineneedle oil, Siberian (see Abies Siberica oil)			
Pinetar oil, coml. dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.0561	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.0634	—
dms., c.l., ex whse., New York.	lb.	.0745	—
tanks, works	lb.	.046	—
Rectified, NF, dms., included, l.c.l., works, south	gal.	1.05	—
dms. incl. t.c.l. ex whse., New York	gal.	1.15	—
Refd., dms. incl., t.c.l., works	gal.	.92	—
dms. incl., t.c.l., ex whse., New York	gal.	1.02	—
Pink root, bls.	lb.	2.50	—
Piperazine 95% or better, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	2.45	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	2.50	—
Piperazine citrate, 100-lb. lots	lb.	1.47	—
Piperazine hexahydrate, 100-lb. lots.	lb.	1.22	—
Piperadine dist., dms. frt. equald.	lb.	2.60	2.70
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E.	lb.	4.50	5.05
Piperonyl cyclonene dms. dlvd. E.	lb.	3.70	4.25

Pitches

Pitch quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Pitch, soybean, may be found in the S's under Soybean pitch.

Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).			
Platinum metal, works	oz.	82.00	87.00
Pleurisy root, bls.	lb.	.45	.50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms.	lb.	15.60	16.10
Poke root, bls.	lb.	.19	.22
Pontianak copal gum, chips, bgs	lb.	.26	—
Nubs, bgs.	lb.	.37	.40
Polymyxin, bulk, bots., 50 billion units or more 1,000,000 units.		.52	—
bulk, bots., 25-50 billion units, 1,000,000 units.		.54	—
bulk, bots., 1-25-billion units, 1,000,000 units.		.56	—
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.41	—
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works.	lb.	.43	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.46	.48
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan tristearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works.	lb.	.41	—
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works.	lb.	.43	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.46	.48
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs.	lb.	.21	—
Dutch, bgs.	lb.	.22	—
Iranian	lb.	.14½	.15
Polish, bgs.	lb.	.34	—
Turkish, bgs.	lb.	.21	—

Potash, caustic, liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.50	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	5.70	—
tanks, same basis	100 lbs.	3.95	—
Reg., flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	9.75	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis.	100 lbs.	11.25	—
Solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	9.30	—
dms., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.80	—
Potassium acetate, NF, dms	lbs.	.31	.36
Potassium bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms	lb.	.22	—
USP, powd., dms	lb.	.24	—
Potassium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.18	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.18½	.19¾
Potassium bichromate in dms. ¾c. higher.			
Potassium bitartrate, NF, dom., gran. or powd., dms., c.l.	lb.	.40	—
dms., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipt.	lb.	.40½	—
smaller lots	lb.	.41	.43
Imp., gran. or powd., kgs	lb.	.33½	.37
Potassium bromate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.50	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.52	.62
Potassium bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs	lb.	.39	.40
Potassium carbonate, NF, gran., bbls., dms	lb.	.20	—
NF, powd., bbls., dms	lb.	.21	.22
Tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	9.00	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	10.05	—
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.60	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.65	—
Potassium chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.11¼	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.11½	.12½

Potassium chlorate, powd., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.11¾	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.12	.13
NF, cryst., dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works	lb.	.14¾	—
Powd., dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works	lb.	.15¼	—
Gran., 25 lb. metal dms	lb.	.36	—
Potassium chloride, agricultural (see Potassium muriate).			
Potassium chloride, indust., 99.9% KCl, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	29.00	—
bgs., c.l., works	ton.	33.50	—
99.3% KCl, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	27.00	—
bgs., c.l., works	ton.	31.50	—
USP, cryst., dms.	lb.	.20	.22
gran., dms.	lb.	.21	.23
powd., dms	lb.	.24	.26
Potassium chromate, tech., bgs	lb.	.50	.50½
Potassium citrate, USP, gran., dms.	lb.	.43	—
USP, powd., dms	lb.	.40½	.41½
Potassium cyanide, dms. 20,000-lb. lots or more works	lb.	.43	—
dms., 2,000-19,999-lb. lots, works.	lb.	.455	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.465	—
Potassium dichromate (see Potassium bichromate).			
Potassium ferricyanide, dms., ton lots, works	lb.	.50	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.65	—
Potassium ferrocyanide, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.23	—
bgs., smaller lots	lb.	.23½	—
Potassium fluoborate, fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.30	—
fib. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.31	—

Potassium fluoride, dms., works	lb.	.37	.38
Potassium gluconate, dms.	lb.	1.62	—
Potassium guaiacolsulfonate, NF, dms	lb.	2.10	2.30
Potassium hydroxide, tech. (see Potash, caustic).			
Potassium hydroxide, USP, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots	lb.	.33½	.38
Potassium hypophosphite, NF, fib, dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.38	—
Potassium iodide, dms.	lb.	1.90	1.95
Potassium manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, c.l., works	unit-ton.	.17	.1765
Potassium metabisulfite, gran., dms.	lb.	.20	.21
Powd., dms.	lb.	.25	—
Potassium muriate, standard and gran., 59-63% K_2O, bulk, c.l., works, base price	unit-ton.	.34	—
bulk, c.l., works, July forward	unit-ton.	.34½	.36
Potassium muriate, gran., 60-63% K_2O, bgs., c.l., works, contract price	ton.	26.25	26.50
bgs., c.l., works list price	ton.	27.45	27.50
Potassium nitrate, NF, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots	100 lbs.	16.50	—
bbls., smaller lots	100 lbs.	17.50	18.00
NF, gran., bgs., 20-ton lots.	100 lbs.	9.25	—
bgs., smaller lots	100 lbs.	10.50	11.00
NF, powd., bgs., 20-ton lots	100 lbs.	10.25	—
bgs., smaller lots	100 lbs.	11.50	12.00

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Potassium oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms. lb. .32 - .34
Potassium pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.191.50 - —
dms. ton lots, ex whse ton.302.00 - —
dms., smaller lots ex whse ton.307.00 - —
Powdered potassium pentaborate $10.25 per ton higher.
Potassium perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .19 - .20
Potassium permanganate, coml. kgs., works lb. .26 - .29
USP, dms., works lb. .29¼- .31
Potassium persulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18 - .21
Potassium pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, dms., works lb. .15½- .18½
Potassium prussiate red (see Potassium ferrocyanide)
Potassium prussiate red (see Potassium ferricyanide)
Potassium silicate, electrical grade, 29° Be. 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
dms. l.c.l. 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.65
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.15 - —
40.5° Be, 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.45 - —
dms., l.c.l. 5 dms. or more works 100 lbs. 7.20 - 7.60
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
Potassium silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.17.00 -17.30
bgs. l.c.l., works 100 lbs.17.80 - —
Soln., clarif., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dms. or more works 100 lbs. 6.55 - 6.95
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
Potassium silicofluoride, bgs., works lb. .09½- .10
Potassium silicofluoride in drums, 0.4c. per lb. higher.
Potassium stannate, dms., frt alld, E lb. .750 - .823
Potassium sulfate, agricultural, 50% K_2O, bulk, works, base price unit-ton, .64 - —
bulk, works, July forward, unit-ton, .67 - —
NF Vll, cryst., dms lb. .31 - .33
gran., dms. lb. .18½- —
powd. dms. lb. .16 - .17
Potassium sulfocyanate, NF, cryst. (see Potassium thiocyanate).
Potassium thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms., works lb. .96 - .98
Tech., dms., works lb. .77 - .79
Potassium titanate, ctns., c.l., works, lb. .16¼- —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .16½- —
ctns., 1-ton lot or less, works lb. .16¾- —
Potassium toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l. or t.l., works lb. .42 - —
dms. l.c.l., works lb. .46 - —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, basis 40%K_2SO_4 and 18% MgO, bulk, works, base price.ton.13.45 - —
bulk, works, July forward ton.14.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran. or powd. dms., c.l lb. .42¼- —
dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .43 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. .43½- .49
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .39 - .40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52½- .55
Potato starch (see Starch, potato).
Pregnenolone, bots. gram. .45 - —
Pregnenolone acetate, bots. gram. .40 - —
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., 1,000-lb lots, frt. alld lb 2.83 - —
dms., 100-500 lb. lots lb 2.95 - 3.15
Progesterone, USP, bots., 100 gram lots gram. .50 - —
Progesterone acetate, bots. gram .70 - —
Propane, indust., tanks, group 3, gal. .05 - —
tanks, New York harbor gal. .098 - —
Propionic acid, syn. pure dms., c.l., works lb. .22¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .23¾- —
tanks, works lb. .20¾- —
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¼- —
n-Propyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11½- —
n-Propyl gallate dms., 100 to 2,000-lb lots works lb 3.90 - 4.40
n-Propyl p-Hydroxybenzoate, USP dms lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Propyl thiouracil, bots., 50 kilo lots or more kilo 55.00 - —
bots., smaller lots kilo.55.10 -55.30
Propylene dichloride, consumers, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .0845- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .0950- —
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - —
Propylene dichloride prices in west 1c. higher dlvd. on same basis.
Propylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½- —
Propylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l. dlvd lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Propylene oxide dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs lb .28 - .30
Blonde bgs lb 18 - —
Husks, bgs lb .40 - —
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb .03⅜- .04¼
bgs., smaller lots lb .03⅞- .04½
Imp., Italian silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb .06½- —
fine, bgs. ton lots lb .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs ton 38.00 - —
fine, bgs ton No prices
Pumpkin seed, bgs lb .25 - .26
Pyrethrins, syn (see Allethrin)
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb .45 - —
Powd. 1.3% pyrethrins bbls., works lb .65 - —
Pyrethrum liquid, 20-1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal 3.75 - 3.85
100-1 basis (10 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base) dms., works gal 41.75 - 42.75
Pyrethrum oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, dms., works lb.10.00 - —
purif., 20% dms., works lb.10.00 -10.10
Pyridine, denat., dms., c.l., works and frt. equald gal. 2.77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 2.80 - —
Refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, bots., 100-gram lots gram. .29½- —
Pyrites, Canadian, 48-50% S, works, long-ton. 5.00 - 6.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol)
Pyrogallic acid, NF (see Pyrogallol).
Pyrogallic acid, tech., bbls lb. 3.17 - 3.25
Pyrogallol, NF, 100 lb dms lb. 3.50 - —
Pyroxylin scrap, shavings, amber, cs., works lb. No stocks
Shavings, mixed colors, dms., works lb. .11 - —
translucent colors, dms., works, lb. .16 - —
translucent pastels, cs., works, lb. .14 - —
white, China, ivory, dms., works, lb. .16 - —
white, dense, opaque, dms., works lb. .12 - .15
unground, amber, dms., works lb. .20 - —
black, dms., works lb. .12 - —
mixed, mottled, dms., works lb. 13 - —
USP, bots lb. 9.50 - —

Q

Quassia chips lb. .17 - —
Quebracho extract, clarif., grd., 70% tannin, bgs., works lb. .16½- .17
Clarif., liq., 35% tannin, bbls., works lb. .08¼- .08½
clarif., solid, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock, duty extra lb. .107429 —
Ordinary solid, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .098033 —
Quercitron extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .40 - —
Liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal).
Quince seed, bgs lb. 2.00 Nom.
Quinidine sulfate, USP cns. 1,000-oz. lots oz. .74½- .75
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .54 - —
Quinine bisulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .28 - .29
Quinine hydrochloride cns. 1,000-oz. lots oz. .29 - .31½
Quinine sulfate, USP cns. 1,000-oz. lots oz. .28 - .29
Quinoline, dms., c.l. frt. equald lb. .50¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .51¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —

R

R salt, paste, dms. frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .88 - —
Powd., frt. alld. 100% basis lb. .96 - —
Rapeseed oil, tanks lb. .18½ Nom.
Rare earth oxalate, 45-30%, bgs., works lb. 1.00 - —
Rauwolfia serpentina root, powd., bbls., dms lb. 1.75 - —
Red, carmine No. 40 (see Carmine).
Red oil (see Oleic acid).

Red Pigments

Red pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Red, lithol toner, may be found in the L's under Lithol red toner.

Red precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red).
Red, saunders, NF powd., bbls lb. .35 - .40
Reserpine, cryst., bots gram. 1.70 - 2.00
Resorcinol, tech. grade, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .77½- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .78½- —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works lb. 2.95 - —
Resorcinol monoacetate, NF, dms. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Rhatany root bgs. lb. .15 - .16
Rhodamine red toner molybdated, PMA, kgs lb. 5.80 - —
Tungstated PTMA works, kgs lb 6.60 - —
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans lb.37.00 -39.00
Rhubarb root, India, whole, bgs lb. .30 - —
Riboflavin, USP, tib. dms., kilo or more, dlvd. kilo.40.00 - —
USP, readily soluble, bots, dlvd. kilo .130.00 - —
Riboflavin, 5-phosphate-sodium, fib. dms., kilo or more, dlvd. kilo.107.50 - —
Rice bran oil, clarif., dms., l.c.l. lb. .17 Nom.
Clarif., tanks, dlvd. E lb. .15 Nom.
Rice starch (see Starch, rice).
Ricinoleic acid (see Castor oil acids, split).
Rochelle salt (see Potassium-sodium tartrate).
Roofing pitch (see Coaltar pitch, roofing).
Rose oil, nat., Bulgarian, bots oz.40.00 -47.50
Rosemary oil, Spanish, NF, cns., dms lb. .85 - 1.05
Spanish, tech., cns., dms. lb. .50 - .90
Rosin, gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, fib. dms., works, unit-lb. .12 - —
resin, 25-45%, fib dms., works, unit-lb. .12 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, ex-whse lb. .03¾- —
bgs., ton lots, same basis lb. .04¼- —
Rubber solvent, petroleum, tanks, Calif. ex tax, San Francisco gal. .178 - —
tanks, east coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .19 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .13375- —
Rue oil, bots lb. 2.00 2.50
Rutin, NF, fib. dms., 10 kilo lots. kilo.17.00 - —
fib. dms., 5 kilo lots kilo.17.50 - —
fib. dms., 1 kilo kilo.18.50 - —
Ryania, 100%, powd., bgs., c.l., works lb .22 - —
bgs. l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —

S

S acid, bbls., works lb 3.25 - —
Sabadilla seed, activated, ground with lime, bbls. lb. .30 - .32
Powd., bbls lb. .49 - .49½
Saccharin, calcium, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.50 - —
Saccharin, USP, cryst., soluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.60 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 1.70 - 1.80
USP, powd., soluble insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.65 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 1.75 - 1.95
Safflower oil, dms., New York lb. .1785- .1835
tanks, same basis lb. .1585- —
Safrol, dms. lb. .88 - .90
Saffron, Spanish, USP, tins lb.45.00 - —
Sage, Cretan, bgs. lb. .11 - —
Dalmatian, cns lb. 4.20 - 4.65
Italian lb. .18 - .20½
Sage oil, clary, bots lb.30.00 -32.00
Dalmatian, cns lb. 3.85 - 4.20
Spanish, cns. lb. 1.20 - 1.45
Sago flour, raw bgs. lb. .07 - .07¼
Refd., bgs. lb. .08½- .09
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Salicylamide, 100-lb dms. lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Salicylic acid, crude, fib. dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .37 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .38 - —
Sublimed, tech., fib., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .39 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43 - —
USP, cryst., 200-lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .50½- —
less than 1,000 lbs lb. .53½- —
100 lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .52½- —
less than 1,000 lbs. lb. .55½- —
USP, powd., 100 lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .57½- —
less than 1,000 lbs. lb. .60½- —
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs. lb. 1.20 - —
Powdered salol, 25c. per lb higher.
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 1.07½- —
Table, vacuum common, fine, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 1.32½- —
Saltcake, dom. bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton.28.00 - —
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate).
Sandalwood, East Indian, chips bgs. .65 - .66
East Indian, powd., fib. dms. lb. 75 - 76
Sandalwood oil, cns lb.12.75 -13.50
Sardine oil, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. No stocks.
Sassafras oil, artif., dms. lb. .50 - .62
Nat., dom., dms lb. 1.80 - 1.90
Sassafras oil, Brazilian (see Ocotea cymbarum oil)
Savin oil, cns lb. 2.75 - —
Savory oil, cns. lb. 4.25 - —
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld. 100% basis lb. .95 - —
Powd., bgs., frt. alld., 100% basis. lb. .95 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots. oz.13.00 -15.90
Sebacic acid, purif., dms., c.l., works lb. .69 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .71 - .75
Seidlitz mixture, fib. dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .30½- —
fib. dms., smaller lots lb. .31 - .32
Selenium, powd., 99½%, dms., dlvd. lb.10.50 -12.00
Senega root, bls lb. 2.65 - 2.70
Senna leaves, Alexandria, whole and half, bls lb. .19 - —
siftings lb. .17 - —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls. lb. .16 - .18
No. 2, bls. lb. .13 - .15
No. 3, bls. lb. .11 - .13
pods, bls lb. .16 - —
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .17 - —
Serpentaria root, bls lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sesame oil, USP dms. lb. .88 - .99
Sesame seed, Mediterranean, hulled, bgs. lb. .21½- —
nat., bgs. lb. .17 - —
Nicaraguan, hulled, shipt., bgs., lb. .26½- .28
nat., bgs. lb. .20½- —
Salvadorian, nat., bgs. lb. .20 - —
Indian, nat., bgs. lb. N.P.
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .48 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .49 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .50 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lb. lots 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Shellac, bleached, refd. bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .58 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
Orange, lemon No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .39 - .41
lemon No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .37 - —
superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .34 - .35
TN, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .34 Nom.
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg. lots 1c. per lb. more.
Shingle stain oil, tar distillate, dn.s., c.l., works gal. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .48 - —
tanks, works gal. .25 - —
Sienna pigment, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- .17¼
paper bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06½- .17½
Raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- .16¼
paper bgs., l.c.l. works lb. .06½- .16½
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.25.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, ex whse. ton.45.00 -55.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.20.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.25.00 - —
99½%, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.15.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .30½
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Silver bullion, ingots, cs. Troy oz. .9016- —
Silver cyanide, bots., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .87⅛- —
bots., 500-oz. lots oz. .87⅜- —
bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .87⅝- —
Silver nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .62¼- —
bots., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .63⅛- —
bots., 500-oz. lots oz. .64 - —
bots., 250-oz. lots oz. .64½- —
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz. higher.
Silver proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.15 - —
Strong, NF, bots. dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.10 - —
Snakeroot oil, Canada cns lb. No stocks.
Soapbark, crushed, bls lb. .38 - —
Powd., bls. lb. .40 - —
Whole, bls lb. .35 - —
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts. 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.77
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
Light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts. 100 lbs. 3.95 - 4.72
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
Soda, caustic, flake, 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.70 - —
Liq., 50%, sellers tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
50%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.00
73%, sellers tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
73%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
Solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
Soda, sal, conc., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .14½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¼- —
NF, 60%, gran., dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15½- —
Sodium alginate, NF, white powd., dms., 300 lbs. or more lb. .93 - —
Sodium p-aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 2.35 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 2.45 - 2.55
Sodium p-aminosalicylate, dms., 100-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 2.70 - —
Sodium antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28 - —
bbls., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29½- —
Sodium arsenate, 45% arsenic pentoxide, dms., c.l., works, lb. .12½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .13¾- .14½
Sodium arsenite, 90%, pink powder, 75% arsenious oxide, dms., works lb. .12¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .13 - .14½
Soln., dms., works gal. .59 - .67
Sodium ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo.10.00 - —
dms., 10-kilo lots kilo.10.35 - —
dms., 5-kilo lots kilo.10.75 - —
dms., 1-kilo lots kilo.11.00 - —
bots., 500-gram bots kilo.11.50 - —
Sodium benzoate tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .39 - —
USP, bbls., dms., 100-lb lots or more lb. .46 - —
Sodium bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
USP, powd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
Sodium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .13 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .13½- .14¾
Sodium bifluoride bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .19½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1990- —
Sodium bisulfate, bulk c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.60
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.10
Sodium bisulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.40 - —
Soln., 35°, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
Sodium borate (see Borax).
Sodium bromide, USP bbls., works, lb. .40 - —
Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC)
Sodium carbonate, cryst., monohydrated (see Soda sal).
Sodium carbonate, monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Sodium chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .09½- .10½
Sodium chloride, tech. (see Salt)
Sodium chloride, USP, gran., bgs. lb. .05 - —
Sodium chlorite, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .58 - —
dms. 20-ton lots or more works. lb. .66 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .70 - .73
Sodium chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .27 - —
dms. l.c.l. works lb. .28 - —
Sodium chromate, anhyd., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .14¾- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15¼- .16¼
Tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works, lb. .1015- —
bgs. l.c.l. lb. .1065- .1190
Sodium citrate, anhyd., dms lb. .62 - —
NF, VIII, gran., dms lb. .26½- .27¼
USP, XIV gran., dms lb. .29½- .30½
Sodium citrate, USP powd. prices ½c. higher.
Sodium cyanide, flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l. or 20,000-lb. lots lb. .193 - —
dms., over 1,000-lb. lots lb. .203 - —
dms., 100-lb. to 1,000-lb. lots lb. .213 - —
Gran. sodium cyanide 1c. higher.
Sodium diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms., works lb. .15 - —
250-lb. dms., l.c.l. works lb. .15¾- —
Anhyd., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18¾- —
Sodium ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots lb. .13½- —
bgs., smaller lots lb. .14 - —
Sodium fluoride, white, 97%, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1390- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1430- —
Sodium formate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Sodium gentisate, 100-lb. fib. dms. lb. 5.50 - —
Sodium gluconate, refd., dms lb. .80 - .83
Tech., dms. lb. .35 - —
Sodium hydride, powd. dms., works. lb. 1.90 - 2.75
Sodium hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate).
Sodium hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .23¾- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .24¾- —
Sodium hydroxide, NF, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots. lb. .23½- .28
Sodium hydroxide, tech. (see Soda, caustic).
Sodium hypophosphite, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .97 - —
Sodium cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .85 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .90 - 1.10
Sodium hyposulfite, anhyd., photo grade, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 8.05 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.45 - —
Anhyd., tech., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. 7.65 - —
Hexahydrate, pea, cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.55 - —
photo grade, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.05 - —
Pentahydrate, tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.55 - —
Sodium iodide, USP bots., dms lb. 2.35 - —
Sodium lactate, edible, 60%, cbys., dms., works lb. .26½- —
Sodium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .19½- .20¼
tanks, dlvd lb. .18 - —
Sodium metahisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite).

KRANTZ and CARR state:

"For general sedation, phenobarbital is the drug of choice."

—Krantz and Carr, PHARMACOLOGIC PRINCIPLES OF MEDICAL PRACTICE, Third Edition (Page 552). Published by Williams and Wilkins (1954).

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CALCIUM GLUCONATE
IODIDES
IRON SALTS
MAGNESIUM TRISILICATE
MERCURIALS

Mallinckrodt Chemical Works

SECOND & MALLINCKRODT STREETS, ST. LOUIS 7, MO. • 72 GOLD STREET, NEW YORK 8, N. Y.

CHICAGO • CINCINNATI • CLEVELAND • DETROIT • LOS ANGELES • PHILADELPHIA • SAN FRANCISCO

IN CANADA: **MALLINCKRODT CHEMICAL WORKS LIMITED** • MONTREAL • TORONTO

Sodium Metaborate—Solvent Naphtha

Sodium metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 87.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse ton 143.00 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex wnse. ton 148.00 - —
Tetrahydrate, dms., c.l., works ton 204.00 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse ton 242.50 - —
dms., smaller lots ex whse ton 247.50 - —
Sodium, metallic, bricks, 14,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .19½- —
Fused, 14,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Sodium metanilate bbls., frt. alld. lb. .62 - —
Sodium metasilicate anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.70 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.15 - 8.10
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.20 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.55 - 8.55
Sodium metasilicate pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.80 - 6.75
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.30 - 7.25
Sodium molybdate, anhyd., dms., works, frt equald lb. .92 - .96
Cryst., dms., works, frt. alld lb. .73 - .74
Sodium monoglutamate (see Monosodium glutamate).
Sodium monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate monohydrated).
Sodium naphthionate, bbls lb. .70 - —
Sodium nitrate, dom., crude, bgs., c.l., works ton 47.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 43.50 - —

Sodium nitrate, imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac., whse. ton 48.00 - —
bulk, c.l. same basis ton 44.50 - —
Sodium nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
Sodium orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 6.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 7.05 - 7.65
Sodium orthosilicate, hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.65 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 7.60 - 7.90
Sodium oxalate, 88% bgs., works, 100 lbs. 10.85 - —
Sodium para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-aminobenzoate).
Sodium para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-aminosalicylate).
Sodium pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .26 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½- .34
Pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½- .34
Sodium pentachlorate, powd., bgs., dms. c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
bgs., dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .26½- .33
Sodium pentachlorophenate, 20,000 (lbs., min. truckloads, ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.
Sodium perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .19 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .21 - —

Sodium peroxide, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .21 - .21½
Sodium phenolsulfonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .48 - .49
Sodium phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald, 100 lbs. 7.65 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.05 - 8.65
Dibasic, duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.10 - —
Dibasic, USP, dried powd. bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½
Monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt equald 100 lbs. 9.10 - 9.70
Tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.05 - 9.65
Tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.80 - 5.40
Sodium phosphate in dms., 60c. to 80c. higher than bgs.
Sodium prussiate, yellow (see Sodium ferrocyanide).
Sodium pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 11.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 11.35 - 12.35
Ferric, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .37 - .39
Tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.52½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.92½- 8.52½
Sodium salicylate, USP, dms. lb. .78½- —

Sodium sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1 100 lbs 4.10 - 4.35
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 2 100 lbs 4.35 4.60
dlvd. zone 3 100 lbs. 4.75 - 4.90
dlvd. Zone 4 100 lbs. 5.35 - 5.60

Sales zones are: (1) Atl. states E. of Miss., R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va., Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones: Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn., Mo. (except St. Louis) Neb E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 98°, Kan., Neb W. of 98°, N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo and El Paso, Tex.

Sodium sesquisilicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 5.75 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
Sodium silicate, liq., 40° Be., 1:3.2, turbid, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 1.90 - 2.40
tanks, works 100 lbs 1.20 - —
47°Be. turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.60 - 3.00
tanks, works 100 lbs 1.90 - —
52° Be. turbid. 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.50
tanks, works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
Solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works ton 67.50 - —
Sodium silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .075 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .079 - —
Sodium silicofluoride in dms. 0.4c per lb. higher.
Sodium stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E lb. .603 - .663
Sodium sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).
Sodium sulfanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sodium sulfate, NF VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½- —
Tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l. dlvd E. ton 52.00 - —
detergent, rayon grade, bgs., c.l. works ton 34.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 31.00 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms lb. .17½- .18
gran., fib. dms lb. .17½- .18
Sodium sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .06¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .07¾- —
Liq., 40-44%, tanks, works, 100% basis ton 120.00 - —
Sodium sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E. frt. equald lb. .05½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .06½- —
Fused, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .05 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .06 - —
Sodium sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs. 7.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
bgs., t.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
Sodium sulfocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sodium tetraborate (see Borax).
Sodium tetrasulfide, liq., 40%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .04 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05 - —
Sodium thiocyanate, CP, dms. lb. .55 - .65
Tech., anhyd., dms., 1 ton lots or more, works lb. .317 - —
dms., less than ton lots, works lb. .337 - —
Sodium thiosulfate, NF, cryst., bbls. lb. .13½- —
Sodium thiosulfate, tech. (see Sodium hyposulfite).
Sodium titanate, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .14¼- —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .14½- —
ctns., 1-ton or less, works lb. .14¾- —
Sodium toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l. or t.l. lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .42 - —
Sodium trichloroacetate, 90%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld E. lb. .37½- —
100-lb. dms., l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .39½- —
50-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .38 - —
50-lb. dms., l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .40 - —
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .44 - —
10-lb. cns., l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .46 - —

Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W. of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.

Sodium tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.87½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.27½- 8.87
Sodium trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.70 - 10.10
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.20 - 10.60
Sodium tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E lb. 2.15 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, purif., cryst., dms., works lb. .52 - —
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .28 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high flash, tanks, frt. equald gal. .31 - .35
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, partial aromatic, 205°-282°F. b.r., 38°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .24 - —
211°-277°F. b.r., 25.6°C. m.a.p., tanks, New York, New Jersey gal. .28 - —
212°-293°F. b.r., 38°C. m.a.p., tanks, Philadelphia gal. .24 - —
224°-280°F. b.r., 48°C. m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .215 - —
266°-374°F. b.r., 28°C. m.a.p., tanks, Philadelphia gal. .27 - —
282°-325°F. b.r., 41.6°C. m.a.p. tanks, Houston gal. .25 - —
284°-383°F. b.r., 35°C. m.a.p., tanks, Philadelphia gal. .27 - —
312°-365°F. b.r., 17.2°C. m.a.p. tanks, New Jersey gal. .345 - —
315°-350°F. b.r., 17.2°C. m.a.p., tanks, Texas City gal. .35 - —
322°-351°F. b.r., 15°C. m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Texas gal. .33 - —
324°-349°F. b.r., 19°C. m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .33 - —
334°-392°F. b.r., 19°C. m.a.p., tanks, Philadelphia gal. .25 - —
352°-413°F. b.r., 36°C. m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .33 - —
358°-401°F. b.r., 24.4°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .38 - —
365°-404°F. b.r., 19°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .43 - —
367°-421°F. b.r., 20°C. m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Texas gal. .33 - —

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SODIUM GLUCONATE

Dawe's, a trusted name in feed and pharmaceutical vitamins for over thirty years, is proud to announce full production of these two important fermentation chemicals for diverse industry needs. Gluconic Acid Technical 50% and Sodium Gluconate Technical are now promptly available in any quantity. Dawe's high standards of quality are assured. Write for complete technical data and samples.

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Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .32 - —
fib. dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .34 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .37 - .39
Sorbitan tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33 - —
Sorbitan tristearate, fib. dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .35 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .38 - .40
Sorbitol, cryst., resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works. lb. .25 - .26
Powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works. lb. .38 - .39
Soln., comL, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .25 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .23¼- —
NF, reg., 70% aqeous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .16¾- —
dms., smaller lots works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Soybean meal, 44% bulk, Decatur ton 49.00 -51.00
Soybean oil, crude, tanks, Decatur lb. .11¼- —
Foots, soapstock, acid 95% tanks, N. Y. lb. .07 - —
Refd., alkali, dms. lb. .1578- .1625
tanks lb. .1358- —
clarified, dms. lb. .1528- .1550
tanks lb. .1328- —
salad, dms. lb. .15⅞- .16⅛
tanks lb. .13⅞- .14
Soybean oil acids, dbl. dist., dms. lb. .19½- .22
tanks lb. .17 - —
Single-distilled, dms lb. .18¼- .20¾
tanks lb. .15¾- —
Soybean pitch, dms. works lb. .05 - .05¼
Soybean protein, chemically isolated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
Mechanically refd., bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .066 - —
Sparteine sulfate, cns. oz. .80 - .90
Spearmint leaves, dom., bls. oz. .75 - —
Spearmint oil, dms. lb. 4.00 - 4.75
Sperm oil, bleached, winter, 45°, dms. lb. .1825- .1850
tanks lb. .1650- —
Nat., winter, 45°, dms. lb. .1725- .1750
tanks lb. .1550- —
Spermaceti wax, blocks, cs. lb. .31 - .34
Cakes, cs. lb. .32 - .34
Spruce extract, liq., reg. tanks, works lb. .01¾- —
Powd., super, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .05¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .05½- —
Spruce oil, cns., dms. lb. 2.10 - 3.50
Squill, white bls. lb. .16 - .18
White, powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .17 - .20
St. John's bread, edible, bls. lb. .13 - .15
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .762 - .772
Stannic oxide, dms., dlvd. E. lb. .99½- 1.00½
Stannous chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .958 - 1.453
Hydrous, cryst., dms., works lb. .83 - .84
Stannous sulfate, dms., works lb. 1.015 - 1.035
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.36 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.51 - —
Powd., paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.48 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.63 - —

Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Starch, potato, dom., Idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
Dom., Maine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
bgs., ex whse, New York lb. .08¼- .09¼
Starch, rice, bgs., l.c.l. lb. .14½- .16
Starch, wheat, bgs. lb. .08½- .09
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass root (see Aletris root).
Stavesacre seed, bgs. lb. .60 - .61
Stearic acid, dbl. pressed, bgs. lb. .16½- .19
Single-pressed, bgs. lb. .16 - .18½
Triple pressed, bgs. lb. .18¾- .21¼
Stearine, oleo (see Oleostearine).
Stoddard solvent, petroleum, tanks, east coast, New Jersey, New York gal. .13 - —
tanks, western Pennsylvania, gal. .16 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .13375- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .20 - —
Chicago gal. .299 - —
Cleveland gal. .23½- —
Los Angeles, ex tax gal. .199 - —
Newark gal. .19 - —
New York gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia gal. .19½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Stramonium leaves, bgs. lb. .18 - .20
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk, gram. .0850- .0875
Streptomycin sulfate, bulk gram. .0850- .0875
Strontium bromide, NF, 150-lb. fib. dms lb. .84 - —
Strontium carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works. lb. .35 - —
dms., 1-ton lots, works lb. .37 - —
Tech., dms., works lb. .19 - —
Strontium chromate, bbls., works. lb. .46 - —
Strontium iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots. lb. 3.40 - —
Strontium nitrate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.00 - —
Strontium salicylate, NF, dms lb. 1.88 - —
Strontium sulfate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh, bgs., works ton 56.70 -66.15
Strophanthin G (see Ouabain, USP).
Strophanthin K, bots oz. 25.00 -25.50
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Styrax, USP, cs lb. .78 - .80
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99.6%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .20½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
Syn. rubber grade, 99%, tanks, bulk, contract lb. .1247- —
c.l., t.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —

Above contract prices are escalated for each calendar quarter on the basis of cost of crude oil at the well, cost of petroleum refining labor, and prices in the three major sections of the Wholesale Commodity Price Index.

Styrolyl acetate, bots lb. 1.45 - 1.70
Succinic acid, purif., cryst., bbls., works lb. .63 - .75
Sucrose, refd., white, bgs., refy., E. lb. .0885- —
Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lbs., bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .84 - —
Sugar (see Sucrose).
Sugar cane wax, dom., refd., slabs, 80-lb. ctns., works lb. .65 - .75
80-lb. ctns., spot lb. .67¼- 72¼
Sulfabenzamide, dms kilo. 8.80 - 9.90
Sulfabenzamide-sodium, dms kilo. 9.00 -10.10
Sulfacetamide, USP, fib. dms kilo. 7.70 - 8.80
Sulfacetamide-sodium, USP, fib. dms kilo. 8.15 - 9.25
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms kilo. 23.35 -24.45
USP, powd., dms kilo. 22.60 -23.70
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms kilo. 24.80 -25.90
Sulfaguanidine, NF X, dms kilo. 5.50 - 6.60
Sulfamerazine, USP, microcrystals, dms kilo. 23.50 -24.60
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, powd., dms kilo. 24.80 -25.90
Sulfamethazine, microcrystals, USP XV, dms kilo. 19.63 -20.75
Powd., dms kilo. 18.73 -19.85
Sulfamic acid, cryst., dms., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs. 16.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., works 100 lbs. 17.50 -18.50
Sulfanilamide, NF X, 30-80 mesh, dms kilo. 3.05 - 3.50
NF X, microcrystals, dms kilo. 3.79 - 4.20
powd., dms kilo. 2.85 - 3.30
Sulfanilamide quinoxaline veterinary, dms kilo. 14.12 -14.85
Sulfanilic acid, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .23 - —
Sulfapyridine, USP XV, powd., bots., tins kilo. 15.45 -16.55
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms kilo. 6.25 - 6.60
Sulfathiazole, NF X, powd., dms. kilo. 5.50 - 5.85
microcrystals, dms. kilo. 6.25 - 6.60
Sulfathiazole-sodium, NF X, dms. kilo. 6.05 - 6.40
Sulfur, coml., flour, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
Coml., lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
Crude, dom., bright, bulk, f.o.b. cars, mines long-ton 23.50 - —
Crude, dom., bright, bulk, export, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports. long-ton 25.00 - —
Sulfur, crude, bulk, dom., bright, and Canada, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports long-ton 25.00 - —
Domestic dark sulfur prices are $1 per long-ton lower.
Sulfur, crude, bulk, imp., Mexican, dark or blended, f.o.b. vessel, Coatzacoalcos long-ton 25.00 - —
Sulfur, refd., flowers, NF, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
Refd., flour, light, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines. 100 lbs. 4.70 - —
Sulfur, rubbermakers, coml., reg., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
Sulfur, rubbermakers, 98-100%, passing through 325 mesh, mines. 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
Rubbermakers, refd., bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 5.55 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.85 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.10 - —
Sulfur dichloride, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .04½- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .04 - —
Sulfur dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works, frt. equald lb. .10 - .12
multi-unit cars, works lb. .0535- —
tanks, works lb. .043 - —
Refrigeration, 150-lb. cyls., dlvd. lb. .30 - —
Sulfur monochloride, 55-gal. non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .04½- —
Sulfur monochloride, 55-gal. non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .04 - —
Sulfuric acid 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.00 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 2.45 - —
tanks, works ton 18.60 - —
Sulfuric acid, 66° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 2.55 - 3.35
tanks, works ton 22.35 - —
98%, tanks, works ton 23.50 - —
99-100%, tanks, works ton 22.95 - —
Sulfuric acid, CP, NF, consumers cbys, c.l. frt. equald lb. .12¾ - —
consumers' cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼ - .14¾
5-pt. bots, extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .16¼ - —
5-pt. bots, extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼ - .18¾
Sulfuric acid, fuming (oleum), 20% tanks, works ton 25.00 - —
40%, tanks, works ton 29.00 - —
65%, tanks, works ton 39.50 - —
Sumac leaves, 28% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton 135.00 Nom.
28% tannin, grd., bgs., ex dock ton 130.00 Nom.
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk., c.l., Baltimore unit-ton. .90 - .93
bulk, c.l. Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .90 - .93
Superphosphate, triple, 48% or more a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla. unit-ton. .98 - —

prilled

free-flowing

non-caking

Easier handling Mathieson Sodium Nitrate

Buy Mathieson *prilled* sodium nitrate and you're assured free-flowing, non-caking material that handles easily and stores without setting-up. Translate this into terms of your own usage and you'll see how prilled sodium nitrate can mean substantial savings in handling, storage and production.

Check your Olin Mathieson representative for specifications and information on this uniform, high-purity product... 100-lb. multi-wall paper bags (palletized loading optional) and bulk carloads (box or hopper cars) from Lake Charles, La.

MATHIESON CHEMICALS
OLIN MATHIESON CHEMICAL CORPORATION
INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS DIVISION • BALTIMORE 3, MD.

5166

MATHIESON

INORGANICS: Ammonia • Bicarbonate of Soda • Carbon Dioxide • Caustic Potash • Caustic Soda • Chlorine • Hydrazine and Derivatives • Hypochlorite Products • Muriatic Acid • Nitrate of Soda • Nitric Acid • Soda Ash • Sodium Chlorite Products • Sulfate of Alumina • Sulfur (Processed) • Sulfuric Acid

ORGANICS: Ethylene Oxide • Ethylene Glycols • Polyethylene Glycols • Glycol Ether Solvents • Ethylene Dichloride • Dichloroethylether • Formaldehyde • Methanol • Sodium Methylate • Hexamine • Ethylene Diamine • Polyamines • Ethanolamines • Trichlorophenol • Surfactants

Sweet birch oil, USP, northern, cns. lb. 4.25 - 9.50
USP, southern, cns. lb. 2.30 - 2.75

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.25 - —
2,4,5-T isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. 1.24 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. 1.29 - —
Talc, dom., fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton 28.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 41.00 -36.00
Dom., fibrous, New York, 99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs. c.l., works. ton.31.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.34.00 - —
99.95% micronized, bgs., works. ton.38.00 - —
Dom., oil., Calif., grad., bgs., c.l., works ton.33.00 -39.50
ord., Vermont, off-color, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.19.40 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.37.00 - —
Imp., Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton.20.00 -35.00
Tall oil, crude, dms., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
tanks, works lb. .02½- .03
Dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .07¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .08 - .08½
tanks, works lb. .06½- —
Refd., dms., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .07½
tanks, works lb. 05½- .06
Tall oil acids, dms., c.l., works lb. .10½- .12
dms., l.c.l. lb. .11 - .12½
tanks, works lb. .08½- .10
Tall pitch, dms., c.l., works ton.50.00 -70.00
tanks, works ton.30.00 -40.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¼- —
inedible, fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd lb. .08⅝- —
fancy, guaranteed, dms., f.a.s. lb. .09⅝- —
No. 1, tanks, dlvd. lb. .08⅛- —
prime tanks, dlvd. lb. .08½- —
special tanks, dlvd lb. .08¼- —
sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l lb. .08⅜- .08⅞
50%, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .09⅜- .10⅛
Tallow acids, dist., dms. lb. .17 - .19½
tanks lb. .14½- —
Hydrogenated, dms. lb. .15½- .18
Tallow oil, acidless, dms., c.l. lb. .14½- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .15½- .17
Tangerine oil, Floridian, dms. lb. 2.00 2.80
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, bulk unit-ton. 5.00 - —
Animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, Chicago, bulk unit-ton. 6.25 - —
Tannic acid, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.05 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 2.06 - 2.10
powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.95 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 1.96 - 2.01
Tech., dms. lb. 1.05 - —
Tansy oil, dms. lb. 7.50 - 9.50
Tapioca flour, Brazilian, bgs., ex whse lb. .12½- .13½
Siamese, first quality, same basis, lb. .0620- —
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .53½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .55½- —
tanks, same basis gal. .43½- —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .62 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
50-53%, dms. c.l., same basis gal. .75 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .77 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .65 - —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar)
Tartar emetic (see Antimony potassium tartrate).
Tartaric acid, dom., USP, 230 or 250-lb dms., c.l lb. .49 - —
230 or 250-lb. dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .49½- —
230 or 250 lb. dms., smaller lots lb. .50 - —
100-lb. dms. lb. .51 - —
Imp., bgs. lb. .40 - .44
Terpine glycol ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .25½- —
tanks, works lb. .22 - —
Terpine hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., 100-lb. fib. dms lb. .70 - —
Terpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¾- —
Extra, dms. lb. .41 - .60
Prime, dms. lb. .30 - .45
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .60 - .75
Prime, dms. lb. .55 - .70
Terpinyl propionate dms. lb. 1.75 3.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots gram. .70 - —
Testosterone proprionate, USP, 100-gram lots, gram lots, bots. gram. .68 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .14½- —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetrachloroethylene USP, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .23½
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .61½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb .62½- —
Tetraethyl pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald lb. 75 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .53½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .54½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .51 - —
Tetrahydrofuran, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36½- —
dms., l.c.l., or l.t.l., works lb. .37 - —
tanks, works lb. .35 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l., t.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .34½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .35½- —
dms., c.l., t.l., Newark, N. J lb. .36½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l. Newark, N. J lb. .37½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Denver lb. .34 - —
tanks, dlvd. W. of Denver lb. .35 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd. lb 12.50 -15.00
Thallium sulfate, 99%, bots dlvd lb 8.00 -13.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms lb 4.50 - —
Theobromine and sodium acetate, USP, fib dms lb 4.75 - —
Theobromine sodio-salicylate, NF, fib dms lb 3.90 - —
Theophylline, anhyd., or USP, 100-lb. dms lb 3.65 - —
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, reg., fib. dms kilo.40.00 - —
USP, ampule grade fib. dms.kilo.42.00 - —
Thiamine mononitrate, USP, fib. dms kilo.40.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms., ton lots lb. 72 - —
dms., less ton lots lb. 74 - —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thioflavin green toner, brilliant, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb 5.10 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works, lb 6.40 - —

Thioglycolic acid, refd., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Thiosalicylic acid, purif., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 4.00 - —
Thiourea, tech., bgs., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .33 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .35 - —
Thorium nitrate, purif., fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb. 3.50 - —
dl-Threonine, bots., 1-kilo. lots.kilo.450.00 -500.00
Thyme oil, NF, red, cns., dms lb. 2.10 - —
white, cns. lb. 2.20 - —
Thyme oil, NF, red., cns., dms lb. 1.45 - 1.75
white, cns. lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Tech., white, cns lb. .40 - 1.85
Thymol, fib. dms lb. 2.60 3.00
Thymol iodide, NF, dms. lb. 7.30 - —
Timbo root, (see Cube root).
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhyd.).
Tin crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous).
Tin metal (Straits) lb. .93¾- —
Tin oxide (see Stannic oxide).
Tin sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tin tetrachloride, anhyd (see Stannic chloride, anhyd.)
Titanium pigment, calcium-rutile base, reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
Calcium-rutile base high-tinting, dms., c.l lb. .09 - —
dms., l.c.l lb. .09¼- —
Titanium dioxide, anatase, chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd.lb. .25½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .26½- —
Anatase, ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .24½- —
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .24½- —
Granular, nat., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla ton.180.00 - —
5 ton lots, Niagara Falls, N. Y. ton.205.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, same basis. ton.215.00 - —
Rutile, non-chalking bgs. c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
Tungstated, PTMA, bbls. lb. 5.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28½- —
Milled metallurgical titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.
Titanium hydride, powd., dms., works lb. 8.10 - 9.00
Titanium tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .27½- .29
tanks, works lb. .20 - —
Tobias acid, bbls., frt. alld lb. 81 - —
d-a-Tocopherols, mixed, NF, conc., pure basis, bots kilo.91.00 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acetate, NF, conc., pure basis, bots kilo.166.00 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acid succinate, cryst. bots kilo.148.00 - —
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots kilo.134.20 - —
dl-a-Tocopheryl acetate, bots kilo.122.00 —
25% dry, powd., bots kilo.30.50 -32.00
o-Tolidine base, dry, kgs., 100% basis lb 1.40 - —
Paste, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - —

Toluol

Toluol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may now be found under Toluene.

o-Tolidine hydrochloride, paste, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - —
Tolu balsam, cns lb. 4.25 - 5.00
Toluene, coaltar, indust. or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .29½- —
Birmingham, dist. gal. .29½- —
Chicago, dist. gal. .29½- —
Cleveland, dist. gal. .29½- —
Geneva, Utah gal. .26 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .29½- —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .29½- —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .29¼- —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .29½- —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .32 - —
Philadelphia, dist. gal. .29½- —
Pittsburgh, dist. gal. .29½- —
Sparrow's Point, Md. gal. .29½- —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .29½- —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .29½- —
Toluene, petroleum, indust., 2°, tanks, works:—
Albany, N. Y. gal. .32 - —
Bayonne, N. J. gal .31 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .29¼- —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .29½- —
Detroit, Mich. gal. .31 - —
Houston, Tex. gal. .29¼- —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal .31 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .32 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .32 - —
p-Toluenesulfonamide, powd., dms., works lb. .70 - —
p-Toluenesulfonic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18 - —
p-Toluenesulfonic acid, monohydrate, dms., c.l., or t.l lb. .90 - —
dms., 125 lbs. to t.l lb. 1.00 - —
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .79 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .23 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
p-Toluidine, flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .64 - —
Solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .60 - .61
o-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, frt. alld. lb. .70 - —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, bbls., works lb. .92 1.04
Toluidine red toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.70 - —
Light shades, kgs., works lb. 1.70 - —
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .97 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - —
Powd., fib. dms., same basis lb. 1.00 - —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks lb. No prices
Brazilian, Surinam, cs lb 1.35 - —
Totaquine 100-oz. lots, cns oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., works lb. .28 - —
Tragacanth gum, No. 1, ribbons, cs lb. 4.25 - 4.50
No. 2, cs. lb. 3.40 - —
No. 3, cs. lb. 3.00 - 3.10
USP, powd., bbls. lb. 1.25 - 1.38
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb 40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ref. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .42½- —
non-ref. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld E. of Denver lb. .43½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .40 - —
Tributyl phosphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .52½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .53½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .67½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .68½- —
tanks, same basis lb. 65 - —
Trichloroacetic acid, bots lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .14½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld E. lb. .15½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. lb. .13 - —
Trichlorobenzene prices in the West 1¾c. higher.
1,1,1-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .13¾- —
1,1,2-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .14¼- —
tanks, works lb. .11½- —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - .16¾
tanks, works, frt equald lb. 12 - —
Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4,5-T).
Tricholine citrate 65% soln. ret. chys. works frt adjusted lb. .40 - 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32½- —
Petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .41½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .35½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .32½- —
Tridecyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., dlvd lb. .26½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .27½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .24 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .25½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, dlvd E lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
tanks same basis lb. .46½- —
Triethyl citrate, refd., tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld E. of Denver lb. .45¾- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l frt alld. E of Denver lb. .46¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. E of Denver lb .43¾- —
Triethyl phosphate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb .40½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .41½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .38 - —
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E. lb. .52½- —
tanks, dlvd E. lb. .49 - —
Tri-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E. lb. .24¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .20¾- —
Trimethylamine, 25-40% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .35 - —
Trimethylamine, 25-40% soln., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35½- —
tanks, works, frt equald, 100% basis lb. .26 - —
Trioxane, pure, dms. c.l. t.l. works. lb. .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .51½- —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .35 - —
Triphenyl phosphate bbls. c.l., frt. equald lb. .40 - —
bbls., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .41 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls. works lb. .90 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20½- —
dms. l.c.l. frt. alld. E lb. .21½- —
Tripropylene glycol prices 1c. per lb. higher in West.
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic)
dl-Tryptophane, fib. ctns., works. lb.75.00 - —
Tung oil, dms., c.l., New York lb. .25¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .25½- .25¾
tanks, New York lb. .23¾- —
tanks, domestic, mills lb. .22¾- —
Tungsten metal powd., 2-5 microns, dms., works lb. 4.10 - 4.20
Tungstic acid, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 3.00 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. 3.15 - 3.50
Tuscan red, bbls., frt. equald lb. .26 - .32
Turkey red, bbls., works lb. .62 - —
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Turpentine oil, NF, cns, dms lb. .28 - .45
Tyrothricin, USP, bots gram. .55 - .58

U

Ultramarine blue, cobalt type, dry or pulp, 250-lb bbls, dlvd, N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .35 - .39½
Ultramarine blue, jobbing types, bbls., same basis lb. .19 - —
Regular types, dry bbls., same basis lb. .22½- .35
Ultramarine blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald. with Chicago.
Umber, pigment, burnt, American, bgs., c.l. works lb. .07 - .07¾
bgs., l.c.l. works lb. .07¼- .08
Umber pigments, burnt, Turkey-type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb. .07¾- —
Raw, American, bgs. works lb. .07½- .08¼
Turkey-type, bgs. works lb. .06¾- .07
Undecylenic acid, dms. lb. 1.45 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
Unicorn root, true (see Aletris root).
Urea, 46% N, indust., bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E ton.125.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd E., ex whse. ton.145.00 - —
45% N, agricultural, bgs., c.l., (30 tons) dlvd. E ton.110.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor A and B grades, N basis, tanks, Belle W. Va ton.126.00 - —
C grade, tanks, same basis ton.124.50 - —
37 grade, tanks, same basis ton.153.00 - —
Urethane USP, dms., t.l., f.o.b., works lb. .65 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .70 - —
Uva-ursi leaves, bls. lb. .17 - .19

V

Valonia beards, 40-42 tannin, bgs., ex dock ton.88.00 -90.00
Valonia cups, 28-30% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton.73.00 - —
Valonia extract, powd., 63% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra. lb. .11 - —
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Vandyke brown, bbls., works lb. .09½- .12
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 8.35 - 8.75
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 7.75 - —
whole, tins lb. 8.25 8.50
Tahiti, cs. lb. 7.00 - —
Vanillin, ex lignin, 100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 2.85 - —
100-lb. fib. dms., smaller lots. lb. 2.93 - 3.10
Venetian red, jobbing, bgs., works. lb. .0475- —
20%, bgs., works lb. .0525- —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0575- —
30%, bgs., works lb. .06 - —
35%, bgs., works lb. .0625- —
40%, bgs., works lb .0675- —
Vetiver oil, Bourbon, cns lb.11.50 -13.75
Haitian, cs. lb. 9.25 - 9.80
Java, cns lb 18.50 20.00
Victoria blue toner, molybdated, PMA, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 4.50 - —
Valerian root, Belgian, bgs lb. .35 - —
Indian, bgs lb. .29 - —
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton.95.00 Nom.

Victoria blue toner, bbls., prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.

Vinyl acetate monomer, Zone 1, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .17½- —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gal., dlvd lb. .18 - —
Zone 2, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .18½- —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gals., dlvd lb. .19 - —

Zone 1 is all continental U.S. except Zone 2. Zone 2 comprises Ariz., Calif., Idaho Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Vinyl n-butyl ether, tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Vinyl chloride monomer, tanks, works lb. .11 .12
Vinyl ether, tech., dms. c.l., works. lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
USP, anesthesia, bots. 50cc. hospitals bot. 1.12 - —
USP, anesthesia, bots. 7.5cc. hospitals bot. 1.56 - —
Vinyl ethyl ether, tech., dms., works lb. .30 - —
Vinyl isobutyl ether, tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Vinyl methyl ether, cyls., works lb .30 - —

Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of sixty days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period full refund is made.

Vinyl propionate, monomer dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .49 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
tanks, same basis lb 47 - —
Vinyl trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
2-Vinylpyridine, 10 dms to tanks, works lb 1.36 - —
1 to 9 dms. works lb. 1.50 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.33 - —
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .16 - —
Virginia type red, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Viosteral in nat. vegetable oil, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .02½- —
Vitamin A acetate, syn., cryst., beads, 500,000 A units per gram gram. .07¼- —
dry, 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo.67.50 - —
dry, 325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.43.88 - —
dry, 250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.33.75 - —
Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $2.50 per kilo higher in all potencies.
Vitamin A, liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
Vitamin A, palmitate, liq. 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
Liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
Vitamin B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
Vitamin B_2 (see Riboflavin and Yeast).
Vitamin B_{12}, cryst., 1-10 gram vials, gram.215.00 - —
Oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 10 grams of B_{12} activity, gram.175.00 - —
0.1 percent triturations of cryst. B_{12} with dicalcium phosphate or mannitol, 1-10 kilo.247.00 - —
Vitamin C (see Ascorbic acid).
Vitamin D (see Codliver and Fish-liver oils, Calciferol and Viosterol).
Vitamin D_2, dry, 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo.42.50 - —
850,000 units per gram, less than kilo lots kilo.45.00 - —
Vitamin E (see a-Tocopherol and Wheat germ oil).
Vitamin G (see Riboflavin).
Vitamin H (see Biotin).
Vitamin K, active (see Menadione).
Vitamin K_1, 25 gram bots gram. 4.50 - —
Violet methyl toner (see Methyl violet toner).
VM&P naphtha (see Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum).

W

Wahoo root, bark, bls. lb. 2.25 - —
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50-lb. lots, dlvd lb 1.95 - —
dms., 25-49-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb. 2.05 - —
cns., 5-24-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb. 2.15 - —

Watchung-type reds, bbls ..... lb. 1.95 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, African, bls, ex dock ..ton.82.00 - —
Merchantable, bls., ex dock ..ton.77.00 - —
Wattle extract, liq., 35% tannin, bbls. lb. .08¼- .08½
Solid, East Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .0827½ —
Solid, South Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .0840- —

Waxes

Wax quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Wax, carnauba, may be found in the C's under Carnauba wax.

Wheat germ oil, 5-gal. dms gal.11.25 - —
Wheat starch (see Starch, wheat).
White lead (see Lead, white)
White mineral oil (see Mineral oil, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb. .18 - .19
White precipitate, USP powd. dms., lb. 6.55 - —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate)
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls lb. .20 - —
Thin, rossed, bls. lb. .21 - —
Wintergreen oil, USP, nat., northern, cns lb 6.35 -10.30
USP, nat., southern, cns ..... lb. 4.10 - 4.50
Wintergreen oil, syn (see Methyl salicylate).
Witch hazel bark, bls. ..... lb 16 .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls. ..... lb. .22 - —
Wollastonite, fine, bgs., c.l., works ton.39.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse ton.56.00 - —
Medium, bgs. c.l., works ton.27.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse ton.44.00 - —
Wood alcohol (see Methanol).
Wood oil (see Tung oil).
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
Woolfat, USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, Levant, bgs lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Wormseed oil (see Chenopodium oil, NF).
Wormwood oil, cns. lb. 5.50 - —

X

Xylene, coaltar, indust., tanks, works—
Bethlehem, Pa. ..... gal. .34 - —
Birmingham dist. ..... gal. .32 - —
Chicago, dist. ..... gal. .34 - —
Cleveland dist. ..... gal. .34½- —
Geneva, Utah ..... gal. .29 - —
Johnstown, Pa. ..... gal. .33 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. ..... gal. .35 - —
Lone Star, Tex. ..... gal. .33 - —
Lorain, Ohio ..... gal. .33 - —
Middletown, Ohio ..... gal. .34 - —
Minnequa, Colo. ..... gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia dist. ..... gal. .34 - —
Pittsburgh dist. ..... gal. .32 - —
Sparrows Point, Md .. gal. .34 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. ..... gal. .34 - —
Youngstown, Ohio ..... gal. .32½- —
Xylene, petroleum, indust., tanks, works:—
Bayonne, N. J. ..... gal. .34 - —
Baytown, Tex. ..... gal. .33 - —
Chicago, Ill. ..... gal. .34 - —
Houston, Tex ..... gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. ..... gal. .34 - —
Providence, R. I ..... gal. .34 - —
Wood River, Ill. ..... gal. .34 - —
Xylenol cryst. 58°-60°C., m., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .40 - —
Cryst. 56°-58°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .30 - —
45-47°C., m.p., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .212 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .215 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .199 - —
Xylenol fraction, b.r. 7°-9°C., dry above 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .96 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .99 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .85 - —
b.r. 7°-9°C., dry at or below 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis gal 1.11 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.14 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.00 - —
Xylidines, mixed, o-m-p, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .38 - —

Xylol

Xylol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may now be found under Xylene.

Y

Yara, yara, cns. ..... lb. 2.15 - 2.6.
Yeast, brewers, debittered, USP, Saccharomyces, dlvd. lb. .27 - —
Dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 - —
90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .52 - —
200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. ..6 - —
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .60 - —
Torula, USP, dlvd. ..... lb. .18 - —

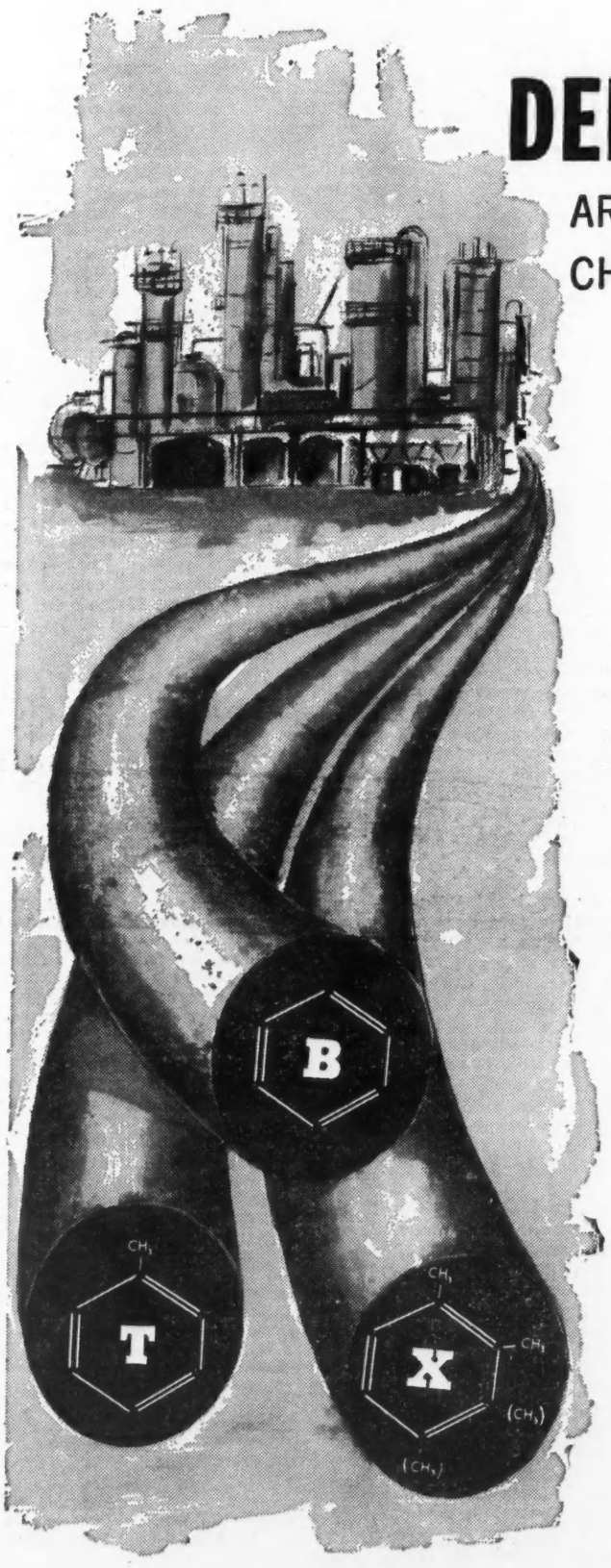
Yellow Pigments

Yellow pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Yellow, benzidine, may be found in the B's under Benzidine yellow.

Yerba santa leaves, bls. lb .4* .42
Ylang-ylang oil, Bourbon, bots lb.19.00 -25.00
Bourbon, extra, bots ..... lb.28.00 -40.00
Madagascar, bots ..... lb. No Stocks.
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots, tins, oz. 3.75 - 4.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000-lb. lots or more, lb. .38 - —
bgs., 1,000 to 36,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .40 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works .... lb. .43 - —
Zinc acetate, NF, VIII, dms. .... lb. .53 - —
Tech., dms., works lb. .29½- .29¾
Zinc borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .192 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .202 - —
Zinc chloride, NF, gran., dms lb. .42 - —
Precip., powd., dms. ..... lb. .26 - —
Soln., 50%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs 5.80 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs 6.40 - —
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
Zinc chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs.10.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works....100 lbs.11.20 - —
gran., fib. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.11.45 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works..100 lbs.11.95 - —
Zinc chromate, bbls., dlvd. ..... lb. .29 - —
Basic, bbls., dlvd. ..... lb. .34 - —
Zinc cyanide, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .55 - —
dms., smaller lots, works..... lb. .57 - —
Zinc dust, coml., bbls., c.l., works lb. .1360- —
Pigment, bbls., c.l., works..... lb. .14 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works..... lb. .15 - —
Zinc fluoride, bbls., works ..... lb. .49 - .50
Zinc hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .23½- —
Zinc metal, prime western slabs, E. St. Louis lb. .10 - —
Prime western, slabs, New York, lb. .10½- —
Zinc naphthenate, liq., 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld lb. .24½- —
10% Zn, dms., frt. alld. ..... lb. .30 - —
Zinc nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works lb. .20 - —
Zinc oxide pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½- —
bgs. l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
leaded, 35%, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld lb. .15½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
50%, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .15⅞- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16⅞- —
leaded, 35%, bgs. c.l., mills, frt. alld lb. .15½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .15¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ...lb. .16¼- —
Zinc oxide pigment, French process, white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .16¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- —
USP, ctns. c.l., frt alld..... lb. .17¼- —
ctns., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .18¼- —
Zinc oxide Pac. Coast prices 1c. higher.
Zinc phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms lb. .43 - .44
NF, powd., dms. ..... lb. .46 - .53
Zinc resinate, precip. 7.2-7.6% Zn, dms., frt. alld lb. .29 - —
Zinc silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .12½- .14
Zinc stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l., lb. .41 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .42 - .46
Zinc sulfate, powd., monohydrate, 36% Zn., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E 100 lbs. 8.75 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
USP, gran., dms. ..... lb. .26 - —
Zinc sulfate in bbls. 40c. higher.
Zinc sulfide, pure, bgs., c.l. dlvd lb. .2530- —
Zinc undecylenate, dms. ..... lb. 2.00 - —
Zinc yellow (see Zinc chromate).
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.25 - —
bbls., c.l., works .....100 lbs.10.85 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works .....100 lbs.11.35 - —
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, basic, dms., c.l. lb. .25½- —
dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .26 - —
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., c.l., works. lb. .03⅛- —
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works lb. .03⅜- —
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works lb. .04 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works lb. .06½- —
Zircon (G), milled, bgs. c.l., works. lb. .04¼- —
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works lb. .04⅜- —
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works lb. .04⅝- —
bgs., 500-1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .07½- —
Zircon (G) in barrels 1c. higher.
Zirconium acetate, 13% soln., ZrO_2, c.l., 30,000 lbs. minimum, works lb. .23 - —
Zirconium hydride, powd., dms., works lb. 7.25 9.00
Zirconium oxide, CP, white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works lb. 1.50 - —
Electric-fused, lump, bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .45½- —
bgs., smaller lots, works lb. .48 - —
Electric-fused, milled, bgs., c.l., works lb. .59 - —
bgs., 5-ton lots, works lb. .59½- —
bgs., 1-ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works lb. .60 - —
bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots., works lb. .60½- —
bgs., smaller lots, works lb. .63 - —
Glass polishing grade, 94-97% ZrO_2, bgs., works lb. .53 - .65
Opacifier grade, 85-90% ZrO_2, bgs., lb. .27 - .50
Stabilized oxide, 91% ZrO_2, milled, bgs lb. .62 - .85
Zirconium oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works ..... lb. .35½- —



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Another Try at Government Shifting

In what manner and to what extent —if any in either respect—the now-proposed move in the direction of examination — perhaps appraisal — and somewhat purposed revision or rearrangement of federal-state relations in functional governing will fit in with, or even approach, that made by others about eight weeks ago cannot be gleaned from available information. The new move is fundamentally legislative; the earlier one had no legislative participation. But, the two are alike in that they are exclusively for the governing: the governed cannot even sit on the sidelines.

The newly-announced move will be made by a subcommittee on government operations of the lower house of congress. According to meager reports, it will consist of field hearings in nine cities over the ensuing three months. The reports have it that the hearers will listen only to invited public officials, including some state governors, among whom may or may not be some of those who met with federal executive officials in the earlier conference. No information is available on what, if any, information from that conference will in any way be presented at the proposed hearings.

There has been no publication of any such information other than what was given to a press conference at the close of the conference by the Secretary of the Treasury, who said that the group "hoped" to submit by December 1 a report on how the five federal programs could be shifted to the states in accordance with its tentative recommendations, and how the necessitated state revenues could be made available. The group's program called for discussion of implementing memoranda at a meeting to be held in the meantime.

The five federal functions recommended to be shifted to the states have to do with vocational education, disaster relief, school lunches, water-pollution, and supplemental old-age assistance. The state governor members of the joint-group were reported to have been opposed to federal aid for school construction beyond that already provided for impacted areas. Apparently that function was not formally disposed of. The federal members of the group, it was said, "would develop a position be after that December 1 development, which they would discuss later"—maybe.

So far the people have had no opportunity directly to say anything about the shifting of the government which is to be for them—and in some manner of them and by them. There has been no disseminating of any information as to what, if any, extent they have made any ideas on the proposed shifts known to the President or his colleagues or to their governors who were members of the joint-group.

It is time that the national organizations of business and other public-minded groups got into this shifting business, found out what their members think about the project as a whole and in various details, and made such use of those data as is clearly indicated to be necessary under the stated purpose of the federal-state conferees to takeup such "broader problems as metropolitan government, atomic energy, and migratory labor" after "trying concretely" to act on "some of the more simple ones"—those stated above. The financing of the consequences of the complete shift program will make today's federal budgeting look like penny-ante.

Give a Thought to Germany

Politically, the result of the recent election in West Germany has had a broadly pleasant effect in this country. Commercially, there is more than a little promise in the friendliness which that election reflects. And it is particularly of significance in a business way that the friendliness is much more a matter of relations between Germans and Americans than of those between Germany and the United States —and they are very good.

Will US business make proper, satisfactory use of the opportunity which is presented by the Germans' continuation of their commercially progressive government? What does the participation of US business in the international trade fair in Frankfurt in the first week of September offer as a guide to the answering of that question? That relationship cannot be determined until somebody has prepared a fully substantiated appraisal of just what was done to make that participation all that it should have been in view of Germany's rapid progress toward the regaining of its prewar position in world trade.

The news that world financial officials are manifesting a deal of concern over what they regard as a need for vigorous action by Germany to reduce the surplus which it has been earning in foreign trade, allegedly at the expense of other continental European nations, should have a deal of significance for US business. Among the advocated corrective moves is one that Germany should lower its import barriers, assumably in connection with the European common market. It has opened new quotas for imports of non-liberalized items, one of which is artificial rubber. Of more significance for US business is another proposal that Germany invest more capital in overseas projects, an area in which more than a little has already been done in Latin America.

Leaders in American business who have a practical acquaintance with the essentialness of this country's foreign trade on which they can base a reasonable and convincing appraisal of the fact that the United States like Germany, has a large credit surplus—or debt—are particularly concerned over the possibility that the reciprocal trade act will not be extended next year. They are perturbed also over the failure—or refusal—of congress to let the United States go into the proposed Office of Trade Cooperation. They know that the dollar gap is back in world trade, and they fear that it is going to be widened.

In keeping with the trends in popular concepts of the relations of government and business, there is much talk about the need for an effective world trade act. Those who believe that business should and can stand on its own feet know that the best world trade "act" is not a legislative enactment, but is participation in world trade in a manner which gives the other fellow at least a commensurate opportunity to do likewise. That goes for Germany, and should be the promotive influence behind a well planned and properly conducted series of business missions, completely disassociated from anything and everything political, by US businessmen who know Germany as a factor in world trade and are able and willing to apply that knowledge for the greatest mutual good.

There is a marks gap, as well as a dollar gap, in the financial condition of world trading. Their closing calls for real business thinking. Their bridging with political aid is not the answer to the inevitable result of their continued existence—the inability of the rest of the world to buy anything that must be paid for in marks or dollars. In that common problem, the business thinkers of the United States and Germany can find much of potential mutual value. They should do some appropriate looking without delay.

For Local Leadership

It has not been told whether the Chamber of Commerce of the United States intends to publish a book covering the highlights of the leaders' workshops which it is sponsoring and conducting in cooperation with local chambers in various parts of the country. The information which would thus be made available to business groups and other civic organizations would be very useful and very helpful in many of the community — and national — needs of today.

The CCUS workshops are not devoted merely to what the general public is so much inclined to look upon as the primary, if not the only, objective of business—the making of money. They have a broad purpose of community improvement in all aspects of living — facilities, appearance, safety, health, education, recreation, citizenship, and culture. Those all are matters on which the people of every community should be better informed in order that they may be able and willing individually to do their part in the meeting of local needs.

In the local workshops, representatives of the national chamber approach those objectives primarily by way of two topics—(1) "What Are the Factors Which Stimulate the Growth and Development of Your Community?", (2) "How Can You Influence the Factors Which Stimulate the Growth and Development of Your Community?" The general purpose is to instill in the businessmen of the community due recognition and appreciation of their opportunities and responsibilities of leadership in community planning, activity, and progress.

At the present time, when everyone is puzzling over what little he can know about what is this stuff called "inflation," and the why thereof, and must listen to "experts" pronouncing that the country is on the way to the dogs if the President doesn't come out and tell us what is behind—and before—the mussed-up situation in stock-trading, it is well that the people of a community be given leadership in problems at the ground level. That is a job for local leaders. The best place to find them is among the business and professional members of the community. And when those folks have been properly informed along the lines of the CCUS workshop program, the economic climate of the locality is life-giving at the very roots of national welfare. Hometown, not Washington, is where that welfare can best be served.

One of our valued subscribers has commented on the statement in the editorial "Coaltar Color Controversy" (OPD, 9/2/57):

> "As a matter of law, almost anything can come out in the way of a court decision; but, as a matter of fair dealing, it is difficult to see how a court could support the coloring of oranges."

It appears that the Food and Drug Administration recognizes that the modern process called "Color-Added" is harmless and that, as used on ripe oranges, it involves no deception of the consumer.

Washington Talks It Over

What Is Small Business Exactly? Government is Trying To Come Up With a Truly Representative Definition.

By Ralph L. Cherry
Chief, OPD Washington Bureau

Another attempt is being made in the government to provide a definition for small business that is truly representative of the term. Similar efforts in this direction that have been made in the past have all fallen short of the mark, and congress is showing signs of becoming a little out of sorts with the situation and is insisting that a single rule be established that can be followed in all instances.

At the present time, the size of a firm—whether it be classified as big or little for administrative purposes—is determined by the number of workers employed.

But it also depends on whether the question presented has to do with the issuance of purchase contracts by a governmen agency, or the extension of financial aid by the government. Congressional policy is that small business should get a break in both these areas.

As regards the issuance of purchase contracts, the rule is that any firm with 500 or more workers is automatically classed as big business, and a firm with fewer workers is little business.

But if the question is one of extending financial assistance, then another set of standards are used. This is based on whether the firm is considered dominant in its particular industry.

An elaborate set of tables has been devised for each industry in which any firm with less than 250 workers is classed as small and any firm with 1,000 or more workers is classed as large.

Between these two extremes a firm may be classed as big or small, depending on whether it is dominant in its particular industry.

The thought now being given consideration in government circles is that of doing away entirely with the idea of determining the size of a firm on the basis of the number of workers employed. Instead, it is thought that a better end result would be attained if "value added" was used as the guiding rule.

This is regarded in some quarters as a more flexible rule that would take into account the advances in automation. A firm might conceivably be one of the biggest producers in its industry with fewer workers than its competitors by reason of the labor saving devices employed. No decision has been reached on adopting this basis but it is being given serious consideration.

Customs Records Time Limit

Exporters and others having dealings with the Bureau of Customs may be pleased to know that the bureau has now established a time limit on the length of time that records must be retained.

Generally the limit has been set for a period of three years, although in some cases it is only two years, while in another case it is five years. With respect to drawback claims, it is three years.

Anyone planning to clear out his old records and needing to know the time period for specific kinds of records should make inquiry of the bureau. In the past, there has been no time period in most instances which meant that the records had to be retained indefinitely.

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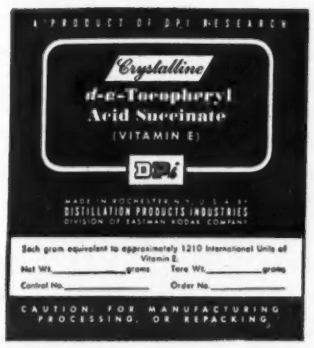

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Heavy Chemicals

Repercussions from the recent reduction in crude sulfur pervaded the atmosphere of the market last week. As a result, a bearish mood took precedence over a number of advances in heavy chemicals which will go into effect tomorrow. Following on the heels of the crude reduction two weeks back, carbon disulfide prices, which had been slated to advance, were rolled back to where they started. Shortly thereafter, refined sulfurs, which had been put up 50 cents, were cut back to a 40-cent advance. Ground processed sulfurs were lopped 10 cents.

Buyers were setting up a noisy clamor calling for a reduction in the price of sulfuric acid. They reasoned that in earlier years when crude sulfur advanced, sulfuric acid went up as well; since sulfur has gone down, what's the matter with acid?

In answer to this argument, acid producers point out that since 1954, when sulfur was last changed, the cost of practically everything else but sulfur has gone up, in regard to the production and marketing of acid; hence a price cut would be unwarranted, they argue.

Sulfuric acid is the bellwether of the chemical industry, and while this tug-of-war goes on between producers and consumers, the trade is watching anxiously.

Sulfur dioxide, sulfur chlorides, and practically all sulfur-containing chemicals have come under fire since the reduction in crude sulfur. Producers have had to point out that the cost-price squeeze during the past few years has been the chief factor in trying to hold the line on prices.

The American Paper and Pulp Association reported production for the week ended September 21 at 90.8 percent of theoretical capacity, as compared with the revised figure of 90.9 percent for the previous week, and 100.7 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

October 1 Price Advances

Borax, tech., cryst., $10 per ton
Chlorine, cyls., 75c. per cwt.
Phosphoric acid, 25c. per cwt.
Potassium chlorate, c.l., 1c. per lb.
l.c.l., 2c. per lb.
Sodium oxalate, 88%, $1.50 per cwt.
Sodium phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., 30c. per cwt.
Monobasic, anhyd., 30c. per cwt.
Tribasic, anhyd., 40c. per cwt.
Tribasic, cryst., 20c. per cwt.
Sodium pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, 28½c. per cwt.
Sodium sulfhydrate, dry grades, ½c. per lb. liquid, $10 per ton
Sodium sulfide, ½c. per lb.
Sodium tetrasulfide, ½c. per lb.
Sodium tripolyphosphate, 28½c. per cwt.

Price Trends

Advanced
Tin, ½c. per lb.

Reduced
Sulfur, com'l., 10c. per cwt.
Refd., 10c. per cwt.
Rubbermakers, 10c. per cwt.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 28, 1956
103.53	103.56	103.85	101.96

For Current Prices see Page 9

Acids

Chromic — Shipments to platers connected with the auto industry have shown a satisfactory increase since Labor Day. So far as is known by the industry, no price changes are anticipated for the fourth quarter.

Hydrochloric—Business has continued to show a steady pickup from the summer doldrums. The immediate outlook is good, and demand is expected to show a further substantial pickup.

Nitric—Industrial interest has been maintained at a good rate during the past two weeks. However, the fertilizer industry has not shown much interest, in accord with seasonal trends.

Phosphoric—An across-the board increase of 25c. per hundred pounds will go into effect on Tuesday, October 1. The increase covers material in tankcars, carboys, drums and kegs.

New tankcars prices will be as follows: Food grade, 75 percent, $5.60 per cwt., f.o.b. works; food grade, 80 percent, $6 per cwt., same basis; NF, 85 percent, $6.65 per cwt., same basis.

Sulfuric—The market position of this acid has not been enhanced by the recent decline in the price of crude sulfur. That the sulfur drop has a widespread effect on this market is undeniable, since about 80 percent of the 7 million tons of sulfur consumed per year goes into sulfuric acid, according to estimates furnished by the trade.

Producers of sulfuric acid have long been beset by that perplexing dilemma, the cost-price squeeze. They have been wanting to advance prices due to higher costs of raw materials, labor, equipment, and shipping.

A problem that has developed to further harass the market in recent years is expansion of capacity, and consequent keen competition, which reportedly has undermined sulfuric acid prices in some cases several dollars a ton.

In the last few weeks, sulfuric acid demand has shown some improvement, but large end uses, particularly fertilizer and steel, have not been drawing on supplies as heavily as had been anticipated.

Steel output was estimated last week at 2,112,000 tons, or 82.5 percent of capacity, as against actual output of 2,101,000 tons, or 82.1 percent of capacity the previous week, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute.

Bases and Salts

Barium Carbonate—One producer has scheduled an increase of $7.50 per ton in regular grade barium carbonate, to go into effect Tuesday. However, other producers indicated they would hold the line at the present price of $106.50 per ton, bags, carlots, works.

Borax—One grade of borax has been scheduled for an advance of $10 per ton across the board. This is the crystal grade, and price boost is slated for October 1.

Caustic Potash—This material has already been advanced on spot, and will go up on contract Tuesday by 60c. per cwt. for dry grades, and 25c. per cwt. for liquid.

Caustic Soda—Producers report business hasn't been too bad over the past two weeks. Demand is expected to improve further during the forepart of the fourth quarter.

Chlorine — Cylinder chlorine is scheduled for a 75c. per cwt. advance on Tuesday. Chlorine in larger containers is expected to hold unchanged for the balance of the year.

Potassium Chlorate—This material is slated for an increase effective Tuesday on spot and contract. Potassium chlorate in carlots will be increased 1c. per pound; in less carlots, 2c. per pound.

Soda Ash—Dense ash demand should improve over the next few weeks, according to producers. This prophecy is based on assumed increased inquiry for flat glass from automobile manufacturers, as well as heavier glass container business anticipated for the Christmas season.

Sodium Oxalate—Oxalic acid has been scheduled for an increase tomorrow. Following along is sodium oxalate, slated to go up $1.50 per cwt., to $12.35 per cwt., bags, works.

Sodium Phosphates — Effective tomorrow, the following sodium phosphates will be increased:

- Disodium, anhydrous, up 30c., to $7.95 per cwt., bags, carlots, works, freight equalized, and $8.45 to $8.95 per cwt., less carlots, same basis.
- Monosodium, anhydrous, up 30c., to $9 per cwt., bags, carlots, same basis, and $9.40 to $10, less carlots, same basis.
- Trisodium, anhydrous, up 40c., to $9.05 per cwt., bags, carlots, same basis, and $9.45 to $10.05 per cwt., less carlots, same basis. Crystals, up 20c. per cwt., to $4.60 per cwt., bags, carlots, same basis, and $5 to $5.50 per cwt., less carlots, same basis.
- Tetrasodium pyro, up 28½c., to $7.81 per cwt., bags, carlots, same basis, and $9.21 to $9.71 per cwt., less carlots, same basis.
- Sodium tripoly, up 28½c., to $8.16 per

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Heavy Chemicals

cwt., bags, carlots, same basis, and $8.56 to $9.06 per cwt., less carlots, same basis.

Sodium Sulfhydrate—Effective October 1, all quantities will be increased ½c. per pound: Drums, carlots, 7¼c. per pound, f.o.b. works, and less carlots, 8¼c. per pound, less carlots, same basis. Liquid has been advanced to $130 per ton, 100 percent basis, tanks, works.

Sodium Sulfide—Flake will be advanced October 1 by ½c. per pound, to 6c. per pound, drums, carlots, f.o.b. works, and 7c. per pound, less carlots, same basis. Fused will be put up the same amount, to 5½c. per pound, drums, carlots, works, and 6½c. per pound, less carlots, same basis.

Sodium Tetrasulfide—Liquid 40 percent will be increased ½c. per pound, effective tomorrow. Material will be newly priced at 4½c. per pound, drums, carlots, f.o.b. works, and 5½c. per pound, less carlots, same basis.

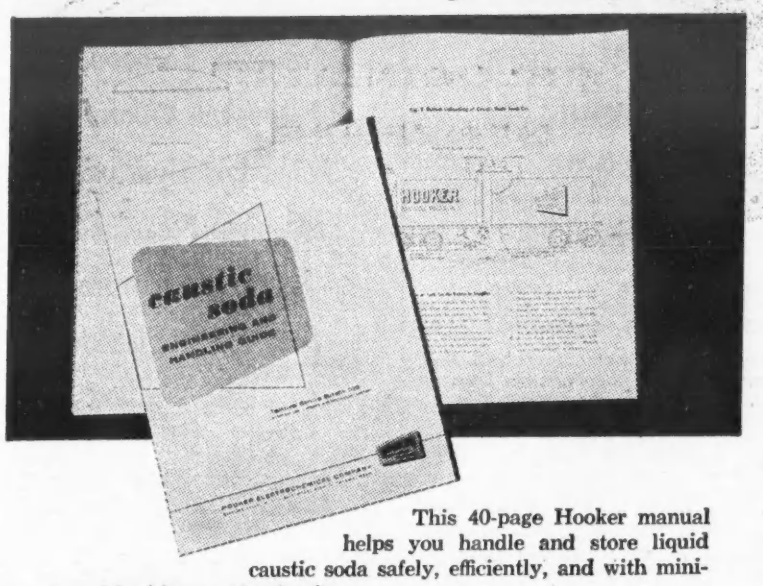
Sulfur—Recent declines in domestic crude sulfur have had widespread effect in chemicals markets. Mexican producers promised to reduce their material in order to stay competitive with American producers for business in this country and abroad.

Immediate aftermath of the crude sulfur drop, initiated by producers here, was a rollback in the scheduled increase for carbon disulfide. Shortly after, refined sulfur price increase of 50c. per cwt. across the board was rolled back 10c. Commercial ground sulfurs were also hacked 10c. as a result of the cut in crude.

Sulfuric acid is now under close scrutiny of consumers. They reason that when sulfur went up, the acid followed; since sulfur has gone down, why hasn't acid followed it down? Producers point out that other costs have gone up out of proportion to the decrease in sulfur; labor, freight, containers, equipment replacement costs outweigh the raw material drop.

Consumers are sensitive to pricing now of almost any sulfur-containing chemical,

New manual helps you handle caustic soda safely, efficiently



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Heavy Chemicals

the trade indicates. This includes sulfur chlorides, sulfur dioxide, sodium-sulfur combinations and a host of other materials.

Processed sulfurs reduced last week, and new prices follow:

Commercial flour, $2.45 per cwt., bags, mines, and $3.30 per cwt., barrels, mines.

Commercial lump, $2.35 per cwt., bags, mines, and $2.90 per cwt., barrels, mines.

Refined NF flowers, $5.15 per cwt., bags, mines, and $6.50 per cwt., barrels, mines.

Refined light flour, $4.75 per cwt., bags, mines, and $5.75 per cwt., barrels, mines.

Refined lump, $4.45 per cwt., bags, mines.

Refined rolls, $5 per cwt., bags, mines, and $5.75 per cwt., barrels, mines.

Salt block, $4.65 per cwt., bags, mines, and virgin block, $4.70 per cwt., barrels, mines.

Rubbermakers', commercial, $2.55 per cwt., bags, mines, and $3.80 per cwt., barrels, mines.

Rubbermakers, 98-100 percent through 325 mesh, $2.65 per cwt., bags, mines, and $3.90 per cwt., barrels, mines.

Rubbermakers' refined, $4.40 per cwt., bags, mines, and $5.55 per cwt., barrels, mines.

Rubbermakers' treated, 2.5 percent mineral oil, $2.85 per cwt., bags, mines, and $4.10 per cwt., barrels, mines.

Nonferrous Metals

Copper—Trading was quiet. Primary producers held at 27c. per pound, delivered.

Mercury—This market was still weak. Traders were actively seeking business. Prices held around $244 to $246 per flask, spot.

Silver—Bullion was quoted at 90⅝c. per troy ounce, spot, on Friday.

Tin—Market was fairly quiet, and fluctuated narrowly. Straits metal was quoted at 93¾c. per pound, spot, on Friday.

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Barium Hydrate	Copper Sulphate	Sodium Silicofluoride
Barium Nitrate	Dicalcium Phosphate	Sodium Sulphate
Barium Oxide	Glue, Fish	Sodium Sulphide
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Agricultural Chemicals

Price advances scheduled for October 1 will, with few exceptions, go into effect without restriction. One material, ammonium nitrate, has been advanced over the initially scheduled advance and will be offered at $68 per ton or $2 higher than the scheduled hike. Ammonium nitrate with dolomite will also be advanced $1.75 per ton on October 1. Other materials slated for hikes include anhydrous ammonia which shall climb $4 per ton; paradichlorobenzene, which will go up 2½ cents per pound and potassium muriate will be advanced 1 cent per unit ton. The ammonium nitrate hike was attributed by producers to advances in the cost of raw materials, transportation and production. On the spot scene demand appeared soft and interest limited, one source noted. Dried blood out of Chicago was hiked 25 cents per unit ton. Other prices remained at previous levels with no signs of movement. In some instances overseas demand has brought hope to certain areas of the market; however, the situation remains an easy one throughout.

Price Trends

Advanced

Blood, dried, Chicago, 25c. per unit ton.

Reduced

None.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 28, 1956
110.88	110.88	110.73	107.22

For Current Prices see Page 9

October 1 Price Advances

Ammonium nitrate, $4 per ton.
with dolomite, $1.75 per ton.
Anhydrous ammonia, $4 per ton.
Paradichlorobenzene, 2½c. per lb.
Potassium muriate, 1c. per unit-ton.

Animal and Plant Foods

Anhydrous Ammonia — This material will be advanced $4 per ton on October 1 according to contractual commitments. No shift in the planned schedule is anticipated, it was noted. One source here noted that sales during the first seven months of the year showed a decided advance over sales for the same period of 1956. However, the year, financial-wise, was still considered by many producers and dealers as somewhat wanting in return.

Ammonium Nitrate—This material, ammonium nitrate (33.5 percent nitrogen) and ammonium nitrate with dolomite (20.5 percent nitrogen) will be advanced on spot on October 1. The material with dolomite shall be advanced $1.75 per ton; the other material shall be advanced $2 above and beyond its scheduled hike to a position of $68 per ton on spot. On January 1 the price is slated to climb another $4 to a $72 per ton listing. The climb has been attributed to advances in the cost of raw material, transportation and production. No further variations are anticipated, though in the light of soft early demand, it is considered plausible that some shading might take place later in the year. One major producer noted here, however, that a run on plants by buyers in order to beat the hiked price schedule has forced some plants to temporarily stop accepting orders.

Animal Proteins—Limited activity was recorded throughout this market scene last week, dealers here reported. A minor advance, 25c per unit ton up for dried blood out of Chicago, was the lone price shift reported. The new listing is $6 per unit ton. Some lots of castor pomace are still available at the previously reported price of $42.50. Both fishmeal and fishscrap continued in a dull market reported to have fair supply at their previously reported spot quotes of $125-$128 for scrap and $130-$133 for meal.

Nitrogen Solution — The $4 per ton price advance slated to be instituted by contract on October 1 will go into effect with no variations, it was noted here last week. This, despite the fact that other nitrogen materials have been jumped in schedule as the result of earlier freight rate advances. Sales for this material during the seasonal period, one source noted, had been pretty much in step with anticipated levels. No variations in the present schedule marked for this material is expected. The new price schedule will be $124 per ton or $4 more than was previously quoted on spot.

Sodium Nitrate—A major importer announced last week that Chilean sodium nitrate will be advanced $1.75 per ton on October 1. The new prices will be $46.25 per ton for bulk quantities and $49.75 per ton for material in 100 pound paper bags. Material will be carload quantities, f.o.b. port warehouse.

Superphosphates—United States production of superphosphates and other phosphatic fertilizers amounted to 162,974 short tons, compared with the June production of 170,519 short tons, according to the monthly report of the Census Bureau. Shipments of superphosphates and other phosphatic fertilizers during the month totaled 105,358 tons, or an increase of 29 percent from the volume shipped during the previous month. Stocks held by producing plants as of July 31, 1957 totaled 308,443 tons, or 14 percent more than those held on June 30.

Urea—Sales in this area of the market, as in most other sectors, reflected the present post seasonal period. Though some overseas sales have been made, and further commitments are reported, the position of the market is expected to remain relatively easy. However, export sales may, toward the end of the first quarter, offer enough movement to shift the markets position somewhat. Though sales for this material during the past year were not exactly up to expectations, one source noted, they were better than had been previously pessimistically estimated by some producers and dealers.

Pesticides

DDT—This material continued to reflect the competitive nature of its market last week, dealers here reported, as material sold at recently reduced levels. The price was softened 1c. per pound two weeks ago because of the present condition, a situation that has pretty much persisted throughout the summer months.

2,4-D—This pesticide, though showing better than most pesticides this late in the year, still appears to be reflecting the post-seasonal relaxation through highly competitive positions held by major producers. This, of course, is a condition prevailing throughout the pesticide market and little change can be expected until sometime early next year at best, when the sales period should begin to awaken. A factor persisting here as well as in the rest of the agricultural markets is the fading of early season buying. A number of reasons stand behind this but the fact remains that early buying can no longer be anticipated. Buyers, it was noted, don't want stocks on their hands any longer than necessary and farmers don't have the money to spend over a prolonged period.

Paradichlorobenzene—This material, already hiked on non-contract schedules, will be advanced across the board for both contract and non-contract customers on October 1, it has been announced. The advance for this material is 2½c. per pound.

Superphosphate & Other Phosphatic Fertilizer Production

Following are data compiled by the Bureau of the Census indicating superphosphates and other phosphatic fertilizer produced and shipped in the United States, January-July for this year and 1956. Included are percentage changes. All material is 100 percent A.P.A. in short tons.

Grade	1957 Production	1957 Shipments	Percentage Change Production	Percentage Change Shipments
Normal and enriched	828,304	490,452	—9	— 3
Concentrated	475,265	521,654	+1	+20
Other phosphatic fertilizers	129,773	134,805	+9	+13
Total	1,433,342	1,136,911	—4	+ 9

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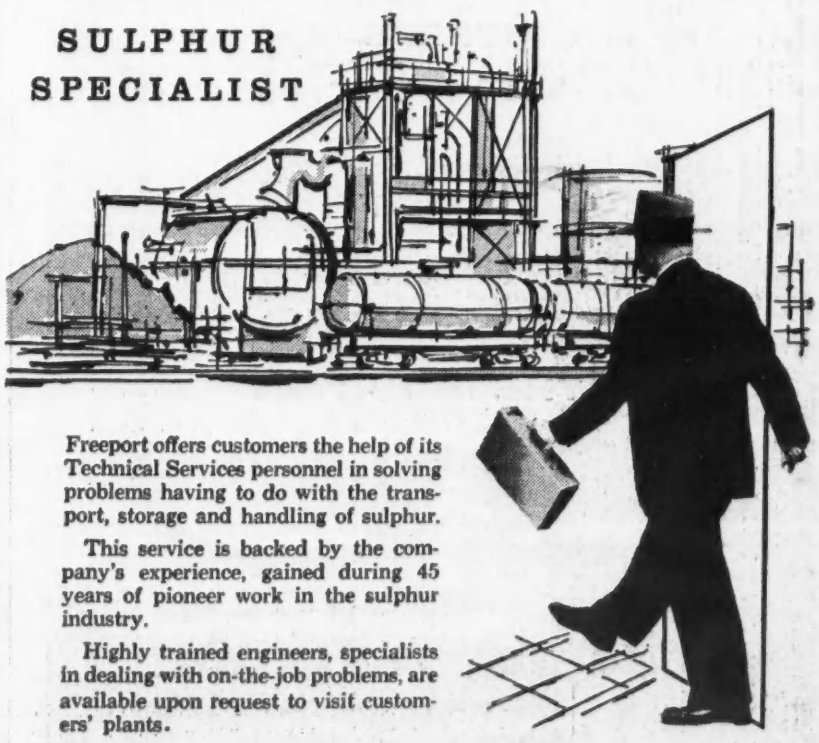

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Aliphatic Organics

Prices advances in aliphatic chemicals for October 1 were held down by the industry to essentially only a few of the many amines. Chemical buyers had expected that there would be many more upward adjustments because of the known narrow margin of profit on many large volume items, and the substantially increased freight rates, as well as other accumulated higher costs. As of October 1, however, the industry was absorbing these higher costs, and probably would do so for all or most of the next quarter.

While supplies on most esters, ketones, and alcohols were quite ample, business in general was good. Competitive pressures, while existant, were not of such great magnitude that justifiably higher costs could not be recovered at least partially through price advances. About the best reason that could be seen for the very few price advances at this time, was simply the reluctance of management to increase prices.

In general, business volume in September appeared to represent a substantial increase over volume in July. Looking over their order books for August, most trade sources reported that business had been exceptionally brisk in that month.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Glycerine, crude, dom., 1c. per lb.
Imported, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 28, 1956
130.97	131.11	131.15	130.20

For Current Prices see Page 9

October 1 Price Advances

Diethylamine, 1c. per lb.
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate, ½c. per lb.
Di-isopropanolamine, 1¼c. per lb.
Monobutylamine, 2c. per lb
Triethylamine, 1c. per lb.
Tri-isopropanolamine, 1¼c. per lb.

Pentaerythritol showed some improvement in the first weeks in September, but demand was still off slightly. Additional plant capacity has been coming on stream, and producers were faced with a moderate inventory problem.

Demand for formaldehyde was strong and remarkably stable. Volume in each of the months June, July and August was just about equal. But volume in May was equal to the sum of volume in the next three months following. Activity in this market was sufficient to hold producers' inventories at optimum levels.

There were very stable markets also in acetone and methyl ethyl ketone. Demand for acetone and MEK was steady and in good volume, with supplies adequate.

Acetone—Conditions governing the balance of this market have remained unchanged for several months. Demand has been strong and steady. Supply has been plentiful right along. The whole picture was one of marked stability.

Diethlyamine — Higher manufacturing, labor, and shipping costs necessitated an upward adjustment in prices designed to partially offest these increased costs. An advance of 1 cent per pound will become effective October 1. Under the new price schedule tankcars will be listed at 49½ cents per pound, delivered in the East. On the same basis, drum carlots will be listed at 52 cents and less than carlot drum quantities at 53 cents.

Diethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether Acetate — Reflecting higher manufacturing and shipping costs, prices on this item will be advanced ½ cent per pound as of October 1. On an f.o.b. plant basis, the new price schedule will list tankcars at 28¾ cents per pound, drum carlots at 30¾ cents, and less than carlot drum quantities at 31½ cents per pound.

Di-isopropanolamine — Accumulated increased costs in manufacturing, labor, and shipping were such that an upward price adjustment had to be made on this item, becoming effective October 1. Under the new price schedule, delivered in the East, the advance of 1¼ cents per pound brings tankcars to 22 cents, drum carlots to 24½ cents, anl less than carlot drum quantities to 25½ cents per pound.

Ethyl Alcohol—It appeared that there would be no change in prices on either pure or denatured ethyl alcohols for the coming last quarter of the year. This was so despite the fact the upward price adjustment was expected by most buyers, and certainly justified from the stand point of the profit squeeze suffered by manufacturers, together with the increased shipping costs resulting from accumulated freight rate advances.

Total production of alcohol in July of this year amounted to 36,560,440 gallons, as compared wth an output of 31,755,378 gallons in June and 41,746,492 gallons in July of 1956. July withdrawals amounted to 37,187,166 gallons of which 724,789 gallons were tax paid withdrawals and 36,462,377 gallons were tax free withdrawals. One year ago total withdrawals stood at 39,838,461 gallons for July.

Stocks at the end of July of this year amounted to 28,541,945 gallons as against the 40,612,878 gallons in stock at the end of July 1956.

Formaldehyde — Strong demand and marked stability have characterized this market since last May. Volume of business appeared to be virtually equal in each of the months June, July and August. One producer reported that volume in May

Aliphatics Foreign Trade: June

Exports and imports of industrial aliphatic organics for the month of June, this year and last, and cumulative totals through the first six calendar months, as reported by the Bureau of Census, were as follows:

	June 1957	June 1956	First Six Months 1957	First Six Months 1956
EXPORTS				
Butyl acetate....lbs.	315,663	494,866	5,623,346	4,567,704
Butyl alcohol....lbs.	1,514,048	4,427,712	21,913,708	18,277,530
Ethyl alcohol and methylated spirits....lbs.	2,339,153	**	3,602,083	**
Ethylene glycol....lbs.	421,782	5,976,948	69,710,625	25,716,476
Glycerine, 100 percent basis....lbs.	814,919	1,214,352	4,241,711	5,385,518
Methyl alcohol....gals.	76,527	**	1,720,664	**
Methyl ethyl ketone and methyl acetone....lbs.	719,733	696,204	4,469,624	4,709,867
Propyl alcohols....lbs.	524,260	1,203,533	4,301,891	3,187,688
IMPORTS				
Acetic acid (over 65 percent)....lbs.	353,660	182,280	2,023,620	5,942,410
Acetic anhydride....lbs.	435,825	226,090	3,589,690	1,702,390
Acetone, MEK and homologues....lbs.	58,009	451,025	787,576	5,357,744
Amyl alcohol and fusel oil....lbs.	0	53,440	4,160	57,600
Butyl alcohol....lbs.	0	0	54,640	194,900
Chloroacetic acids (mono and tri)....lbs.	296,990	51,900	1,830,623	1,313,767
Ethyl alcohol....gals.	0	0	3,148,505	6,010,230
Formic acid....lbs.	75,642	56,515	722,177	636,724
Glycerine, crude....lbs.	1,846,285	972,654	13,309,716	11,502,498
Glycols, their ethers and esters....lbs.	59,773	46,372	323,593	139,839
Lactic acid (55 percent or more by weight).lbs.	2,640	0	19,566	2,670
Methyl alcohol, including wood alcohol....gals.	0	80,759	0	120,740
Tetrachloroethane....lbs.	0	0	1,500	4,800
Trichloroethylene....lbs.	2,662,906	1,966,804	17,805,346	10,872,265
Vinyl acetate, unpolymerized....lbs.	3,150,900	3,294,280	17,800,698	20,135,693
Vinyl alcohol, including derivatives....lbs.	1,290,488	437,083	7,861,157	13,216,837

** Not separately reported in first six months of 1956

Aliphatic Organics

was equal to that of the three following months combined. Supplies were generally adequate, but consumer inquiry was sufficient to maintain producers' inventories at optimum levels.

Glycerine—Domestic crude was quoted lower last week, prices in the East running at 16½ cents per pound for 88 percent saponification material, as against a price of 17½ cents on the West Coast. Soaplye in the East stood at 15 cents per pound for domestic. Imported crude glycerine prices were nominal, with little or no trading. Prices on imported crude ranged around 14 to 14½ cents per pound for soaplye, and about 15.4 to 15.9 for saponification. Refined glycerine prices were unchanged.

Monobutylamine — As of October 1 prices will be advanced 2 cents per pound on n-Butylamine. Under the new price schedule, tankcars will be listed at 55 cents per pound, drum carlots at 57½ cents, and less than drum carlots at 58½ cents per pound. These prices are on a delivered in the East, basis.

Pentaerythritol—The market on this item has been one of sustained good volume, against increasing output and supply. Shipments were said to be prompt. For years this PE price pattern has been on an f.o.b. works basis. However, currently, the price of PE of 32 cents per pound in carlots and 33 cents in less than carlots is on a delivered basis east of the Rocky Mountains. This shift in selling policy has the net effect of a reduction in cost to consumers.

What effect, if any, this will have on the increased usage of PE was a matter for conjecture, but at least it puts this polyol on a somewhat more competitive basis.

The shift from an f.o.b. works basis, to a delivered basis, also applied to the isomers dipentaerythritol and tripentaerythritol both of which move at 35 cents per pound east of the Rockies in less than carlot quantities.

n-Propyl Acetate — This material, in strictly limited supply only a year ago, has recently become abundantly available. Substantial new production capacity for n-propyl alcohol has been brought on stream in recent months (sequela), and the industry's plant was now considered sufficient to meet the very strong demand.

n-Propyl Alcohol—Availability of this material has recently become virtually unlimited, producers reported. Only a year ago, customers were scrambling for the normal propanol and unable to acquire enough of it. But leading producers have expanded their capacity substantially and were now in position to meet immediate and anticipated demand without difficulty.

The market remains notably strong. Trade sources said this was accountable in large part to the fact that n-propyl alcohol is the cheapest non-red label alcohol on the market and, therefore, much in demand for use in manufacture of household-type cleaning compounds and for use as a flexigraph solvent for printing on polyethylene. (The red label is required for material whose flash point is below 80°F.) It was also in good demand for its property of giving flow-out in production of lacquers.

Triethylamine—In line with the upward adjustment which will be made October 1 on certain aliphatic organic amines, this item will be advanced 1 cent per pound. Under the new price schedule tankcars will be listed at 47½ cents per pound, drum carlots at 50 cents, and less than carlot drum quantities at 51 cents per pound. These prices are on a delivered East basis.

Tri-Isopropanolamine — The price pattern on this item was slated to move up 1¼ cents per pound effective October 1. Prices on the basis of delivered in the East, will become 22 cents per pound in tankcars, 24½ cents in drum carlot quantities, and 25½ cents in less than carlot drum quantities.

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High Octane Gas Facility Is On Stream in Missouri

A new large-volume high-octane gasoline manufacturing plant is operating successfully on its first run at the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) refinery at Sugar Creek, Mo.

Harold R. Boehmer, refinery manager, said that the new facility has been in operation night and day for more than two months on its initial run. Production capacity is 160,000 gallons a day.

Employing the latest advances in catalytic alkylation, the unit is said to convert relatively low-value refinery gases into a very high octane gasoline component.

Mr. Boehmer said the alkylation unit occupies an area of 38,000 square feet. Its principal fractionating tower is 150 feet tall, eleven feet in diameter, and weighs about 120 tons. It contains fifty-six specially designed trays for separation of the alkylate product.

Stanford Research Pushing Metallurgy Lab Project

Expansion of present research facilities into a $500,000 metallurgical laboratory at Stanford Research Institute, Menlo Park, Calif., has been announced. The facility is the largest laboratory west of the Mississippi River equipped to undertake all phases of metallurgy research.

The expansion program was begun last year. All of the laboratory's equipment will be installed by January 1, 1958.

New testing facilities include tensile and creep-rupture equipment. Process equipment includes a vacuum induction and a consumable electrode cold mold melting furnace.

A forging hammer and rolling mill are already installed and equipment for pressing and sintering refractory metal powders is on order. The facilities for metallography and electrochemistry are complete.

Synthetic Detergent Plant Is Built by Snell in India

The inauguration of the first synthetic detergent plant in Bombay, India, by Swastik Oil Mills, Ltd., marks the beginning of a new era for that nation. Swastik Oil Mills will pioneer in the manufacture of synthetic detergents which, it is anticipated, will replace soap, the only detergent heretofore used in India.

In addition, the synthetics are expected to find their way into many prominent areas such as the textile and rayon industries which previously had to import synthetic detergents for use in these industries.

Under the direction of Dr. Foster D. Snell, President of Foster D. Snell, Inc., New York, the new synthetic detergent plant was made possible. The plant was designed, engineered and supplied by the organization.

Michigan Chemical Develops Methyl Bromide Can Seal

A new type of closure seal for seamless methyl bromide cans has been developed by Michigan Chemical Corporation, St. Louis, Mich.

The seal is said to be resistant to this highly toxic fumigant material and will permit storage for long periods of time.

The new seal has been under test for two years. Testing included warehouse storage, high-temperature accelerated storage and sample shipments under highly adverse hot-temperature conditions. Commercial shipments have been made during the past sixteen months without a single customer complaint or known instance of leakage, it is reported.

N.Y. AIC Dinner Parley Will Evaluate Chemists

The New York chapter of the American Institute of Chemists will hold a dinner meeting on the theme "Management Evaluates the Chemists," at the Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, October 3.

Prof. Ernest Dale, of Cornell University, will speak on "The Appraisal of Chemists by Industry," and Philip R. Kelly, of American Cyanamid Company, will speak on "A Reappraisal of Appraisals."

Olin Man to Retire

Frank McQuade will retire October 1 as assistant to the manager of sales for fertilizer products at the Curtis Bay plant of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, Baltimore, Md.

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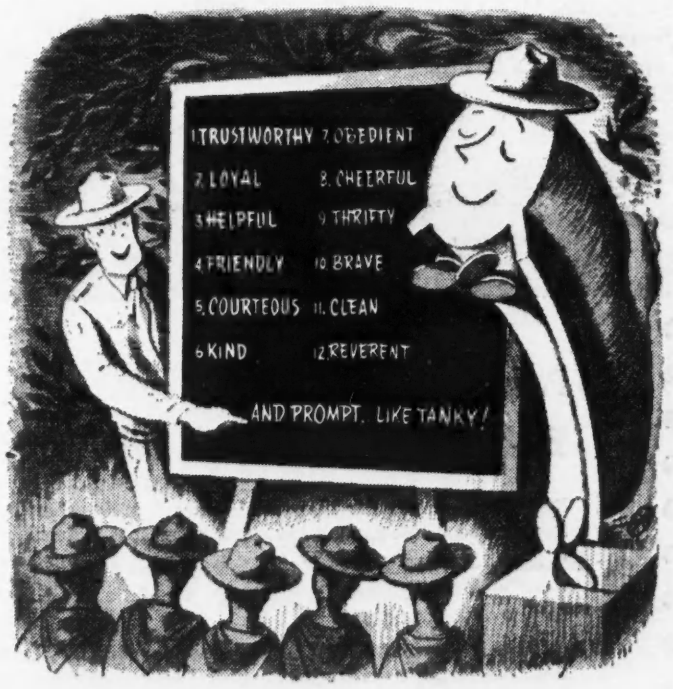

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Allied Chemical

Coal Chemicals

The price of imported cresylic acids will be increased 5 cents per gallon effective October 1. New schedules will follow domestic makers in listing acids in two groups; those with 25 percent and more m-p-content and those with maximum of 25 percent m-p-content. The latter are generally classified ADF acids and form the bulk of imports. A marked departure in the makeup of the new schedules will be the practice of equalizing freight from the New Jersey area to competitive points. At all other ports of entry, notably in the gulf area, prices will still be quoted on c.i.f. basis. This change in terms was felt to be necessary by sources here in order to remain competitive with domestic makers.

Toluene inventories remained on the heavy side, although sources pointed out that demand has held up well. Price was unchanged. Observers felt that the inventory problem would remain a major problem for cokeoven operators. Benzene was readily available, price was unchanged and steady at shipping points across the country.

There was still talk of an upturn in demand for phthalic anhydride. However, there was no indication of a sustained drive and so far as most sources were concerned, the market continued to mark time. Naphthalene producers remained pessimistic on the whole and sources contacted had little hope of any significant improvement in the situation for some time to come.

Price on natural phenol was unchanged. Some sources reported a slight run on USP material by consumers endeavoring to beat the announced across the board ¼ cent per pound increase of October 1. However, compared to total sales, the volume of surge buying was felt to be insignificant.

American Iron and Steel Institute estimated that steel production in the week ended September 29 would amount to 82.5 percent of theoretical capacity equivalent to 2,112,000 net tons of steel. Output of steel was 2,101,000 net tons in the week previous, 2,103,000 in the comparable week one month ago and 2,502,000 tons in the corresponding week one year ago.

Price Trends

Advanced
None
Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 28, 1956
118.18	118.18	118.18	114.89

For Current Prices see Page 9

October 1 Price Advances

Biphenyl, ¼c. to ½c. per lb.
Bisphenol-A, ¼c. per lb.
2-Chlor-4-nitroaniline, ½c. per lb.
4-Chlor-2-nitroaniline, ½c. per lb.
Cresols, c.l., t.l., ¼c. per lb.
l.c.l., ¾c. per lb.
Cresylic acid, dom., 5c. to 11c. per gal.
Imported, bulk, 5c. per gal.
o-Dichlorobenzene, ¼c. to ½c. per lb.
Fumaric acid, ¼c. per lb.
Maleic acid, ¼c. per lb.
Maleic anhydride, ¼c. per lb.
Monochlorobenzene, ¼c. to ½c. per lb.
Phenol, USP, ¼c. per lb.
Salicylic Acid, crude, ¼c. to ½c. per lb.
Sublimed, technical, ¼c. to ½c. per lb.
Trichlorobenzene, ¼c. to ½c. per lb.

Basic Products

Benzene—Cokeoven benzene continued readily available from major producers last week. Material was moving in good volume to established outlets such as styrene monomer and synthetic phenol. Imports during July totaled 3,242,287 gallons valued at $965,515 for a unit value of approximately 29.8 cents. Imports from Poland-Danzig were 1,839,762 gallons; from Czechoslovakia, 305,816 gallons; West Germany, 695,160; and Netherlands, 406,049 gallons. Imports for the first seven months of the year are roughly 34.5 million gallons as against 40 million gallons in the comparable period last year. Price was unchanged at 36c. per gallon at shipping points across the country.

Cresols—Sources reported some added demand from consumers buying in drum quantities as a result of the recently announced price increase on these lots schedules for October 1. It was felt that the spurt would be short lived and was not greatly indicative of overall market conditions. Buying patterns remain largely unchanged.

Cresylic Acid—The price of imported acids will be increased 5c. per gallon in bulk effective October 1. New schedules will follow domestic makers in listing acids in two groups; those with 25 percent or more m-p-content and those of maximum 25 percent m-p-content. The latter are generally classified ADF acids. Dealers here reported the increase had become necessary due to rapidly rising costs of shipping and handling. A marked departure in terms will be effected. Freight

Aromatics Foreign Trade: July

Following are statistics compiled by the Bureau of Census summarizing the movement of certain aromatic chemicals in foreign commerce. Units employed by the Census Bureau have been retained in all cases. Attention is called to the fact that exports of toluene are reported in pounds and that cresols and cresylic acid ADF imports are given in gallons, while dutiable cresols and cresylic acid imports are reported in pounds.

EXPORTS		July 1957	July 1956	First Seven Months 1957	First Seven Months 1956
Aniline oil and salts	lbs.	0	23,250	3,715	**
Benzene	gals.	28,817	106,211	1,288,875	2,334,216
Coaltar, crude and refined	gals.	39,196	54,169	3,096,801	**
Creosote or dead oil	gals.	527,299	101,227	1,572,809	**
Cresols and cresylic acids	lbs.	732,712	171,886	4,205,954	**
Other coaltar acids	lbs.	28,503	140,236	792,082	**
Dimethylaniline	lbs.	0	0	4,148	**
Diphenylamine	lbs.	112,450	228,525	880,723	**
Dyes, stains, color lakes and toners of coaltar origin:					
Color lakes and toners	lbs.	170,852	246,419	1,608,485	**
Indigo, synthetic (all forms)	lbs.	0	900	600	**
Sulfur black	lbs.	41,765	19,050	257,312	**
Other coaltar dyes and stains	lbs.	706,150	701,610	5,667,793	**
Naphthalene, crude and refined	lbs.	4,353	0	23,600	**
b-Naphthol and b-naphthol flakes	lbs.	0	4,800	20,320	**
Phenol	lbs.	1,337,275	3,602,743	11,597,561	22,412,597
Photographic chemicals of coaltar origin	lbs.	94,833	55,621	453,912	**
Phthalic anhydride	lbs.	4,103,280	1,642,240	8,478,570	3,400,820
Pitch, from coaltar	long tons	2,827	4,359	24,850	26,406
Rubber compounding agents of coaltar origin:					
Accelerators	lbs.	354,468	312,840	2,250,262	**
Antioxidants	lbs.	967,276	996,197	4,120,333	**
Other	lbs.	208,088	165,035	3,683,827	**
Toluene	lbs.	29,797,684	9,575,533	96,375,032	36,116,367

** Not separately reported in first six months of 1956.

IMPORTS					
Benzene	gals.	3,242,287	9,260,771	34,544,808	40,075,158
Creosote and dead oil	gals.	5,928,391	3,400,219	18,963,211	19,232,266
Cresols and cresylic acid, ADF	gals.	140,945	258,508	1,355,319	1,858,872
Dutiable	lbs.	900	55,524	119,065	761,486
Naphthalene, melting point less than 79° C.	lbs.	6,066,585	7,613,015	46,300,706	49,001,471
Melting point 79° C and over	lbs.	101,246	34,169	226,571	367,372
Xylene	lbs.	772	1,157	16,545	46,710

Coal Chemicals

will be equalized from the New Jersey area to competitive points. At other east coast and gulf ports of entry prices will continue to be quoted on a c.i.f. basis.

New schedules will list ADF acids, at $1 per gallon in tankcar and tanktruck. Lots of 50 drums will be $1.03½ and 25 to 49 drum lots, $1.05; 10 to 24 drums, $1.10 per gallon and 1-9 drums, $1.15 per gallon. Acids with 25 percent or more m-p-content will list at $1.15 in tankcar and tanktruck while 50 drum lots will be $1.18½ per gallon. Lots of 25-49 drums, $1.20 per gallon; 10-24 drums, $1.25; and 1-9 drums, $1.30 per gallon. At all c.i.f. ports of entry minimum price will be $1.03½ per gallon or the 50 drum lots price. Reports here indicated that the practice of freight equalization was instituted in an effort to stay competitive with domestic makers.

Phenol—Price on natural phenol was unchanged last week. Producers of USP phenol noted little change in demand patterns. Some sources reported a slight upturn in demand as a result of the announced ¼c. per pound across the board increase on synthetic material scheduled for October 1. However, it was pointed out that there is always a certain amount of this type of buying and the volume, compared to total sales was felt to be insignificant.

Toluene—There was no marked change in conditions which have been in effect in this market for many weeks. The inventory problem was still of concern to cokeoven producers although it was pointed out at the same time that toluene demand continues to hold up well. Exports of toluene in July totaled 29.8 million pounds as against 9.6 million in the same month last year. In the first seven months of this year, exports totaled 96.4 million pounds as compared to 36.1 million in the comparable period last year. Gallonage continued to buildup at producing points, it was said. Price remains unchanged at major shipping points.

Intermediates

Phthalic Anhydride—There was continued talk of a gradual upturn in demand in this market. However, there was no indication of a sustained drive and so far as most sources were concerned the market continued to mark time. Price was unchanged from levels which have been established in the trade for many months. Exports of phthalic anhydride in the first seven months of this year totaled 5 million more pounds this year than in the like period last year.

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending September 29 was as follows:

Ammonia liquor	lbs.	821,688
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	34,988,025
Benzene	gals.	3,127,717
Coaltar	gals.	15,373,526
Creosote	gals.	596,386
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	3,326,513
Pyridine (2°C)	lbs.	11,927
Toluene	gals.	589,158
Xylene	gals.	198,795

AEC Appoints Committee On Reactor Safeguards

Appointment of a new advisory committee on reactor safeguards was announced last week by the Atomic Energy Commission. The committee was provided for in the 1954 AEC law and will consist of fifteen members. Nine were appointed last week and the rest will be appointed later.

The nine members are: Dr. Manson Benedict, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Dr. Harvey Brooks, Harvard University; Dr. R. L. Doan, Phillips Petroleum Company; Dr. Mark Mills, University of California; K. R. Osborn, General Chemical Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation; D. A. Rogers, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation; Reuel C. Stratton, Travelers Insurance Companies, and Dr. Abel Wolman, Johns Hopkins University.

Fertilizer Bids Invited For Cambodia by GSA

General Services Administration has invited bids from the fertilizer industry for supplying fertilizer for shipment to Cambodia under the mutual security program. The bids must be submitted by 5 p.m. EDST, October 10 under invitation No. FN-4S-8191-N-10-10-57, and October 11 under invitation No. FN-4S-8192.

The materials to be supplied under the first invitation are three metric tons of urea, two metric tons of muriate of potash, six metric tons of triple superphosphate, and 10 metric tons of mixed fertilizer, 12-24-12. The delivery at the port of shipment date is November 20.

Materials requested under the second invitation are 20 metric tons of ammonium sulfate, and ten metric tons of muriate of potash. The delivery date is the same as above.

Copra Philippine Exports Sharply Higher in August

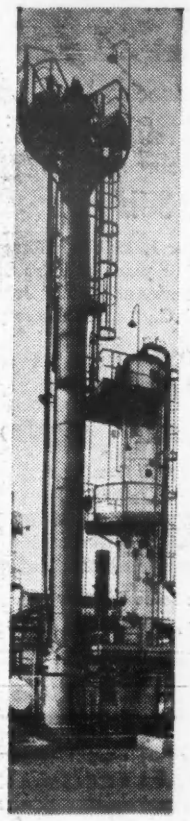
Philippine copra exports in August of 100,844 long tons were the largest volume for any month since September 1956 when exports totaled 111,958 tons, the Foreign Agricultural Service reports. August shipments were nearly 15 percent higher than July and nearly 10 percent greater than August 1956.

Coconut oil exports in August were 6,355 long tons, a decrease of 17 percent from July and over one-fifth below August 1956. January-August exports of copra and coconut oil, at 470,254 long tons, oil equivalent basis, were four percent above the first eight months of 1956.

Texas Company's Refinery Commences Work in Cuba

Texas Company, New York, has announced that its new refinery at Santiago de Cuba has begun operations. The installation, which has a rated crude capacity of 20,000 barrels a day, produces gasolines, kerosene, diesel oil, fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gas.

The refinery, which is estimated to have cost over $15 million, includes a gasoline treating unit, a catalytic reforming unit, a liquefied petroleum gas unit, and a hydrotreater. Tank capacity is about 1.4 million barrels.



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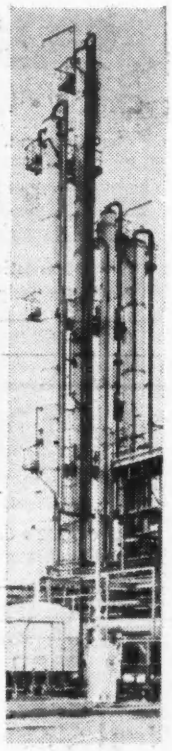

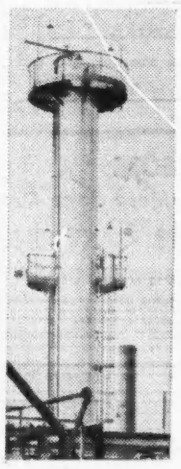

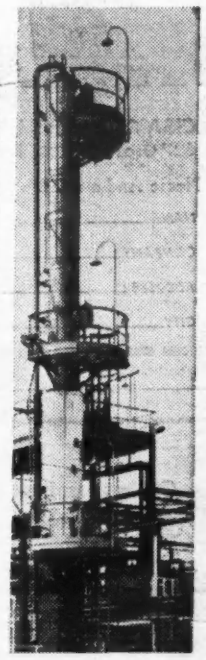

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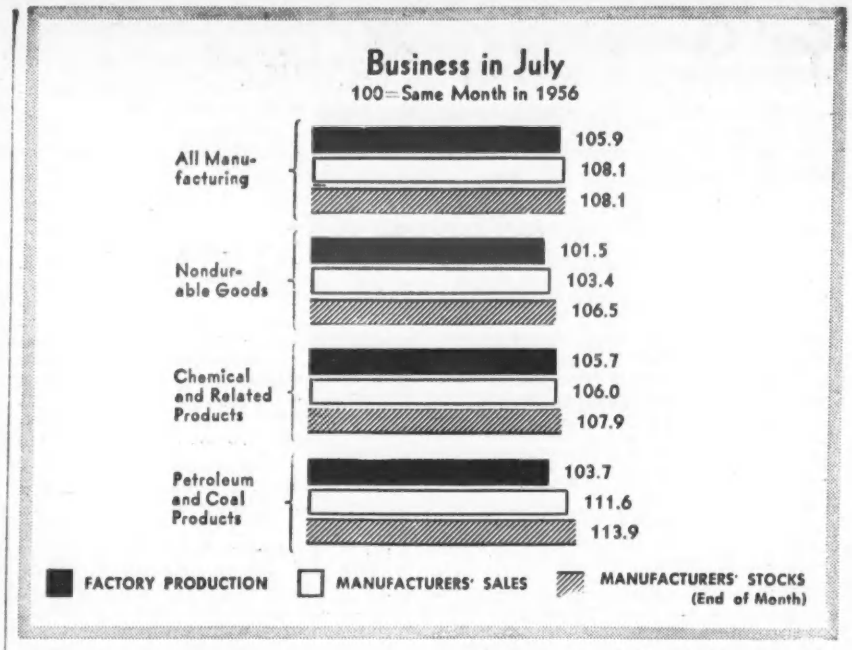

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Polyvinyl Chloride Lab Is Completed by Borden

Completion of a one-story office and laboratory building by its polyvinyl chloride department in Leominster, Mass., has been announced by the chemical division of Borden Company, New York. The new facility will be operated in conjunction with the polyvinyl chloride resin plant opened by Borden's at the same location last year.

The laboratory is divided into three sections—for fundamental polymer research and development, semi-pilot operations, and technical service work on finished product processing and evaluation.

Fertilizer Output Reported On Increase in Taiwan

Chemical fertilizer production, mainly ammonium sulfate, in Taiwan should reach 531,000 metric tons by next year, according to the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce. This output, however, will leave the country a net importer of fertilizers. In recent years, Taiwan has been importing chemical fertilizer at an average rate of $20 million annually.

CCDA-CMRA Parley

—Continued from page 7

chemical and oil companies with Gulf coast operations will be featured.

A second technical session will be concerned with forecasts for the Gulf coast petroleum industry in 1965—its internal consumption of hydrocarbons and availability of these raw materials for production of chemicals.

A panel discussion by key men from companies producing ethylene, propylene, butylene, aromatics and other chemicals will forecast prospects for such petrochemicals in 1965.

Michel T. Halbouty, co-author of the book "Spindletop" and well-known independent oil producer, will be the speaker at a banquet to be held Wednesday evening, November 20. A special feature of the meeting will be a tour of chemical plants and refineries on the Houston ship channel and on the Texas Gulf coast.

Carbide Issues

—Continued from page 4

of the legality of the acquisition of Visking," the answer said, "include numerous products in substantial and effective competition with polyethylene film or polyethylene resins and compounds, or synthetic sausage and meat casings, as the case may be, which have the same end-use as, are functionally interchangeable with, are acceptable substitutes for, and are in the same relevant markets as polyethylene film, polyethylene resins and compounds, or synthetic sausage and meat casings."

Government Will Tell

—Continued from page 3

block of property and fraught with consequences to the whole economy and to stockholders."

According to Judge LaBuy, his approval will be given only to a plan which "will protect the public interest in a manner least disturbing to the economy and least harmful to the litigants and to the stockholders of the corporations involved."

Two advisers have been named by the court to represent stockholder interests. They are Andrew J. Dallstream, for duPont holders, and Manuel Cowan, for those of General Motors.

The government must submit its plan by October 21 and duPont has two months to file an alternative and objections to the government's scheme. The government will then have thirty days to reply.

Talks So Far Only With duPont

So far, the Justice department has only talked with duPont. No discussions have been held with GM, Christiana Securities Company and Delaware Realty & Investment Corporation. Christiana Securities and Delaware Realty are also defendants.

GM told the court through its attorney, Leo F. Tierney, that it wants a chance to file comments on the proposed plans. Mr. Tierney said the motor company has a "deep continuing concern for the welfare of many stockholders who should not be penalized for doing no wrong."

Obituaries

William J. Haley

William J. Haley, former president of Esso Export Corporation, international sales affiliate of Standard Oil Company (New Jersey), died September 25 in Rye, N. Y. He was sixty-six years old.

Associated with the Standard Oil organization from 1914 to 1954, when he retired, Mr. Haley was president of Esso Export from 1950 until 1954.

Dr. David Spence

Dr. David Spence, a research chemist who developed processes for improving inferior grades of rubber, dyeing of rubber products, and extraction of rubber from guayule among other important inventions, died September 24 in New York. He was seventy-five years old.

From 1909 to 1914, Dr. Spence was director of research and development for Diamond Rubber Company and B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, Ohio, after its purchase of Diamond.

He was a co-founder of Norwalk Tire & Rubber Company, Norwalk, Conn., and its vice-president and general manager from 1914 to 1925.

From 1925 until his retirement in 1931, he was vice-president in charge of research and development for Intercontinental Rubber Company, New York.

David P. Brannin, retired western district sales manager for New Jersey Zinc Company, New York, died September 19 in Evanston, Ill. He was sixty-nine years old.

William Doerflinger, retired chief chemist and vice-president of Perry-Austen Manufacturing Company, Staten Island, N. Y., died September 23 in West Brighton, N. Y. He was seventy-nine years old.

Arthur F. Colling, retired director of the purchasing department of Texas Petroleum Company, New York, died September 20 in Plainfield, N. J. He was eighty-nine years old.

Albert P. Mathews, professor emeritus of biochemistry at the University of Cincinnati, and noted for his investigations in parthenogenisis, upon the nature of nerve impulses, and in pharmacology, died September 21 in Albany, N. Y. He was eighty-five years old.

Textile, Leather Chemicals

While trading in textile and leather chemicals continued spotty and restricted to prompt needs last week, total sales for the month aggregated fairly good volume, according to trade sources. Steady tone prevailed in the market and current quotations were without change. In the chemical group a steady call was noted for delivery against standing contracts. Sodium acetate was steady at recent advance for spot delivery and contracts. Demand for sizing materials continued restricted to actual needs, though large users showed more interest in tonnage quantities for requirements during the balance of the year. Firm tone prevailed in potato starch and moderate volume of business was noted for prompt delivery. Demand for tapioca flour was fairly active for spot delivery, while interest in replacements continued slow. Egg yolk was firmer and raised 6 cents per pound. Stocks on spot were limited and closely held.

Price Trends

Advanced

Egg yolk, 6c.-8c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 28, 1956
103.53	103.52	103.50	107.71

For Current Prices see Page 9

Tanners continued to operate in a hand to mouth manner, replenishing light inventories as needed. Tanning materials for shipment were quotably unchanged and steady.

Shoe production in August was estimated at 54,300,000 million pairs, 1.5 percent less than August last year, it was reported by Tanners Council. The reduction from last year took place in men's shoes and in "all other." Reports from a sample group of shoe manufacturers indicate September production continued on a high level with probable output of about 50,000,000 pairs. During the first eight months of this year shoe production totaled 405,218,000 pairs or 0.4 percent above the same period last year. The September estimate brings production for the first nine months of 1957 to 455,218,000 pairs, against actual output of 448,720,000 in 1956; 446,720,000 in 1955 and 399,891,000 in 1954.

Production of broad woven goods of man-made fibers and silk was 560 million linear yards during the second quarter of 1957. This was two percent below the first quarter and one percent below the second quarter in 1956, according to the Census Bureau.

Rayon and acetate fabric production was 3 percent below the first quarter, of 1957 and 13 percent less than the second quarter in 1956. Production of other man-made fiber fabrics, including silk, was at approximately the same level as the previous quarter and 31 percent above the second quarter 1956.

Chemicals

Bichromates—Good volume continued to move into consuming channels against current contracts. Demand for prompt delivery was spotty, chiefly for actual needs. All grades were maintained at unchanged quotations.

Sodium Acetate—Trading was reported spotty for prompt needs. Market was steady. Carlots were well held at the recent of 1½c. boost to 14½c. per pound, bags and less carlots to 15¼c., for delivery to the East, and carlots for delivery to western points were raised 3½c. to 16c. per pound, effective October 1.

Sodium Hydrosulfite — Business was more active, but confined to prompt requirements. Market was steady at 23¾c. per pound, carlots, and 24¾c., smaller quantities.

Sulfonated Oils—Demand was reported spotty and confined to actual needs. Prices were without change.

Sizing Materials

Albumin Egg—Trading was reported of good volume, chiefly for less carlot quantities. Prices were without change and steady. Flake was maintained at $1.22 to $1.26 per pound, and powder, $1.26 to $1.28, spot according to quantity. Technical also was unchanged and firm ranging from $1.08 to $1.10 per pound, same basis.

Corn Starch—Market was quotably unchanged and steady. Business was fairly active for prompt needs. Pearl was quoted at $7.36 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York and powder, $7.48, same basis. Smaller lots were 15c. higher. Visible corn supply was slightly higher and increased 218,000 bushels to 104,966,000 bushels for the week ended September 20, compared with 42,884,000 bushels for the corresponding week last year, it was reported by the Chicago Board of Trade.

Secretary of Agriculture has announced support for the 1957 corn crop at the minimum national average price of $1.36 per bushel for corn produced in compliance with acreage allotments. This level is subject to recalculation October 1 and will be adjusted upward if the combination of the supply situation and parity at that time calls for a higher minimum. Price support for farmers who do not produce within acreage limits will be an average of $1.10 per bushel.

Egg Yolk—This market was stronger and higher. Prices were advanced to $1.13 to $1.17 per pound, spot according to seller and quantity. Supplies were light and firmly held. Demand was quite active.

Potato Starch—Consumer interest improved for requirements during the balance of the year. Business was still limited to prompt requirements, though large users showed more inquiry for later deliveries. Prices were without change and well held. Carlots were unchanged at 6¼c., mills, Maine less discount of ¼c. for delivery below the Mason Dixon line. Idaho mills quoted 6½c. per pound, mills, carlots for immediate shipment less discount ½c. for shipment to the East. This discount will be discontinued October 1 according to trade sources.

Sago Flour—Moderate demand was reported for actual needs, while interest in replacements from abroad was slow. Raw flour on spot was unchanged at 7c. to 7¼c. per pound, and refined, 8½c. to 9c., ex-warehouse, as to quantity.

Tapioca Flour—Buyers continued to take good sized quantities for spot delivery. Trading for replacements was reported quiet. Siamese market was reported steady and unchanged. Medium was available at 5¾c. per pound, carlots, exdock, prompt shipment and grade A, at 6.15c., same basis. Demand for Brazilian flour for shipment was limited. Replacements were unchanged and nominal at 9½c. to 9¾c., carlots, exdock.

Tanning Materials

Cutch—Buying interest was moderate. Market was steady and unchanged. Shipments were held at 7½c. per pound, exdock, prompt.

Myrobalans—Consuming inquiry was reported light. Offers for shipment were maintained at former levels. Genine JI's were quoted at $60 to $62 per ton, ex dock, for prompt shipment; crushed J1's, at $75 to $76, and Bombay, at $55 to $56, same basis.

Quebracho Extract — Consumers continued to operate in a hand to mouth manner. Offers for shipment were maintained at former levels. Solid clarified was held at 10.7429c. per pound, and ordinary at 9.8035c. per pound, carlots, exdock, for prompt shipment.

Valonia—Primary market was steadier and shipments were maintained at the recent advance. Business was inactive. Beards were quoted at $88 to $90 per ton, ex dock; cups, $73 and extract, 11c. per pound, same basis.

Wattle—Trading was light and confined to nearby shipment. Replacements were quotably unchanged for all varieties. Fair average bark was quoted at $82 per ton, ex dock, for prompt shipment, and merchantable, $77 per ton, same basis. East African extract, 60 percent, was held at 8.275c. per pound, ex dock. South African extract remained at 8.4c. per pound, same basis.

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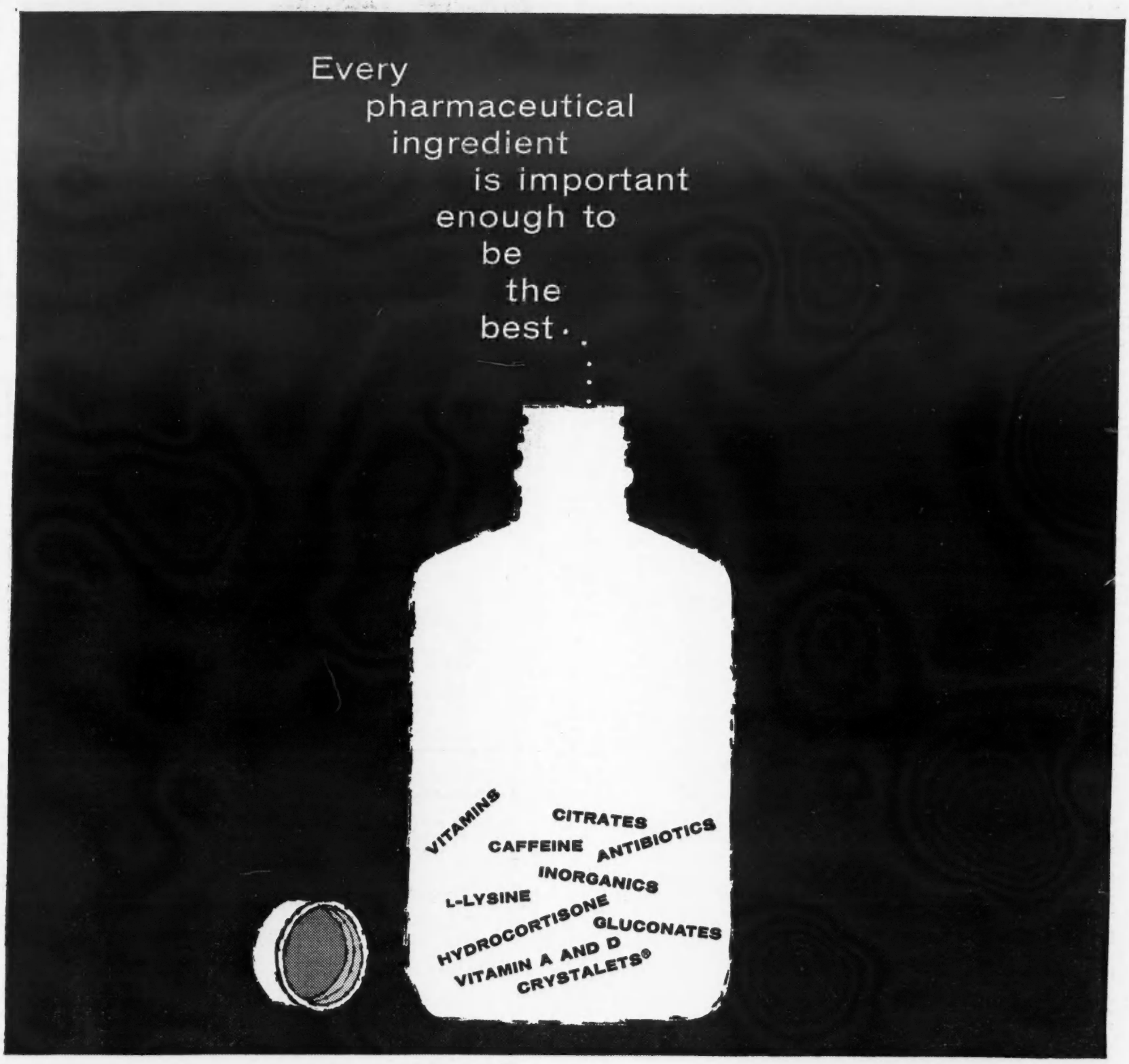

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

The downward trend in prices for synthetic vitamins was evident once again last week as producers dropped ascorbic acid $2 per kilo. Calcium and sodium ascorbates were also reduced $2 per kilo. Isoascorbic acid declined 30 cents per pound while sodium isoascorbate was reduced 25 cents per pound. The vitamin C reduction came as a surprise for some sources who had felt that there was no price break in prospect at this time. However, it was pointed out that this reduction, as well as those on other vitamins during the year, is a logical corollary to increased production brought about by more widespread use. There were conflicting opinions as to what part import pressure had played in the decline on ascorbic. Some sources felt that imports had been stepped up after an apparent slackening off earlier in the year, where others felt that while imports were a factor, the opening up of new markets in recent years and the noticeable increase in domestic competition should be taken into consideration as more than partially explaining the price revisions.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Ascorbic acid, $2 per kilo.
Sodium ascorbate, 2 per kilo.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 28, 1956
63.22	63.28	63.29	65.86

For Current Prices see Page 9

Production of antibiotics was being maintained at high levels as pharmaceutical makers throughout the industry shouldered the responsibility of assuring adequate supplies to meet any surge demands which might be forthcoming during the coming fall and winter months. "The pipelines" were full, according to one report from a major antibiotics producer.

October 1 Price Advances

Potassium Chlorate, NF, 2c. per pound.
Sodium Acetate, NF, 60%, c.l., 1½c. per lb. l.c.l., 2c. per lb.

Granular potassium chlorate was unchanged in price. A 2 cents per pound across the board increase is scheduled for NF crystalline and powdered potassium chlorate on October 1.

Caffeine imports during July totaled 43,227 pounds as against 38,986 pounds in the previous month. Domestic sources felt that importers prices were already under the $2.50 level established for anhydrous caffeine the first week in August. The move was made subsequent to the 5 percent tariff cut on caffeine which went into effect July 1. Another 5 percent is scheduled to be lopped off the duty next July.

Ammonium Thioglycollate — Price was unchanged, demand seasonally active. Bulk of the market continues to be for use in home permanent kits, which has been estimated as a $100 million market. Currently, it was said, ammonium thioglycollate is the only compound of this type acceptable to FDA for home permanent use.

Ascorbic Acid—Acid and sodium salt were reduced by major producers, $2 per kilo across the board, last week. The decline, the first since February, 1956, came as a surprise to some observers who had indicated in previous reports that there was little prospect of a price break at this time. However, it was pointed out that the drop in Vitamin C, as well as in other vitamin prices over the past few years, has been a logical outgrowth of increased production brought about by more widespread use. With the opening up of many new and diverse outlets for ascorbic acid during the present decade, domestic competition has become steadily more intense.

Most recently, the use of ascorbic acid by the meat packing industry has been highly touted as an outlet of great potential. One source felt that the area had barely been tapped and that consumers in this industry would become more and more interested as the downward price trend continues.

Conflicting opinions continued to exist as to the relative importance of imports. In some quarters, pressure was accounted minimal while other observers felt that shipments have been running to increasingly heavy volume after an apparent slackening off earlier in the year.

Price of ascorbic went from $24.50 per kilo in December, 1952, to $21. Price was reduced to $16 per kilo in September, 1954, and in February, 1956, it went to $12.

Under new schedules, price on 25 to 50 kilo lots will be $10 per kilo; 10 kilo drum, $10.35; 5 kilo drum, $10.75; 1 kilo, $11. Material in 500 gram bottles will be $11.50 per kilo while 100 gram bots. are $12 per kilo and 25 gram bottle, $12.50 per kilo. Prices are f.o.b., works, minimum freight allowed. For coated ascorbic acid add $1 per kilo to the above schedules.

Antibiotics — Production was being maintained at high levels as a result of continued talk on all sides concerning the possible outbreak of influenza in the coming months. "The pipelines" were full, according to reports from one major producer of penicillin and the mycins, as pharmaceutical makers throughout the industry took up the moral obligation to build supplies against surge demands which could be forthcoming this winter. Current withdrawals were at a routine pace. Last price change in antibiotic markets was the 10c. per gram reduction in neomycin sulfate the first week in September. Of interest, is a recent report noting a projected expansion ($2 million) of a major domestic drug maker. The new installation is to be located in Sao Paulo, Brazil, and is scheduled to produce vitamins and steroids in addition to antibiotics.

Caffeine — Domestic makers indicated that importers prices were under the $2.50 per pound level established in early August of this year. The new price was put into effect subsequent to the 5 percent reduction in duty on caffeine of July 1. Another reduction of 5 percent is scheduled for next July. Sources canvassed found little cause for optimism here.

Calcium Ascorbate—In line with the ascorbic acid reduction, calcium ascorbate powder was reduced $2 per kilo across the board. Under new schedules, lots of 25 to 50 kilos are $11 per kilo while 10 kilo drum is $11.35 and 5 kilos is $11.75. Three kilo drum is $11.85 per kilo and 1 kilo drum, $12. Material is also offered in 500 gram bottles priced at $12.50 per kilo. Prices are f.o.b., works, freight allowed in continental United States.

Cinchona Derivatives—Price was unchanged from previous reports on quinine and salts as well as quinidine and derivatives. A more rapid technic for the extraction of alkaloids such as reserpine, quinine and quinidine was felt to be of some interest. Yields of up to 10 percent more quinine and quinidine were said to be possible in 30 minutes whereas older methods required one and one-half days. A recent report indicates that the new method would utilize ion exchange resin which when mixed with plant materials extracts the alkaloid content by exchanging its positive hydrogen atoms for positive molecules of the alkaloid. Standard procedures for almost three-quarters of a century have depended on sodium carbonate or ammonia.

Iodine — Price was unchanged and steady at the levels established in the trade in late November of last year. Stocks were entirely adequate for current needs. July imports from Chile were 321,298 pounds while shipments from Japan amounted to 43,321 pounds. Total imports for the month came to 364,619 pounds.

Isoascorbic Acid — Price was reduced 30c. per pound across the board. Material in 50 pound drum is $3.70 while 25 pound drum is $4.45 per pound and 10 pound drum, $4.65. Isoascorbic acid packed in 10 pound drums is $4.71 per pound. Antioxidant use of this material as well as the sodium salt has been on the increase in recent years, it was said. Price reduction reflects the drop in ascorbic acid, effected last week by major producers.

Sodium Ascorbate—Price was reduced $2 per kilo across the board last week by major producers. Reduction is coupled with a similar decline in ascorbic acid and

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is the first since February, 1956, when a reduction of $4 per kilo was effected.

Under new schedules, 25 to 50 kilo drum will be $10 per kilo; 10 kilo drum, $10.35; 5 kilos, $10.75 per kilo; and 1 kilo, $11. Price on 500 gram bottle is $11.50 per kilo while 100 gram bottle is $12 per kilo and 25 gram bottle, $12.50 per kilo.

Sodium Isoascorbate — This material was reduced 25c. per pound last week. A 50 pound drum will be priced at $3.50 per pound while 25 pound drum will be $3.65 and 10 pound drum will be $3.85 per pound. Material in 5 pound drum will list at $3.91 per pound. Prices are f.o.b., works, freight allowed to destination in continental United States. Sodium isoascorbate along with isoascorbic acid continue to command attention as antioxidants for food use in inhibiting changes in color and flavor.

Botanicals

Dealers in large volume domestic botanical drugs continued to report optimistically about the overall collection and condition of drugs this year. In the case of lobelia herb, it was pointed out, harvests have been the best in several seasons, a factor of major importance in the price reductions of recent weeks. Material is now in a price range where it should normally be, it was said. Demand for crude drugs was said to be running at levels comparable to last year. The export market remained good for such items as witch hazel and cascara segrada, although some sources felt the latter market had leveled off somewhat.

Dry weather has continued to cause some concern as to yields on digitalis leaves but sources pointed out that application of scientific methods of cultivation assure an adequate supply of this major domestic drug.
mestic drug.

Demand patterns for imported botanical drugs remain substantially unchanged from previous reports. Consumer inquiry is spotty with surge demands and rising prices developing for some of the smaller volume items. On volume items, prices have been relatively steady, although it was pointed out that continued increases in shipping and handling charges as well as uncertainty as to the quality of material being received has forced prices up. Rejection of shipments on such materials as papain has caused shortages and higher prices.

Chamomile Flowers — Select flowers ranged from $1.25 to $1.35 per pound for Hungarian while Roman was $3.50. Replacement costs were expected to be higher on this material. Consumer activity was limited.

Digitalis Leaves—Dry weather continued to cause concern in some quarters as to yields for this year's crop. Scientific methods applied to the raising and harvesting of this item after World War II has assured dealers of adequate supply. However, it was pointed out that irrigation procedures still leave something to be desired in assuring a healthy, vigorous crop. On the other hand, foreknowledge of the condition of the crop, the amount available and the percent of yield to be expected were felt to be of great importance to dealers engaged in marketing botanical drugs.

Serpentaria Root — Material remained scarce and high priced. Dealers quoted material ranging in price from $7.50 to $8 per pound. Demand was spotty and buyers remained largely on the sidelines.

Soapbark — Powder was 40c. while crushed soapbark was 38c. and whole was 35c. Stocks were adequate to care for current requirements in the trade. Demand was spotty.

Wild Cherry Bark—Tone of the market was firm. Prices of long-standing were unchanged. Thin, natural bark was 20c. per pound while rossed was 1c. per pound higher. Added demand has been noted in recent weeks from makers of pharmaceutical cough and cold remedies. Stocks were plentiful.

Witch Hazel—Bark ranged from 16c. to 17c. per pound while leaves were 22c. The supply situation on leaves has eased somewhat from last spring. Export demand was good.

Jeffreys & Co. New Name Is Biochemical Corporation

George A. Jeffreys & Co., organized several years ago in Salem, Va., has changed its name to the Biochemical Corporation of America.

H. Thomas Martin has been elected executive vice-president and general manager of the firm, while George A. Jeffreys remains as president. J. Henry Spangle is vice-president in charge of production and Raymond F. Van Calkenburg is secretary-treasurer.

Jeffreys & Co. is basic in the production of enzymes from fungal and bacterial sources. It is currently working on a continuous process for converting organic waste to humus.

Reiner, Lehn & Fink Man, Is Honored on Retirement

Jack Reiner, director of purchasing for Lehn & Fink Products Company, New York, was honored at a luncheon in New York last week to mark his retirement after fifty years with the company.

The luncheon was arranged by suppliers and associates in the drug business whom Mr. Reiner had met over the years. More than 100 persons attended. Mr. Reiner, now sixty-eight years old, had been associated with the company's purchasing department since 1920.

DuPont's 'Freon' Division Gets a New Sales Chief

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has appointed William A. Bours, 3d, director of sales of the "Freon" products division, succeeding Robert J. Thompson, who will retire at the end of the year.

Thomas D. Johnson, jr., will succeed Mr. Bours as assistant director of sales. Until his retirement, Mr. Thompson will act as adviser to the director of sales.

Kazin to Be Honored

Louis E. Kazin, who instituted the Rutgers Pharmaceutical Conference six years ago and has supervised it until this year, will be honored at a testimonial dinner at the Pierre hotel, New York, October 16. The dinner will be "a special tribute for his splendid leadership and direction" of the conference.

Cyanamid to Treat

—Continued from page 5

mid and the Boroughs of Somerville, Raritan and Bridgewater Township to develop a workable industry-community solution to pollution problems in the upper Raritan river.

V. E. Atkins, who has been general manager of Cyanamid's organic chemicals division since 1955, signed the agreement on behalf of the company. Freas L. Hess, chairman of the authority, signed for the authority.

"As chairman of the authority," Mr. Hess said, "I am pleased on behalf of my colleagues to enter into this contract with Cyanamid as it represents a real step forward in solving effluent problems of the upper Raritan valley. It indicates what can be done when industry and local government work together in good faith to solve a mutual problem."

Authority Will Build New Plant

Under terms of the contract, Cyanamid has agreed to treat the wastes of the three boroughs at a reasonable cost in its new $4.5 million secondary sewage treatment plant, now under construction. These wastes will, however, first be given primary treatment by the authority in a new primary treatment plant to be built by the authority, itself, adjacent to the Cyanamid plant.

It is estimated by the authority's engineers that savings to the municipalities participating in the joint endeavor will be approximately $38,000 a year. The communities will save capital costs and amortization charges since, under the agreement, they will not be required to incur the expense of building secondary treatment facilities and assuming these additional operational costs. At the same time, the contract provides the three municipalities with adequate safeguards should their effluent problem increase during the next twenty years because of anticipated growth in their populations.

Total project costs for the Somerset Authority covering the erection of the primary treatment plant and the interceptor sewer from Bradley Gardens to the plant site, are now estimated at about $2,850,000, according to Mr. Hess. This is substantially less, of course, than would have been the case had the authority decided to build its own secondary facilities.

Anticoagulant Discovered By VA in Little Rock

A new anti-blood clotting substance that may have value in the treatment of heart and blood vessel diseases has been isolated by a Veterans Administration doctor.

Dr. Eugene J. Towbin of the VA hospital in Little Rock, Ark., who directs activities of the hospital's research laboratory, said the substance has worked successfully in preventing blood clotting in animals.

Anticoagulant drugs are widely used to prevent death-dealing clots in the kind of heart attack known as coronary occlusion, and in thrombophlebitis, a condition in which blood clots form in a vein, Dr. Towbin said.

However, anticoagulants presently available can cause undesirable reactions unless rigid precautions are taken, he said.

Dr. Towbin said the new anticoagulant substance may be of a type that will not produce these reactions, but whether it will be of value in actual treatment of patients cannot be determined until it is purified and chemically identified.

For the past six months the research laboratory of the Little Rock VA hospital has been attempting chemically to purify the anticoagulant.

The new substance, believed to be a protein, is found in most animal and human tissue and prevents blood clotting by stopping the formation of substances which go into the clot, Dr. Towbin said. It acts on the processes leading to clot formation at an earlier stage than do other anticoagulants, he said.

Dr. Towbin said laboratory experiments shows definitely that this anticoagulant will not dissolve blood clots once clots have been formed.

Pfizer Expects Its Sales To Hit $200 Million Mark

Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., expects its sales to top the $200 million mark this year for the first time in the company's history. Sales are running about 15 percent ahead of 1957 and profits are about 10 percent larger, Edwin H. Smith, Pfizer's controller, revealed last week.

If business continues at present levels, Mr. Smith estimated, earnings will be at least $3.75 a share. The sales volume, he indicated, is being influenced to some extent by the stockpiling of antibiotics taking place throughout the country in anticipation of an Asiatic flu epidemic.

He also cited climbing sales of bulk chemicals and agricultural products and increased business overseas as other factors contributing to Pfizer's overall gain.

Flu Vaccine Makers Asked To Heed State, Local Need

Public Health Service has asked manufacturers of Asian influenza vaccine to follow the priority recommendations of state and local advisory committees in filling orders for the vaccine.

The manufacturers already have accepted a voluntary plan for allocating vaccine supplies to each state according to population. The further step now suggested is intended to work toward equitable distribution of the vaccine within the states and communties.

Aluminum Maker

—*Continued from page 5*

facility uses 20 to 25 million cans annually.

Reynolds has made arrangements with American Can Company and Crown Cork & Seal Company to make the cans from aluminum sheet metal. Production is expected to begin before the end of the year.

R. Louis Reynolds, executive vice-president of the metals company, said that the aluminum sheet for the cans will be made at Reynolds' Listerhill plant in Florence, Ala. Deliveries to the can-making companies will average 500,000 pounds of metal a month. Mr. Reynolds estimated that about fifty-one tons of aluminum will be consumed per million cans manufactured.

The entire deal revolves around a system that has been devised for reclaiming the oil cans after use. The two companies feel that scheme will enable them to get around the fact that aluminum is a much higher-priced metal than tin-plated steel.

The plan calls for Reynolds to provide Esso service stations with a compressed-air can-crushing device. The crusher squeezes the used motor oil can (four inches in diameter and about six inches high) into a flat coin-shaped slug and deposits it in an oil-drum "bank" for storage until salvage collection is made.

Spokesmen for the two companies pointed out that the recovery aspect of aluminum cans is the extra economy feature that makes it possible for aluminum to fully compete with steel cans.

"Unlike the conventional can, aluminum cans may be salvaged for re-use in producing aluminum," Mr. Reynolds explained.

Esso will pay about the same price for the aluminum cans as for the conventional type. The metal company, meanwhile, expects to pay Esso dealers around 5 cents a pound for the salvage scrap, which amount the service station operators will retain. Reynolds figures it can recover about 97 percent of the aluminum in the cans.

AEC Releases Descriptions Of Government-Held Patents

The Atomic Energy Commission last week released the descriptions of 50 more patents owned by the government and held by the AEC. The commission will grant non-exclusive, royalty-free licenses on the listed patents, as part of its program to make non-secret technological information available for use by industry.

Commission-held patents and patent applications released for licensing now total 1,269.

Two of the newly-released patents relate to a method for converting uranium ammonium phosphate to uranyl fluoride, and to recovery of uranium from aqueous phosphate containing solutions.

Chemicals Prices Up Less Than Others in First Half

Wholesale prices for chemicals went up less during the first six months of this year than all other products in the "other than farm and food" class. Chemicals rose about 9 percent above those of the base period of 1947-49 while the prices of other materials went up approximately 25 percent.

The smaller increase in chemical prices is due largely to continued intense competition within the industry for both domestic and foreign markets, said Business and Defense Services Administration, which compiled the figures.

Plastics Manufacturers

—*Continued from page 7*

cated their feasibility, and potential savings. Upon meeting performance tests by the US Coast Guard, the first boats will be used on the GTS William Patterson, the Maritime Administration's experimental free piston-gas turbine Liberty ship, and on other government-owned vessels in active service.

The MA said that if the boats prove themselves out in the tests and trials they may be ordered on all new Maritime construction. Many ships presently in operation are already equipped to handle boats of the size contemplated and several ship operators have already expressed interest in purchasing plastic lifeboats for their operations, it was stated.

The boats are to be pigmented with desired colors and have a hard, smooth mirror type finish which will eliminate any need for painting.

The invitations to bid request prices for design, engineering, tooling, mold work and Coast Guard tests and certification, on from one to five sets of boats, each set consisting of three oar-propelled and one motor-propelled laminated glass fiber lifeboats.

Specifications of the boats are: Length overall 24 feet, beam 8 feet and draft 3 feet 6 inches, certified for a maximum capacity of forty persons. The maximum hoisting weight when fully equipped (without persons) shall not exceed 4,500 pounds, including 800 to 1,000 pounds of equipment. Resins used in construction must be fire retardent. Performance tests on the completed boats, as established by the Coast Guard, exceed the present tests required for metal boats.

Bids are returnable on October 16, 1957. They will be opened at 10:00 a.m. on that date. Copies of the invitation to bid and specifications may be obtained from the Office of Property and Supply, Division of Purchase and Sales, Maritime Administration, Washington 25, D. C.

NYQ Man Addresses Two Groups

William A. Thawley, sales manager of New York Quinine & Chemical Works, a division of S. B. Penick & Co., New York, was a speaker at two recent meetings. He addressed a luncheon of the Pharmaceucal Research Discussions Group at East Orange, N. J., on "What the Product Development Man Can Expect from a Bulk Supplier" and also spoke before the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science on "Sales Opportunities for the Pharmacist in the Chemical Process Industries."

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AMMONIUM BICARBONATE—300 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Hull
AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—400 bgs, I M Sobin, Rotterdam
AMMONIUM PERSULFATE—100 dms, London
AMYRIS OIL—3 dms, L A Champon & Co, Port Au Prince
14 dms, Port Au Prince
ANILINE DYES—29 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Havre
17 dms, Carbic Color & Chemical Co, Rotterdam
2 cs, Arnold Hoffman & Co, Liverpool
74 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
10 cks, Nova Chemical Corp, Hamburg
113 dms, Rotterdam
ANTIMONY—20 cs, Watson Geach, Liverpool
8 cs, C Gitlan, Antwerp
ANTIMONY REGULUS—104 cs, Intercontinentale Metal Corp, Genoa
ARABIC GUM—506 bgs, National City Bank, Port Sudan
300 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Port Sudan
501 bgs, Tragacanth Importing Corp, Port Sudan
706 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Port Sudan
250 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Port Sudan
51 bgs, Meer Corp, Port Sudan
351 bgs, Murwal Inc, Port Sudan
650 bgs, Beechnut Life Savers Inc, Port Sudan
50 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Port Sudan
250 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Port Sudan
50 bgs, Port Sudan
ASBESTOS FIBER—2,800 bgs, North American Asbestos Corp, Lourenco Marques
1,100 bgs, Chas Kurz Co, Lourenco Marques
1,300 bgs, Ehret Magnesia Manufacturing Co, Lourenco Marques
1,600 bgs, Keasby & Mattison, Lourenco Marques
1,540 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Capetown
600 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Lourenco Marques
BALL CLAY—1,200 bgs, Avonmouth
BARIUM CHLORIDE—18 bgs, Naftone Inc, Rotterdam
BARIUM SULFATE—102 dms, Picker x-Ray Corp, London
BEEF EXTRACT—200 cs, Cap Sales Corp, Buenos Aires
10 cs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Sydney
20 cs, International Packers Ltd, Rio Grande
BEESWAX—60 bgs, Wm Diehl & Co, Talcahuano
200 bgs, Biddle Sawyer Corp, Talcahuano
70 bgs, Duncan Fox & Co, Talcahuano
100 bgs, Biddle Sawyer Corp, Valparaiso
30 bgs, Duncan Fox & Co, Valparaiso
63 pkgs, Port Sudan
90 pkgs, Assab
114 bgs, Tampico
110 bgs, Puerto Plata
35 bgs, Havana
30 bgs, Ciudad Trujillo
BENZOIN GUM—1 cs, Meer Corp, Singapore
BISMUTH—150 cs, Cerro de Pasco Corp, Callao
BOIS DE ROSE OIL—10 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Manaos
1 dm, Herman Hollander, Callao
CADMIUM—14 cs, Cerro de Pasco Corp, Callao
CALCIUM GLUCONATE—22 dms, Henley & Co, Rotterdam
CANDELILLA WAX—600 bgs, Tampico
CARAWAY OIL—9 dms, Rotterdam
CARAWAY SEED—300 bgs, Rotterdam
CARDAMOM SEED—200 bgs, Calcutta
CARNAUBA WAX—250 bgs, Biddle Sawyer Corp, Parnahyba
125 bgs, Cornelius Wax Refining, Parnahyba
183 bgs, National City Bank, Parnahyba
CASEIN—2,270 bgs, A J Mills & Co, Wellington
3,131 bgs, A J Mills & Co, Auckland
311 bgs, Gorlyn Plastics Corp, Auckland
2,000 bgs, Borden Co Chemical Division, Buenos Aires
300 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Buenos Aires
CASSIA—1,501 bls, Rotterdam
CASTOR BEANS—2,500 bgs, Bahia Ceras Products, Bahia
CASTOR OIL—186 tons, Wallace & Tiernan, Lobito
200 tons, Spencer Kellogg, Recife
470 tons, Recife
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—1,000 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Genoa
CHINA CLAY—896 bgs, English China Clay Sales Corp, Avonmouth
CHLORINATED RUBBER—600 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
50 bls, Louis Furth, Colombo
CINNAMON BARK OIL—3 cs, Ungerer & Co, Colombo
CINNAMON LEAF OIL—5 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Colombo
CINNAMON QUILLS—80 bls, Manufacturers Trust Co, Colombo
CITRONELLA OIL—20 dms, Givaudan Corp, Keelung
11 dms, Karl Schroft & Associates, Keelung
30 dms, L A Champon & Co, Keelung
25 dms, P H Petry, Keelung
50 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Keelung
55 dms, Van Ameringen Haebler, Keelung
15 dms, Internatio Rotterdam, Keelung
10 dms, Centflor Manufacturing Co, Keelung
10 dms, Doran & Schmiedel, Keelung
28 dms, Ungerer & Co, Colombo
CLOVE—200 bgs, M J Golombeck, Tamatave
50 bgs, Max Van Pels, Tamatave
500 bgs, Ungerer & Co, Tamatave
1,000 bgs, George Uhe Co, Mombasa
CLOVELEAF OIL—46 dms, Ungerer & Co, Tamatave
COALTAR DYES—27 dms, Hensel Bruckman & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
6 dms, Orlex Dyes & Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
10 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Havre
COALTAR DYES—47 cks, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
22 dms, Rotterdam
COCONUT OIL—520 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
50 dms, Procter & Gamble Co, Manila
COD LIVERS—600 dms, Silmo Chemical Corp, St Johns
COD OIL—100 dms, Reilly Whitman Walton Co, St Johns
COPAL GUM—65 bkts, O G Innes Corp, Macassar
COTTONSEED OIL FATTY ACID—1 dm, Emery Industries, Hamburg
CREAM OF TARTAR—726 bgs, Lenhardt & Brush, London
CRESYLIC ACID—212 dms, H A Gogarty, Avonmouth
29 tons, H A Gogarty, London
CUMIN SEED—200 bgs, Middelton & Co, Khorramshahr
1,166 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Khorramshahr
CUTTLEFISH BONE—100 cs, Colombo
DAMMAR GUM—42 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Singapore
28 bgs, France Campbell & Darling, Singapore
64 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Singapore
32 bgs, Wm H Scheel, Singapore
DEXTRIN—500 bgs, Rotterdam
EARTH COLORS—880 bgs, Naftone Inc, Bremen
EUCALYPTUS OIL—3 dms, Perry Bros, Lisbon
10 dms, Seville
FISHLIVER OIL—2 dms, Wilbur Ellis Co, Yokohama
1 dm, Mitsubishi International Corp, Yokohama
FORMIC ACID—49 dms, I M Sobin Co, Bremen
FUEL OIL—109,331 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Havana
226,260 bbls, Shell Caribbean Petroleum Corp, San Lorenzo
446,499 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
104,682 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Caripito
120,015 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
GALL—6 dms, F J Benkart, Vera Cruz
GALL, OX—14 bbls, Van Gelder Fanto Corp, Havana
GELATIN—30 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
640 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Aisner Chemical Co, Rotterdam
100 cs, M Corbett & Co, Bordeaux
60 dms, B Young & Co, London
100 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Havre
136 bbls, Coignet & Chemical Co, Antwerp
100 cs, Antwerp
GLUE—52 bgs, Jung Forwarding Co, London
GLUE STOCK—256 bdls, John Gorvers & Co, Puerto Plata
300 bls, A M Goldstein, La Guaria
GLYCERINE—90 dms, Havana
GRAPHITE—250 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Colombo
600 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Bremen
250 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Colombo
250 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Mombasa
1,750 bgs, C Pettinos, Tamatave
750 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Tamatave
500 bgs, Tamatave
GRAPHITE, ARTIFICIAL—125 bgs, J H Bauminger, Genoa
GUAR GUM—75 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Liverpool
4,291 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Calcutta
GYPSUM, CRUDE—4,010 tons, Allied Chemical & Dye Corp, Halifax
10,413 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
INDIGO—14 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
40 cks, Nova Chemical Corp, Hamburg
IRON BLUE—25 dms, Van Oppen & Co, Liverpool
IRON OXIDE—800 bgs, C B Chrystal Co, Malaga
760 bgs, Smith Chemical & Color Co, Malaga
880 bgs, Interchange Commercial Corp, Malaga
10 cks, J H Rhodes & Co, Liverpool
1,200 bgs, Landers Segal Color Co, London
500 bgs, C K Williams Co, Malaga
KOLA NUTS—258 bgs, Lagos
LACTALBUMIN—220 dms, Rotterdam
LEMONGRASS OIL—25 dms, Norda Essential Oil Chemical Co, Puerto Barrios
12 dms, French American Banking Corp, Cochin
30 dms, Cochin
LIME OIL—26 dms, Ungerer & Co, Vera Cruz
15 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Vera Cruz
15 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Vera Cruz
1 dm, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Vera Cruz
3 dms, George Lueders & Co, Vera Cruz
2 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Port Au Prince
LITHARGE—552 dms, Eagle Picher Co, Tampico
LIVER CONCENTRATE—4 dms, Tec Chemical Corp, Montevideo
LIVER POWDER—90 dms, Tec Chemical Corp, Montevideo
LIVERMEAL—755 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Bluff
672 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Timaru
600 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Auckland
LOCUST BEAN GUM—26 bgs, Duvekot & Co, Genoa
200 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Genoa
10 kgs, T M Duche & Sons, Genoa
100 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Genoa
100 bgs, P A Dunkel, Genoa
200 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Rotterdam
MAGNESIUM TRISILICATE—20 dms, Hudson Shipping Co, Liverpool
MANGANESE ORE—560 bgs, National Carbon Co, London
MANGROVE EXTRACT—400 bgs, Saxe Cutch Corp, Singapore
MERCURY—90 flks, L H Keller & Co, Tampico
1-METHYLNAPHTHALENE—3 dms, Henley & Co, Rotterdam
METHYL PARATHION—240 dms, Monsanto Chemical Co, Copenhagen
MOLASSES—477 tons, W R Grace & Co, Salaverry
MYROBALANS EXTRACT—340 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Hull
MYRRH GUM—160 bgs, Meer Corp, Aden
NAPHTHALENE—1,167 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Hull
7,783 bgs, W Byrnes & Co, Gdynia
NAPHTHOL—56 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
NUTMEG—112 bgs, George Lueders & Co, Colombo
OLIBANUM GUM—45 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Aden
160 bgs, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Aden
267 bgs, Massawa
OLIVE OIL—52 dms, Hanover Bank, Malaga
30 dms, Sterling National Bank, Malaga
30 dms, Bank of America, Malaga
174 dms, Brown Bros, Malaga
51 dms, Schneider Bros, Buenos Aires
50 dms, Unanue & Sons, Buenos Aires
103 dms, Bankers Trust Co, Seville
50 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Seville
52 dms, Bank of America, Seville
OPOPANAX GUM—24 bgs, Meer Corp, Aden
16 bgs, Van Ameringen Haebler, Aden
PALM OIL—427 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Boma
PALMKERNEL OIL—339 tons, Matadi
PAPAIN—50 cs, Bemo Shipping Co, Colombo
51 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Colombo
36 hf chts, American Ferment Co, Colombo
46 hf chts, Salentine & Co, Colombo
91 hf chts Chas L. Huisking & Co, Colombo
PAPRIKA—200 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Rijeka
PATCHOULI OIL—10 dms, Fleuroma Inc, Singapore
PEATMOSS—400 bls, C Gastmeyer, Rotterdam
3,100 bls, American Express Co, Bremen
550 bls, Trans Sphere Trading Co, Bremen
1,750 bls, Marine Midland Trust Co, Bremen
3,500 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
1,000 bls, Bruco Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
1,000 bls, E J Lang, Hamburg
3,500 bls, J E Bernard, Hamburg
950 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
500 bls, S Davis, Bremen
1,000 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
1,000 bls, Marine Midland Trust Co, Hamburg
1,000 bls, Ascot Peatmoss Corp, Hamburg
500 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Hamburg
730 bls, Ascot Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
1,920 bls, Aarhus
PEPPER, BLACK—160 bgs, Mutual Spice Co, Colombo
80 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Colombo
560 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Singapore
490 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
350 bgs, East India Trading Co, Singapore
490 bgs, George Uhe Co, Singapore
70 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Singapore
70 bgs, Atlanta Textile Corp, Singapore
140 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, Singapore
400 bgs, Daiichi Bussan Kaisha, Belem-Para
320 bgs, Cochin
210 bgs, Singapore
PEPPER, RED—50 bgs, K H Landes & E Balint, Kobe
280 bgs, Wm E Martin & Sons, Zanzibar
PEPPER, WHITE—105 bgs, George Uhe Co, Singapore
16 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
280 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
140 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Singapore
320 bgs, Singapore
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—98,869 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Bachaquero
225,795 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
106,715 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Las Piedras
127,569 bbls, British American Oil Co, Las Piedras
a-PICOLINE—60 dms, H A Gogarty, Avonmouth
POLLACKLIVER OIL—50 dms, Mitsubishi International Corp, Yokohama
POPPY SEED—200 bgs, P H Petry, Copenhagen
100 bgs, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
400 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Rotterdam
100 bgs, A G Dunn, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Louis Furth, Rotterdam
400 bgs, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM FERRICYANIDE—80 dms, Transatlantic Chemical Corp, Hamburg
500 bgs, Haras Co, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM PERCHLORATE—100 dms, C Hardy, Havre
POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE—5 dms, Siegel Chemical Co, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM SILICATE—907 bgs, Sylvania Electric Products, Rotterdam
PYRETHRUM EXTRACT—50 dms, National City Bank, Mombasa
30 dms, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Mombasa
56 dms, Matadi
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—96 cs, P H Petry, Puna
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,093 bgs, First National Chicago, Buenos Aires
2,800 bgs, Tan American Corp, Buenos Aires
QUINIDINE SULFATE—27 dms, Hamburg
RAUWOLFIA ROOT—868 bgs, Ciba Pharmaceutical Products, Matadi
ROSEMARY OIL—11 dms, Seville
RUTIN—6 dms, Melborune
SAFRANINE—17 dms, H P Rossiger & Co, Rotterdam
SAFROL—5 dms, Ungerer & Co, Kobe
SAGO FLOUR—454 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Singapore
547 bgs, Chartered Bank, Singapore
329 bgs, R Lennard & Co, Singapore
SALICYLIC ACID—40 dms, Rotterdam
30 dms, Hamburg
SALVADOR BALSAM—3 dms, Wessel Duval & Co, Puerto Barrios
4 dms, Wessel Duval & Co, Acajutla
SEAWEED EXTRACT—20 cks—National City Bank, Copenhagen
SEEDLAC—2,750 bgs, Calcutta
SESAME OIL—50 dms, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Aarhus
138 dms, Welch, Holme & Clark Co, Copenhagen
SESAME SEED, HULLED—200 bgs, Archibald & Kendall, San Juan del Sur
300 bgs, R J Spitz, San Juan del Sur
150 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, San Juan del Sur
100 bgs, Biddle Purchasing Co, San Juan del Sur
100 bgs, W R Grace & Co, San Juan del Sur
SHELLAC—54 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Rotterdam
27 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Hamburg
650 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
300 bgs, Calcutta
SOAPBARK—127 bls, S B Penick & Co, Valparaiso
125 bls, S B Penick & Co, Talcahuano
195 bls, S B Penick & Co, San Antonio
SODIUM CHLORITE—110 dms, Independent Chemical Corp, Hamburg
SODIUM CYANIDE—1,000 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SODIUM GLUTAMATE, MONO—150 dms, Ajinomoto Co, Yokohama
SODIUM LAURYL SULFATE—243 dms, Aceto Chemical Co, Liverpool
SODIUM PHOSPHATE—400 bgs, Rotterdam
SODIUM SILICOFLUORIDE—400 bgs, Riches Nelson, Rotterdam
SPERM OIL—200 dms, Glasgow
TALC—500 bgs, L A Salomon & Bro, Bordeaux
1,200 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Bordeaux
1,640 bgs, C B Chrystal Co, Bordeaux
7,905 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
TAPIOCA—110 bgs, American Key Products, Itajai
572 bgs, Manhattan Adhesives Corp, Itajai
TAPIOCA FLOUR—2,334 bgs, Manhattan Adhesives Corp, Itajai
1,000 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Itajai
1,000 bgs, Manhattan Paste & Glue Co, Itajai
5,500 bgs, Madagascar Agencies, Tamatave
540 bgs, Geismar & Co, Bangkok
TARTARIC ACID—50 dms, Frank Samuel & Co, Marseilles
40 bbls, European Chemical Co, Bremen
80 cks, Rotterdam
TONKA BEANS—40 cs, Meer Corp, Belem-Para
20 cs, Wessel Duval & Co, Belem-Para
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—152 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
ULTRAMARINE BLUE—2 dms, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Hull
250 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Hull
UREA, SYNTHETIC—4,000 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
VANILLA BEANS—43 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Tamatave
22 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Tamatave
45 cs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Tamatave
159 cs, George Uhe Co, Tamatave
184 cs, Tamatave
36 cs, First National Boston, Tamatave
44 cs, Gillespie & Co, Tamatave
22 cs, J Manheimer, Tamatave
126 cs, L A Champon & Co, Tamatave
45 cs, Calvert Mills, Tamatave
32 cs, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Vera Cruz
WHITING—460 bgs, Antwerp
WOOL GREASE—10 dms, National Bank of Australasia, Melbourne
ZINC OXIDE—400 bgs, American Firstoline Corp, Liverpool
ZIRCON SAND—2,000 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Brisbane

Los Angeles

BEEF EXTRACT—15 cs, International Packers Ltd, Buenos Aires
CARAWAY SEED—200 bgs, R J Spitz, Bremen
COPRA—500 tons, American Trust Co, Manila
COPRA CAKE—6,000 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Cebu
8,000 bgs American Trust Co, Cebu
4,080 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
DEXTRIN—400 bgs, Paisley Products, Bremen
EARTH COLORS—2,700 bgs, Naftone Inc, Bremen
GYPSUM, CRUDE—17,692 tons, Kaiser Gypsum Co, San Marcos
PEPPER, WHITE—16 bgs, Singapore
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—126,616 bbls, Union Oil Co, Mina Al Ahmadi
150,000 bbls, Wilshire Oil Co, Mina Al Ahmadi
110,572 bbls, Shell Oil Co, Bachaquero
POLYVINYL CHLORIDE—1,000 bgs, Leghorn
TAPIOCA FLOUR—4,370 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bangkok
835 bgs, American Key Products, Bangkok
1,000 bgs, Singapore
WHITE LEAD—300 bgs, F D Davis Co, Manchester

Philadelphia

ANTIMONY—40 cks, Trotter Co, Hull
ANTIMONY OXIDE—1,000 bgs, Harshaw Chemical Co, Hull
ASBESTOS FIBER—400 bgs, Raw Asbestos Distributors, Loureno Marques
7,100 bgs, Chas Kurz Co, Lourenco Marques
1,000 bgs, Davies Turner Co, Durban
480 bgs, Lourenco Marques
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—600 bgs, Havre
CUTTLEFISH BONE—41 cs, Havre
GLYCERINE—100 tons, International Packers Ltd, Buenos Aires
GRAPHITE—250 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Tamatave
GYPSUM—4,984 tons, US Gypsum Co, Hantsport
MENTHOL—250 cs, Biddle Sawyer Corp, Rio de Janeiro
75 cs, Santos
NAPHTHALENE—1,250 bgs, Rotterdam
OLIVE OIL—55 dms, Piraeus
PEATMOSS—2,800 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
300 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Hamburg
400 bls, Bruco Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
750 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
2,700 bls, Bremen
1,500 bls, Aarhus
PETROLEUM CRUDE—421,261 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mina Al Ahmadi
210,693 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
202,084 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Mina Al Ahmadi
115,921 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Covenas
114,710 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, La Salina
120,700 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
252,895 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Pamatacual
114,450 bbls, The Texas Co, Pamatacual
124,684 bbls, The Texas Co, Covenas
124,960 bbls, The Texas Co, Punta Cardon
106,532 bbls, The Texas Co, Cabimas
PYRIDINE—110 bbls, M W Hardy, Rotterdam
28 dms, M W Hardy, Rotterdam
SODIUM CHLORIDE—58 dms, Hamburg
SODIUM CYANIDE—50 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Hull
TALC—3,200 bgs, Moore & Munger, Harve
VANILLA BEANS—112 cs, Tamatave
WHITING—4,700 tons, Southwark Manufacturing Co, London

San Francisco

BONEMEAL—247 tons, Brown Bros, Buenos Aires
CARNAUBA WAX—56 bgs, Chemical Additives, Rio de Janeiro
CASEIN—40 bgs, J R Spellacy, Buenos Aires
CELLULOSE EXTRACT—125 bgs, Gothenburg
COCONUT OIL—300 ton, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
COPRA—250 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
460 tons, Cargill Inc, Tabaco
COPRA CAKE—2,000 bgs, Berger & Plate, Cebu
OLIVE OIL—63 dms, Leghorn Trading Co, Buenos Aires
PEATMOSS—688 bls, Atkins Kroll & Co, Hamburg
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—270,247 bbls, Standard Oil Co, Sungai Pakning
20,713 tons, Tidewater Oil Co, Bandar Mashur
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—103 bgs, First National Chicago, Buenos Aires
200 bgs, Gothenburg
SESAME SEED—300 bgs, B S Ireland, Corinto
150 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Corinto
300 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Corinto
SHELLAC—50 bgs, Calcutta
SODIUM CYANIDE—100 dms, C M C Chemcial, Middlesbrough
SODIUM GLUTAMATE, MONO—130 cs, Ajinomoto Co, Yokohama
TAPIOCA FLOUR—111 bgs, Singapore
WHALE OIL—127 dms, Wheeler & Miller, Copenhagen

Petroleum Derivatives

That upswing in business come fall prediction, frequently heard last summer, has not yet shown any sign of being accurate. At least for the majority of materials in the petroleum market, it was said. Of course it is still early, trade sources explained last week, and a resumption of activity could occur at any time. Observers of the aromatics' situation were not as optimistic, however. To the majority, there appeared to be no indications of increased activity in the fourth quarter. Toluene business, particularly, was expected to be less than for the same period in 1956.

Two weeks ago, the toluene price took a tumble at Chicago. A 2½ cent break brought the official quote in that quarter to 29½ cents a gallon, the same as that asked by coaltar producers. Elsewhere, the aromatic was reportedly selling below posted prices as competitors jockeyed for business.

The Census bureau reported no toluene imports in July. For the same months exports totaled 29,797,684 pounds.

Benzene imports in July fell off some 2 million gallons, compared with June foreign trade. While this development was expected, some observers felt that benzene shipments from abroad would not drop off much more as long as domestic prices remained at current levels.

A big name in the LPG business recently increased net prices by ½ cent per gallon on the east coast, in Baton Rouge, and in Group 3. Depending on locale, the voluntary allowance in liquefied petroleum gases last week was either ½ cent or 1 cent per gallon.

The amount of domestic crude petroleum to be consumed or exported in October, 1957, is estimated by the Bureau of Mines at 6,700,000 barrels daily, compared with 6,800,000 barrels daily forecast for September.

According to a recent Bureau of Mines report, crude runs in October are normally at a seasonally low point. This is due to the fact that summer demand for the gasoline has passed and fuel oil stocks are reaching their peak prior to the onset of cold weather.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 28, 1956
106.83	106.83	106.96	105.47

For Current Prices see Page 9

Solvents and Diluents

Benzene—July imports (both coaltar and petroleum benzene) amounted to 3,242,287 gallons, the Census bureau reported. Compared with import statistics for June, this represented a decrease of more than 2 million gallons. Poland and Dansig shipped 1,835,262 gallons with West Germany, Czechoslovakia, and the Netherlands accounting for the remainder.

Though benzene imports have declined since May, market sources expected that future import statistics would indicate a leveling off. American firms who have found it pocket-wise to import the aromatic —reportedly, in a crude or unfinished state—would continue to do so, they reasoned, until domestic producers lower prices.

Benzene exports were neglibile during July—28,617 gallons, principally to Cuba, Venezuela and Taiwan.

Isopentane—Business volume, according to a major producer, was normal for the season. Demand was steady but not substantially greater than it has been in recent month. Sources mentioned that the very specialized outlets for this material preclude radical shifts in either sales or price patterns.

The most recent quote was 15½c. per gallon f.o.b. Texas refinery. This price has been long established and there are presently no indications of any changes, producers said.

Lacquer Diluent — In tankcars on the east coast, the price last week stood at 20c. per gallon with no change likely.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended September 14 totaled 282,096,000 barrels, according to data reported by the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 282,482,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents a decrease of 386,000 barrels, comprising a decrease of 389,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 3,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

While demand was a trifle lax this summer due to partially curtailed production of certain hard goods needing lacquer type finishes, the situation has somewhat improved, market sources said recently. Business has been gradually picking up, and if producers have estimated correctly, full demand will resume shortly.

Rubber Solvent—Scarcely anything significant has happened in the rubber solvent market lately. Sales have been adequate, it was said, to keep supplies moving. Producers noticed no upsurge in demand despite earlier predictions to the contrary. It was expected that business would continue strong with the east coast price of 19c. per gallon still on the books later this year.

Toluene—It was two weeks ago that the last official price reduction on toluene was charted. At that time, a leading producer listed the aromatic at 29½c. per gallon, f.o.b. Chicago, a 2½c reduction which brought the price to the current coaltar toluene level. Trade sources expected more price shifts later.

Bureau of the Census reported that there were no toluene imports in July. Exports for the same month, however, totaled 29,797,684 pounds.

Xylene — According to the Bureau of the Census, there were no xylene imports in June, 1,157 pounds in July. On the domestic scene, as well, there has been little activity of late. Supplies were described by market observers as more than ample with demand about normal for early fall.

The possibility of a price decline exists, so said those who should know. But with xylene, as with the aromatics market, in general, major producers have adopted a wait-and-see attitude.

LPG's

Effective September 18, a leading producer increased net prices by 0.5c. per gallon. This was a normal Fall occurrence. Each year during the slack summer season, LPG suppliers quote a voluntary allowance which is reduced as demand increases—normally in mid-September.

This latest advance in Group 3, on the east coast, and in Baton Rouge cut the voluntary allowance from 1c. per gallon to 0.5c. per gallon. In other geographical areas, there still remains a 1c. voluntary allowance.

At the present time, the company's posted price for liquefied petroleum gases, specifically propane, is 9.8c. per gallon.

Butane—During the period August 16-31, liquefied petroleum gas production amounted to 53,605,000 gallons, compared with the 55,514,000 gallon output of the previous two weeks.

The American Petroleum Institute reported that liquefied refinery butane production reached 39,578,000 gallons during the latter half of August, a drop-off of approximately 11 million gallons compared with production figures for August 1-15.

Isobutane — The production figure for the two week period ended August 31, as reported by the API, was 20,355,000 gallons. Output of this material during the first half of the month amounted to 17,539,000 gallons.

Propane — According to the American Petroleum Institute, production of this light pressed gas totaled 115,435,000 gallons during the August 16-31 period. This was 16 million gallons more than was turned out in the first half of the month.

Liquefied refinery propane production also increased in the latter half of August —61,808,000 gallons against 48,259,000 gallons produced in the period August 1-15.

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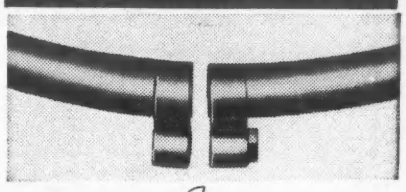

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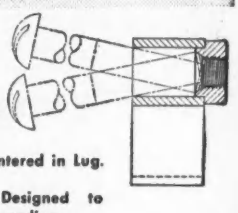

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Coatings Materials

Nitrocellulose last week was added to the list of chemicals slated for fourth quarter advances. All grades of material will be hiked 2 cents per pound on November 1. Previous announcements included a 3 cents advance in cellulose acetate and hikes of 1 cent per pound in phenolic resins and ¼ cent to ½ cent per pound in alkyd resins. The almost chronically weak position of copper metal is conceded to be the main factor behind declining prices of copper oxide. A major producer last week lowered black 2¼ cents per pound to a new quotation of 43 cents Red was marked down 3½ cents to 43 cents per pound for Type I and 41 cents per pound for Type II. This year-long price decline has cut the tab on oxides by about 20 cents per pound.

Congo copal Nos. 1 and 2 advanced 1 cent per pound in last week's gum market. The former moved to a range of 25 cents to 27 cents per pound and the latter to 20½ cents to 22 cents. Reports from dealers indicate that the gum market has been rather slow to recover from the summer doldrums. While business volume has moved upwards, the increase has not been as abrupt as it was a year ago. Shellac sales are reported moderately good with a steady price tone.

The ex-warehouse New York listing of gilsonite will be $2.06 higher tomorrow in accordance with a previous announcement. Price at the mines will hold unchanged. Also slated for advances tomorrow are asbestos, up 10 percent on all grades of Canadian crude, and blanc fixe, increasing $10 per ton to $125 in carlots and $135 in smaller shipments.

October 1 Price Advances

Asbestos, all grades, approximately 10 percent.
Blanc Fixe, $10 per ton.
Gilsonite, ex-whse. New York, $2.06 per ton.

The business outlook for coatings materials in the fourth quarter is still unclear. One factor yet to be determined is the level of automobile production. This of course will depend on how well the buying public takes to the 1958 model cars. Sales of plasticizers, synthetic resins, asbestos brake lining and many pigments will depend upon this factor.

Price Trends

Advanced
Copal gum, Congo, Nos. 1 and 2, 1c. per lb.

Reduced
Copper oxide, black, 2¼c. per lb.
Red, 3½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 28, 1956
100.74	100.75	100.76	100.13

For Current Prices see Page 9

Prime Pigments

Copper Oxide—Red copper oxide was reduced a full 3½c. per pound last week by a major supplier. Black was lowered 2¼c. to a quotation of 43c. per pound in lots of 100 to 1,999 pounds. The new schedule for red is 43c. for Type I and 41c. for type II. Although possibly reflecting the generally weak tone of copper metal, these cuts did not follow directly on the heels of a metal decline.

Current quotations of oxide compare with prices averaging nearly 65c. per pound at the beginning of the year. Oversupply of copper is conceded to be the major if not the sole cause of this year's long decline.

Iron Blue—There have been no price changes in this material since the 2c. advance that was posted nearly a year ago. Quotations are 52c. for carlots; 53c. for tonlots, and 54c. for smaller shipments. Alkali-resisting type iron blues are 5c. per pound higher.

Titanium Dioxide—Supply is reported to be adequate to meet the demand anticipated for the fourth quarter. The price tone is rated steady to firm. An upward movement is unlikely, as quotations already have been increased 1c. per pound this year.

Synthetic Resins

Alkyds—Tomorrow's price advance will boost these resins ¼c. to ½c. per pound, depending upon grade and quantity. Most will be advanced only ¼c. In the last round of price increases on July 1, alkyds held steady. As an example of the new schedule, the glycerol phthalate type alkyd resin will be hiked ½c. per pound to a bulk price of 22½c.

Cellulose Acetate—As first announced several weeks ago, this resin is about to be advanced 3c. per pound across-the-board. During the last six years the trend in the material has been downwards due to expanding usage and production economies. Now, however, higher costs of raw material and labor have brought about a reversal. At 44c. per pound, though, the new schedule is still lower than the price of 48c. that prevailed in 1950 when the resin was still a relative new comer.

Major demand for cellulose acetate continues in lacquer formulations and in manufacture of plastic molding and extrusion compounds.

Phenolics — All phenolics will be increased 1c. per pound by a major supplier on November 1. The increase is intended to offset mounting costs of manufacture.

Buying interest is reported to be moving up steadily as consuming industries approach the busy part of the Fall season.

Lacquer Materials

Dibutyl Phthalate—Quotations of this plasticizer have been long unchanged at 30c. per pound for tankcars and 32½c. per pound for less than carlots. The most recent change was an increase in drum differentials that was posted over a year ago. With fourth-quarter contracts already signed, price steadiness is assured at least until January 1. A spot change in the interim is always possible, but there is no particular reason to expect one.

Business volume is well above the summer level but has not yet reached the high point of the fall season. Supply is amply available.

Dioctyl Phthalate — This market still presents many problems to producers and marketers, but the general outline of its development would indicate a trend toward greater stability. For example, not since very early in the year has there been an official price decline. This compares with price decreases totaling 2½c. in the previous six months. On the other hand, the practice of shading prices under varying conditions of supply and demand is still widespread in the industry. Until the market broadens enough to accommodate all the many producers who have moved into the field, price competition is likely to remain a problem.

Nitrocellulose—An increase of 2c. per pound in the price of nitrocellulose was announced last Friday by a leading manufacturer. The hike, to take effect November 1, will apply to all grades of material in all quantities. A company spokesman said it would compensate for a variety of cost increases.

The resin is experiencing good demand by diverse outlets for use as a lacquer on metal and wood surfaces and in adhesives and printing inks.

Fillers and Inerts

Asbestos—Prospects for the Fall season will depend a lot on how well the public takes to the 1958 model cars. To date this year, sales of brake lining equipment have been running slightly behind last year's totals. Lining replacements, though, are reported about nine percent higher than last year.

Nothing spectacular in the way of increases or decreases is expected in housing starts. With tight money policies in effect, this industry is unlikely to perk up.

Prices of all grades of crude will be 10 percent higher tomorrow, half of the increase reflecting higher mining costs and the rest attributable to the 5c. exchange premium on the Canadian dollar.

Blanc Fixe—This material will also move higher in price tomorrow. An advance of $10 per ton will bring schedules to $125 per ton for carlots and $135 for smaller shipments. Producers have pointed to rising costs of equipment, freight and labor as primary factors in the price hike.

Gilsonite — The previously announced price advance in gilsonite will take effect

Coatings Materials

for one producer tomorrow with a $2.06 per ton hike in the ex-warehouse New York quotation. Price at the mines will be unaffected.

Natural Resins

Copal Gum—Higher quotations from the source resulted last week in advances of 1c. per pound in Congo copal Nos. 1 and 2. The former moved to a range of 25c. to 27c. per pound and the latter to 20½c. to 22c. Congo No. 3 is unchanged at 15¾c. to 17c. per pound.

Reports from dealers here indicate that recovery of the gum market from summer doldrums has been rather slow. However, improvement last week brought the market close to its regular season level. Buying interest continues confined to immediate requirements, with dealers stocks broad enough to cover this kind of activity.

Dammer Gum—This line of resins sold irregularly last week with good days interspersed among slow ones. The price tone held uniformly steady and unchanged. Supply of all grades was reported ample.

Shellac—The spot market for orange shellac remained moderately active last week. Prices held at long-standing levels of 39c. to 41c. per pound for Lemon No. 1, 37c. per pound for No. 2 and 35c. for superfine.

The long-term outlook in bleached shellac is conceded to be downwards, but meanwhile the market is busy enough with orders from the paint industry and related outlets. Quotations are unchanged at 48c. per pound for bonedry in bags and 58c. for refined. Barrels are 1c. and kegs 2c. per pound higher.

Miscellaneous

Casein—Price of Argentine held unchanged at a range of 21¾c. to 22¼c. per pound for later delivery. Spot prices ranged ½c. per pound higher than futures.

Many consumers were reported to be waiting on the sidelines because the flush season is due shortly in the Argentine. It is hoped that a good yield will result in lower source prices.

Naval Stores

Production of gum naval stores in August repeated the pattern of the past two years in showing a substantial advance over the previous month's output. The August total consisted of 19,340 barrels of turpentine and 56,970 drums of rosin, as reported by the Department of Agriculture. Seasonal production, as of August, was running about 3 percent less than for the same five months of last year with turpentine at 77,638 barrels and rosin at 220,570 drums. Output of steam distilled turpentine and rosin lagged 5 percent and 9 percent, respectively, behind the totals for the same period of last year.

Stocks of gum turpentine on August 31 amounted to 33,110 barrels, a gain of 6,990 over the previous month and a decline of 21,150 from a year ago. CCC controlled stocks held unchanged at 8,560 barrels. Gum rosin stocks, at 556,460 drums, increased by 9,280 drums over July 31, but totaled 18,240 less than a year ago. Of this inventory, 491,280 drums were controlled by CCC while 65,180 drums came under the category of free stocks.

Pine Gum—For the week ended August 14, the average price per standard barrel of crude pine gum was reported at $25 40, as compared with $25.68 the previous week and $27.11 a year ago. The volume of gum deliveries to plants totaled 17,900 barrels, as against 19,394 the previous week and 19,150 a year ago. Average per barrel content consisted of 10.95 gallons of turpentine and 299.3 pounds of rosin. Gum grading percentages were as follows: WW, 38; WG, 21; N, 17; M, 17; and K and below, 7.

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri. Sept.20	Mon. Sept.23	Tues. Sept.24	Wed. Sept. 25	Thur. Sept.26
Drums—					
K	...	$7.40¹	...	...	...
M	...	7.40	...	...	...
WG	...	7.70	$7.70	...	...
WW	$7.92	7.85	...	$7.85	...
Bags—					
G	...	...	7.18	...	...
K	...	...	7.18¹	...	...
N	...	...	...	7.45	...
WW	...	7.60	...	...	...

Tankcars (for week ended September 20)—
WW, $7.50; M or better, $7.05

Sales, USDA
160* 949* 838* 320* No sales

New York
(per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)
WW, $9.40; WG, $9.15; N, $8.85; M-I, $8.75

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	.541§	.55	...	.5425§	...
Sales	10,000¶	4,000¶	...	8,000¶	...

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 66c.; l.c.l., 82c.

* K or better. ¶ Gallons. § Average price.

General Mills Distributorship To Schering A. G. Berlin

Schering A. G. Berlin, Berlin, Germany, has been named exclusive distributor of General Mills' "Versamid" polyamide resins in Western Germany and Austria, according to the chemical division of General Mills at Kankakee, Ill.

Under the agreement, Schering will distribute "Versamid" polyamide resins through its industrial chemical organization. The original Schering firm dates back to 1871 and is presently known as one of the leading business enterprises in Germany. For eighty-five years the firm has been a leader in the chemical and pharmaceutical field.

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Shippers' Explosive Charge Is Liable to Federal Tax

Internal Revenue Service has ruled that charges made by shippers for the storage of explosives and other dangerous articles in addition to other transportation charges are subject to the federal tax on transportation.

Revenue ruling 57-405 states:

"A railroad company, under a specific provision of its tariff, asssesses a storage charge for each day that cars containing explosives or other dangerous articles are held on its tracks beyond their free time allowed. This storage charge accrues concurrently with a demurrage charge.

"For purposes of the excise tax on transportation of property, section 143.1 of regulation 113, defines the term 'transportation' to include accessorial services furnished in connection with a transportation movement such as, among other things, demurrage and similar services and facilities.

"Held, such hazardous storage constitutes an accessorial service furnished in connection with the taxable transportation movement of explosives and other dangerous articles. Accordingly, the tax on the transportation of property, imposed by section 4271(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, applies to the amount paid to a carrier for such hazardous storage."

Belgium-Luxembourg

—*Continued from page 7*

search and investment to survive in foreign markets other than the Congo.

Exports of the chemical industry in 1956 rose by 11 percent in value over the preceding year to a total of 12,508.4 million francs. The pattern for exports did not change markedly in 1956 although significant increases were noted in shipments to communist China, the United States, and the Congo. Exports to both Western and Eatern Europe declined slightly.

Raw Material Imports Higher

Imports of chemical raw materials increased slightly above 1955 reaching 2,815.4 million francs. Finished chemical product imports rose substantially in 1956 registering 9,077.9 million francs, an increase of 14 percent.

Trade with the United States was strong throughout the year. Exports to the United States totaled 891 million franc, up 25 percent above 1955. The principal products shipped to this country were prepared chemical products for photographic uses, general chemical products, and fertilizers. Imports from the United States increased 11 percent above 1955, reaching 1.5 billion francs.

The principal products involved were general chemical products, pharmaceuticals, tanning extracts, colors, quick-drying polishes, varnishes, inks, and graphite.

Total value of investment in the industry rose from 1.35 billion francs in 1955 to an estimated 2 billion in 1956, according to the Federation of Chemical Industries. This exceptionally large growth may be attributed mainly to confidence engendered by the continuing high demand for Belgian products on both the domestic and export markets.

Gain in Investments Is Seen

The value of investment in 1957 is expected to reach about 5 percent above the 1956 figure. The chemical industry in Belgium-Luxembourg is completely in private hands and government regulation is minimal, apart from the usual safety and sanitary controls.

The industry recognizes the need for heavier investments to maintain its long-run ability to compete. Private investors, however, complain that the traditionally low dividends on chemical stocks discourage larger investment, and that the companies are not plowing back enough of their earnings into capital acquisitions. In answer, the industry contends that its prices are not keeping pace with increasing labor and fuel costs.

French Chemical

—*Continued from page 5*

over exceeds 1 billion francs, allocate 8 percent.

In addition to self-financing, firms obtain funds through capital stock issues, sales of bonds, and long- and medium-term loans. Investments in the industry amounted to 55 billion francs in 1955 and 60 billion in 1956.

Technical research also must be financed. More than 4,000 persons, including 1,300 engineers and technicians, are engaged in industrial and scientific research in the industry, for which 12 billion francs were allocated in 1955 and more in 1956.

However, this budget is insufficient and lack of qualified personnel seriously handicaps the industry's growth. Germany devotes 25 billion francs annually to research and employs 10,000 persons in the field; Great Britain, 20 billion francs and 12,000 persons; and the United States, 500 billion francs and 110,000 persons.

Hooker, Foote Join

—*Continued from page 3*

chlorate, materials which act as oxidizers in fuels for rockets and missiles, but studies may be extended to other high energy fuel components later.

The two companies each have skills, knowledge and basic raw material positions in this highly specialized field which complement each other and the logical combination of assets should provide the greatest mutual benefit in the successful development of high energy fuel components to Hooker, Foote and the consuming industries, it was pointed out.

Hooker last year acquired Oldbury Electro-Chemical Company, believed to be the world's largest manufacturer of chlorates which include sodium perchlorate, potassium perchlorate, sodium chlorate, potassium chlorate and perchloric acid. Thus Hooker has basic chlorate-perchlorate production facilities and technology.

Foote, understood to be the world's largest producer of lithium metal and its salts, has a basic position in owning extensive lithium ore deposits as well as lithium salt and metal production facilities. Foote has research background and pilot plant production experience with lithium perchlorate and ammonium perchlorate.

Chemicals Foreign Trade

—*Continued from page 4*

$1,690.6 million, as compared with $1,786.3 million in June, and $1,638.6 million in July 1956. The decreases in total exports between June and July were due chiefly to declines in four major groups:—Vegetable food products and beverages, textiles, nonmetallic minerals, and machinery and vehicles.

The new record high of $1,144.7 million of imports set for June was 16 percent greater than the June total of $983.1 million and about 9 percent more than the July, 1956, total of $1,051.6 million. For the first seven months of this year, general imports totaled $7,587.2 million, about 3 percent more than for the corresponding period of 1956.

Increases were recorded in imports during July in each of the commodity categories with the exception of chemicals.

Diamond's Chairman

—*Continued from page 5*

all of us who have worked with him for the important contributions he has made to Diamond's progress in the last eleven years, and our sincere best wishes in the new work he chooses."

Joining the company as treasurer in 1946, Mr. Sargent was named vice-president for finance in 1947, executive vice-president in 1948 and president in 1954.

With Mr. Sargent's resignation from the presidency of the company, Mr. Evans, a veteran of twenty-six years' service with Diamond, now resumes the duties which he formerly held as president from 1947 to 1954 and will continue to perform the functions of chairman and chief executive officer.

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Essential Oils, Aromatics

The market on the whole appeared to be reviving somewhat, though the overtones of the post-seasonal period persisted in their hold on the spot scene. What strength there was seemed to derive from a number of sources. Initially, of course, was the early buying for the holiday seasonal period. Another strength factor, taking hold for the most part in the instance of individual items, was the stiff position held by sundry European oils as the result of weather conditions in Italy and Spain. Most oils out of those areas, because of the excessive heat that had persisted through the summer months, have found themselves in short supply and as a result, spot positions have tightened throughout. Bergamot oil was a leader in this movement as was Italian lemon oil (Messina). The Messina grade material is now selling on spot for a range of about $7.50 to $8.75 per pound. On the other side of the coin, dealers here noted, wintergreen, lemongrass and some of the domestic citrus oils were showing soft tones. Southern quality wintergreen sank 40 cents per pound on the spot scene as the result of heavy summer production and limited buying during the hot months.

In the aromatic chemicals market, three items, anethol (both USP and technical grades), eucalyptol and isobornyl acetate took a turn toward softness on spot last week. The eucalyptol movement was attributed by one major producer to improved methods of production.

In the seeds and spices market, movement was somewhat limited. Items that shifted included cardamoms, dillseed, cloves, ginger and nutmegs. Changes were also marked for Dutch, Argentine and Turkish poppyseed and for Nicaraguan hulled sesameseed.

Price Trends

Advanced

Cardamoms, Ceylon, 5c. per lb.
Alleppey, Decort., 15c. per lb.
Chamomile oil, Hungarian, $10 per lb.
Cloves, Zanzibar, 1c. per lb.
Nutmegs, East Indian, recond., 2c. per lb.

Reduced

Almond oil, sweet, 20c. per lb.
Anethol, USP, 10c. per lb.
Tech., 10c. per lb.
Bois de rose, Peruvian, 20c. per b.
Citronella oil, Formosan, 2c. per lb.
Cloves, Zanzibar, ½c. per lb.
Dillseed, Indian, dewhiskered, 1c. per lb.
Ethiopian, extra, 1c. per lb.
Eucalyptol, 10c. per lb.
Ginger, Jamaica No. 3, 1c. per lb.
Isobornyl acetate, 2c. per lb.
Lemongrass oil, 5c. per lb.
Madagascar, second., ½c. per lb.
Poppyseed, Dutch, 1c. per lb.
Sandalwood oil, 25c. per lb.
Sesameseed, Nicaraguan hulled, 1½c. per lb.
Vetiver oil, Bourbon, 25c. per lb.
Wintergreen oil, south, 40c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 28, 1956
146.60	145.76	144.82	138.38

For Current Prices see Page 9

October 1 Price Advances

Methyl Salicylate, ¼c. to ½c. per lb.

Essential Oils

Almond—One dealer in this material last week brought the spot quote down to $1.25 per pound, it was reported last week. Previously, the material had been selling for about $1.45 per pound or 20c. higher than the new listing.

Bergamot—This material continued in a tight position on spot last week following earlier stiff advances in quotations, it was noted here. One source said that the oil is in an over-sold position in relation to September shipments as defined in a quota established by the Consortium in Italy early this month. No additional offerings will be coming through, the source said, and none are likely to be made until the Consoritium announces the October shipment quota.

The responsibility for the present situation, it was said, lies with the fact that last year's oil crop was below normal and the heat wave during the summer has reduced this year's crop of fruit by 25 percent. Production of newcrop oil, it was noted, will not get underway until mid-December.

Bois de Rose—A new low was uncovered by this market last week, dealers here suggested. The movement appears to be resultant of two simultaneous causes. First, of course, was the consistant one of heavy production and soft priced material flowing out of Peruvian ports. Second, and a matter which will be less easy to remedy than the first, is the break in price of linalool, the synthetic which is becoming ever more available as the result of improved production methods. With the two factors moving into a squeeze play, so to speak, the South Americas oil's market had little alternative but to depress the spot listing. The new quote, about $2.90 per pound, is 20c. less per pound than was previously quoted.

Cardamom—This oil stiffened heavily in price last week one source here reported. The material is now listing at about $2 per pound higher than was previously quoted. The new listing is resultant, it was said, of poor return of oil from the source material. This is a situation that prevails also amongst a number of south European oils that suffered through a particularly dry period. Further supplies of cardamoms, it was also said, are not expected on spot until late this year.

Chamomile—Blue Hungarian chamomile oil was strengthened on spot last week, one major dealer here announced. The new listing, $275 per pound, is $10 higher than was previously quoted. The new listing is resultant, it was said, of a very poor crop yield at source. Also, it was noted, quantities of siftings have been found in the source material shipped here, bringing the quantity of oil distilled here down to an even lighter level.

Citronella—One dealer here last week noted a slight softening in the spot tone of Formosan citronella oil. The new listing, about 90c. per pound on the inside (about $1.20 per pound on the outside) is 2c. less per pound than was previously quoted. The movement is nothing new to Formosan material for it has stood soft on spot for some time and no variation is expected in the immediate future. Essentially responsible, of course, is the heavy production of material out of source.

Lemon—One source here noted last week that Italian lemon oil (Messina) was rising sharply as the result of weather conditions that prevailed through the summer months at source. Currently the material is selling at a range of $7.50 to $8.75 per pound. The conditions in this market are considered reflective of those that exist throughout much of the European oils market. Excessive heat during summer months withered the size of much of the Spanish and Italian oils crops. The result, of course, is the present tendency toward stiffness in many of the spot oil prices from those areas.

Lemongrass—One dealer here depressed the spot position of his holding of lemongrass oil, it was reported. The new listing quoted was $1.20 per pound on the inside or 5c. less than was previously listed. As to whether the material quoted at the easier price is reflective of a trend that will stand on spot or merely signifies a shipment at a lower level, remains to be seen. However, it is common knowledge that the material has been soft for some length of time on spot and no reversal of trend has been suggested by either spot dealers or buyers at source.

Orange—This material alongside the other citrus oils appeared to show the softening tones of the post-summer-seasonal-period. Orange oil, which reaches its sales peak in the summer soft drink sales months, along with lemon and lime oils, showed a perceptable fall from previously reached high levels. Purely a matter of seasonal variation, the present position is not expected to vary until the early months of next year when early production for the summer months sales should commence.

Sage—The present position of Dalmatian sage oil on spot, dealers here said last week, reflected the firmness engendered by the government assumption of controls at source. The position today, about $3.85 per pound on spot, is the result of variations that have taken place in the market since the announcement of developments at source. Initially, the price lifted heavily, only to plummet downward from the hights reached. At present, the situation has stabilized and dealers here suggested

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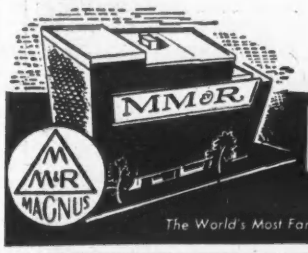

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Essential Oils

that the present situation should persist for some time.

Wintergreen—Southern quality oil sank on spot last week, one major dealer here announced last week. The new listing, a range of about $4.10 per pound, is 40c. less than was previously quoted on spot. The spot quote softened, it was said, because of an overabundance of supply. This was attributed to the fact that production during the summer virtually doubles over that of the winter and movement during the summer months was relatively slow, thus making for the surplus stock.

Aromatic Chemicals

Anethol — Both technical and USP grades of this material softened on spot somewhat last week, a producer here noted. The new listing for technical grade anethol is about $1.40 per pound; USP quality material is now listing for about $1.60 per pound. Both grades are down about 10c. per pound.

Eucolyptol—This material was softened somewhat in spot tone last week, one major producer here announced. The new listing, a range of about $1.40 to $1.65 per pound, is 10c. less per pound than was previously quoted. The new listing is attributed, the producer said, to improved methods of production.

Isobornyl Acetate—This material eased slightly on spot last week, one producer here announced. The new listing, a range of 54c. to 60c. per pound, is 2c. less than was previously quoted on spot.

Seeds and Spices

One source here noted last week that despite a slightly broader demand for spot and afloats, the market turned fractionally lower. At the same time, however, the quantities offered have been reduced so that there has not been much selling pressure apparent anywhere. In the absence of any trend creating factors the market is unlikely to move far in either direction.

Gingers—Spot demand continued slow, and prices failed to show any signs of strength, one source noted last week. It should be remembered, however, he noted, that newcrop gingers will not be available here before February or March. Stocks of Jamaica grades are light. African and Nigerian holdings are also minor. Cochin at today's prices should attract the bulk of the business.

Paprika—Spain, one source noted, reported a good high quality crop is now being prepared for shipment. However, it was claimed, shipments will not be authorized before the government has established minimum prices for the material. Thus, the source contended, it is doubtful that any shipments will be made before October. In the meantime, he said, old crop prices have been marked down in order to clear old stocks.

Pepper—The market was mixed last week, one source reported, assuming a slightly lower position early in the week and steadying toward the close. Arrivals and releases provided the trade with the bulk of the ready pepper they needed. In view of this, there was no broad interest showing in the market. The appearance of offerings of Brazilian pepper tended to ease forward delivery positions slightly. Some of this Brazilian will arrive in September, but the bulk of it will not be available here before late October and November. The total quantity available is not really large, and in the absence of any sizable quantity of Sarawak, it will be the lowest priced pepper available. Under these circumstances, the shipments that are made should be readily absorbed by the market here.

White pepper arrivals, according to one source, are moving directly into consumption. Shipment levels held their own very well, and thus, the general undertone is fully steady. The quantities offered afloat are by no means heavy.

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Consuming interest for oils and fats continued slow last week. This combined with lower offers of crude cottonseed oil affected edible oils and resulted in fractional declines in cottonseed and soybean oil while peanut oil became stronger. However, lower prices brought refiners into the market and heavy purchases of crude cottonseed and soybean oils were reported. Crude coconut oil remained firm for nearby and later deliveries also were well held. Copra was quiet and more or less nominal. Price trend of lard continued downward and market was sharply lower. Improved demand for olive oil stiffened the spot market and trading took place at an increase of 10 cents per gallon.

Lower flaxseed market was finally reflected in linseed oil and crushers reduced the price schedule, ½ cent per pound, for prompt and forward delivery. New business was slow, but withdrawals against former contracts were active. Brazilian castor oil continued unsettled and prices were easy and shadable. Domestic grades of castor oil were maintained at former levels. Tung oil was steady. Stocks available for prompt delivery have dwindled and were maintained at prevailing quotations.

Tallow and grease market remained firm, despite the lack of volume business. Offers continued light and well held. Soapers purchased moderate lots of bleachable fancy at current levels. Dealers and exporters were reported on the sidelines. Yellow grease was firmer and sold at a slight advance, while choice white was quiet and nominal.

Increased production and slow demand weakened cottonseed meal and quotations declined $1 per ton. Soybean meal for nearby was scarce and steady. Peanut meal also was scarcer and offers were raised $2.50 per ton.

Price Trends

Advanced

Beeswax, African, crude, 1c. per lb.
Grease, yellow, ⅛c. per lb.
Olive oil, 10c. per gal.
Peanut meal, $2.50 per ton.
Oil, crude, ½c. per lb.
refined, ½c. per lb.

Reduced

Cocoa butter, 1c. per lb.
Beeswax, refd., white, slabs, 2c. per lb.
yellow, slabs, 2c. per lb.
Carnauba wax, refd., 2c. per lb.
Castor oil, No. 1 Braz., ¼c. per lb.
Cottonseed meal, $1 per ton.
Cottonseed oil, crude, ⅜c. to ½c. per b.
Refd., ⅜c. per lb.
Lard, cash, ½c. per lb.
Linseed acid, ½c. per lb.
Linseed meal, $2 per ton.
Linseed oil, ½c. per lb.
Soybean oil, crude, ⅛c. per lb.
Refd., ⅛c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 28, 1956
118.53	118.22	118.05	117.24

For Current Prices see Page 9

Vegetable Oils

Castor—Slow demand and liberal offers of Brazilian oil kept market easy. No. 1, ranged from 21c. to 21¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery as to seller. Domestic oil was in fair request for less carlot quantities. Prices were without change. Castor beans were unchanged on the basis of $157 to $160 per ton, f.o b. Brazilian port.

Imports of castor beans and castor oil, at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:

	Pounds	
	Beans	Oil
Last week	125,000	1,712,000
Previous week	249,000	3,768,000
Corresponding week, 1956	96,660	1,632,000
Total this year	13,154,700	77,840,000
Corresponding period, 1956	35,046,600	39,000

Coconut—Trading was reported slow. Crude was unchanged at 13c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, prompt shipment and 12½c., November. Tankcars at New York were named at 13¾c., prompt delivery.

Corn—Crude was irregular with sales reported at 13c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt delivery. Refined was quoted at 16¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis prompt.

Linseed—Market was easier with lower flaxseed and crushers reduced quotations ½c. per pound, for all positions. Business was reported limited to actual needs. Raw oil was quoted at 14c. per pound, tankcars, Minneapolis, September-December delivery; 14.2c., January-March and 14.4c., April-June. Withdrawals against former contracts continued active.

Cottonseed Crush: August

Cottonseed received and crushed and production of cottonseed products during August and July, as compiled by Bureau of Census, follows:—

Cottonseed

	August	July
	Tons	
Receipts	238,686	100,501
Crushed	141,951	119,728
Stocks at mills	260,003	163,868

Crude Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	48,393,000	42,577,000
Stocks at mills	17,035,000	13,295,000

Cake and Meal

	Tons	
Produced	76,002	58,531
Stocks at mills	209,556	251,816

Hulls

	Tons	
Produced	32,441	26,075
Stocks at mills	45,359	52,242

Flaxseed—Trading slow. Offers were limited and well held.

Minneapolis.—Bids for cash flaxseed were steady at $3.40 a bushel, spot and to-arrive, basis Minneapolis. With sales of linseed oil slow because of high prices, crushers were content to buy sparingly. Undertone of market firmed up as receipts tapered off, a result of further harvest delays caused by wet weather. Substantial portion of receipts were heavily damaged types and were discounted. Premium of 2c. to 3c. over market price were paid to-arrive but crushers, for the most part, held takings to the $3.40 level. Private trade estimates indicated reduction of about 4 million bushels in Canadian production, now at 21 or 22 million bushels. Rains and cool weather also caused deterioration in Canada.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments
	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58
Past week	1,335,250	1,189,800	49,000
Since Sept. 1	3,591,500	4,603,400	499,750

Cottonseed—Conditions in futures continued unsettled and the market was lower due to liberal liquidation and selling on the New York Produce Exchange last week. Prices reached new seasonal lows, reflecting the weakness of soybeans and lard. Crude declined sharply and refiners bought sizable quantities at the lower levels. Sales were reported at 12c., October-December delivery tankcars in the Valley, while prompt shipment was sold at 12¼c. Trading took place at 12⅜c. in the southeast. Waco was lower at 12⅛c. and Lubbock, 12c., tankcars. Consuming interest in refined was quiet. Refined salad was lower at 15⅞c., prompt delivery. Export business continued inactive.

Cottonseed Oil Futures

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, September 27, follow:

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
Oct.	189	14.50	14.43	14.49S
Dec.	246	14.78	14.42	14.49S
Mar.	133	14.88	14.55	14.60@14.61
May	74	14.95	14.56	14.63@14.68
July	34	14.70	14.54	14.64S
Sept.	3	14.65	14.50	14.50S

Total sales and switches 679 contracts.

Olive—Demand for spot delivery improved and quotations were advanced to $2.75 to $2.85 per gallon, drums, duty paid, according to quantity. Spanish oil was unchanged at $70 per 100 kilos, f.o.b. shipping port. Greek oil ranged from $65 to $67 per 100 kilos, c. and f. New York and Tunisian, $1 less, same basis.

Peanut—Crude remained steady at 14c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt shipment. Refined was held at 17¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis. The government rejected all bids for peanuts, which stiffened the market.

Soybean—Crude was easier and lower. This increased refiners interest and round lots were purchased at 11c. per pound, tankcars, Decatur, October-December shipment. At the close 11c. was bid and 11⅛c. asked, same basis. Refined salad was quoted at 13⅞c. to 14c. per pound,

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

tankcars, New York basis, prompt shipment, as to seller.

Soybean Oil Futures

Sales and prices of crude soybean oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the New York Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, September 27, follow:

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
Mar.	2	11.35	11.35	11.10@11.17
May	6	11.39	11.16	11.14@11.20
Oct.	1	11.11	11.11	11.09@11.18

Total sales, 9 contracts.

Tung—Consumer interest was restricted to actual needs and light sales were reported at 23¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Drums were held at 25¼c. to 25¾c., spot as to quantity. Domestic oil was unchanged at 22¾c., tankcars, mills.

Miscellaneous

Cocoa Butter—Trading was quiet. Market was easier, off 1c. Spot stocks ranged from 83c. to 88c. per pound, according to quantity.

Copra—Prompt shipment was offered at $165 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast, with bids at $5 less.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Yellow grease was firmer with moderate business reported at 8⅛c. per pound, tankcars, delivered, with offers named at ⅛c. higher. Choice white, all hog, was quiet and nominal at 9½c., same basis.

Lard—Market was weak and fractionally lower. Cash lard dropped to 11.20c. per pound, drums, Chicago.

Oleo Oil—Trading was confined to actual needs. Extra was nominal at 19c. to 19¼c. per pound, drums, prompt delivery. Oleo stearine remained steady around 14¼c. to 14½c. per pound, same basis.

Tallow—Domestic demand was moderate, while export interest continued inactive. Dealers also were out of the market. Soapers purchased bleachable fancy at 8⅝c. per pound, tankcars, delivered. Prime was quoted at 8½c.; special, 8¼c. to 8⅜c. and No. 1, 8⅛c., same basis. Fancy for export was held at 9⅞c., drums, f.a.s.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Supplies are plentiful and buyers backed away from the market. Prices were slightly weaker. Forty-one percent meal was quoted at $53 per ton sacked Memphis; $59 Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina mills for immediate through October shipment.

Linseed Meal—Market quiet. Resale meal moved at concessions.

Limited demand, coupled with selling pressure because of ample supplies, prevented any recovery in linseed meal and weak undertone persisted. Crushers' quotations were unchanged, but re-sale offerings were available at discounts of $1.50 to $2. Withdrawals against existing contracts improved as crushers pressed hard for shipping directions. Extracted linseed meal, 34 percent protein, for spot shipment remained at $50 a ton, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis; deferred, $2 higher. Expeller meal, 32 percent protein, held at $57.50 for September/December; $58.50, January/March.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pound, were as follows:

	1957-58	1956-57
Past week	11,700,000	10,320,000
Since Sept. 1	54,120,000	44,460,000

Soybean Meal — Market was firm, though quotations varied depending on mill positions. The interim period between crops was marked by continued hand-to-mouth buying on part of trade that hoped for lower prices when full impetus of new crop movement is felt. While forward buying was at a near stand-still, most crushers indicated better than normal spot demand, in fact some were well sold up for a week or two. Meal, 44 percent protein, ranged from $49 to $51 a ton, unrestricted, bulk, Decatur.

Waxes

Consumer demand for vegetable waxes continued confined to actual needs last week. Crude carnauba was quotably unchanged on spot, while refined Ceara and Parnahyba were reduced 2c. per pound. Crude beeswax was firmer and replacements were lifted 1c. per pound. Crude African ranged from 64c. to 66c. per pound, prompt delivery, as to seller. Refined beeswax was quiet and slabs were lower. Trading in candelilla was slow.

Tallow, Oil Shipment Dates To Ecuador Are Extended

The contracting and delivery dates in authorizations issued to Ecuador to finance the purchase of inedible tallow and vegetable oils from US suppliers have been extended by Department of Agriculture.

Authorizations No. 29-08 to finance the purchase of about 2,500 metric tons of inedible tallow and No. 29-09 to finance the purchase of about 4,100 metric tons of cottonseed oil or soybean oil were amended to extend the terminal contracting date from August 31, 1957, to November 30, 1957, and the terminal delivery date from September 30, 1957, to December 31, 1957.

Gum Arabic Use in Beer Is Permitted by IRS Unit

The use of gum arabic as a clarifying agent for beer is permissible. The Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit of the Internal Revenue Service reports that there are no provisions is the internal revenue law or in the beer regulations which would preclude the use of this substance.

The agency said that since it appears that gum arabic is not a harmful or deleterious substance, the use of which would be precluded by the Food and Drug Administration, it may be used by brewers as a clarifying agent for beer.

Nickel Plant Going

—*Continued from page 3*

the Korean crisis, the capacity of the Nicaro plant was expanded from about 30 million pounds of nickel to its present capacity of 50 million pounds annually. The expansion was completed in March, and the plant is now fully operative on a profitable basis.

Until the middle of 1956, a substantial portion of the nickel produced was placed in the national stockpile. Since then all of its production has been diverted to industry at non-premium prices.

Title to the Nicaro nickel plant, including certain related ore bodies, is vested in Cuban Nickel Company, a Cuban corporation, all of whose stock is owned by the United States government. It is the only plant now in commercial operation for the production of nickel from Cuban nickeliferous ores.

"Its operations have demonstrated the technical and economic feasibility of processing these ores," the GSA announcement said. "The plant produces a superior grade of nickel oxide in the form of powder and sinter. Since 1956, a portion of the nickel oxide has been converted into metallic nickel at a privately-owned plant at Crum Lynne, Pa. A pilot plant is being constructed at Nicaro to test processes and operative methods.

Government Financing Was Necessary

"The financing of the original construction of the Nicaro plant with government funds and the subsequent rehabilitation of the plant by the government were called for by war-time conditions. Its enlargement and operation by the government for a limited period of time was also made necessary by considerations of national security. Since the reactivation of the plant, several additional private companies have entered into the production of nickel.

Moreover, in recent months private industry has announced substantial expansions in the nickel production capacity available to meet United States needs. These considerations, together with the substantial enhancement that have been made to the national stockpile of nickel, have diminished the need for a continuation of the government's interim operation of the Nicaro plant. This conclusion is supported by the Office of Defense Mobilization and other interested government agencies.

"The disposal terms, whether under a lease or sale arrangement, will include appropriate provisions to secure to the United States any part of the productive capacity of the plant that is needed for defense purposes so that the Nicaro plant may be preserved as a part of the mobilization base for purposes of national security."

API Is Streamlining

—*Continued from page 7*

time, will serve as headquarters for marketers.

Among those already listed on the preliminary program as speakers are: Secretary of the Interior Fred A. Seaton; Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas; Carlton H. Lyons, president of Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association; Frank M. Porter, president of the institute and president of Fain-Porter Drilling Company; A. L. Nickerson, president of Socony Mobil Oil Company and Ernest O. Thompson, of the Texas Railroad Commission.

Jobs & People

American Agricultural Chemical Company, New York—**T. J. Mahoney,** formerly of the Havana, Cuba, sales department, has become sales manager for Havana branch sales and sales promotion. **Philip Stauderman** has been made assistant sales manager at Pierce, Fla.

Ansco, a division of General Aniline & Film Corporation, Binghamton, N. Y.—**Philip M. Mikoda** has been appointed manager of sales publicity.

Carwin Company, North Haven, Conn.—**R. Bruce Baptie** has been assigned to Carwin's sales organization. **Harry E. Smeal** has replaced Mr. Baptie as development superintendent. **Paul M. LaFlamme** has joind the firm's research department

Colgate-Palmolive Company, New York—Two appointments have been announced in connection with Colgate - Palmolive's divisionalization program. **C. Gilbert Green** will take over as general sales manager of the toilet articles division and **H. P. McClure** will move to the newly-created post of general sales and promotion manager of food and drug store chains.

Dragoco, Inc., New York—**Eugene E. Morgan** has joined Dragoco's perfume department.

Fisher Scientific Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.—**Richard T. Schlick,** formerly on the development staff of Leeds & Northrop, has been appointed chief chemist of instrumental methods. **Kenneth Lowery** has been advanced to the post of technical assistant to the president.

Potash Company of America, Washington, D. C. — **Joseph P. Scroggs** has been appointed sales representative for the Georgia-Tennessee territory and will be associated with **Paul C. Ausley** in the Florida territory. **J. Robert Mell,** who previously serviced these accounts, has been transferred to the Washington office.

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Raymond, Williams, Gruendler, Hammer Mills for heavy duty; all purposes.
Fitzpatrick Model K 7 Comminutating Mill in Stainless with 20 HP motor.
Patterson Buhrstone Lined Model D Pebble Mills; 6' x 5' and 6' x 8'.
International Porcelain Lined X24 Pebble Mills with 50 HP Gear Motors.
Hardinge Conical Ball or Pebble Mill; 10" x 36"; Silica Block Lining.
Mojonnier Stainless Steel Vacuum Pan; 6' x 12' with S.S. Condenser Coil.
Four Stainless Steel Horizontal Tanks; 6' x 34'; 7000 gal. Dished Heads.
Blaw Knox Stainless Steel Resin Still or Autoclave; 7'6" x 7'6"; Jacketed.
Two Stainless Steel 5000 gal. Pressure Tanks; 10' x 6' with Agitators.
A. O. Smith Type 347 Stainless Autoclave; 1500 lb. ASME; 1200 gal. Agitated.
Lancaster Stainless Lined Rotary Reactor; 1700 gal. 300 PSI ASME; 50" x 17'4".
Western Precipitation Helo-Flight Desolventizer or Chlorophyll Extractor.
2 Plastic Extruders Royle No. 3 and NRM 2½" Screw-Oil Heated-Controls.
Stokes Rotary Tablet Presses; RB2; BB2; RD3; DDS2; Colton No. 10-35.
Baker Perkins (W. & P.) Heavy Duty Double Arm Jktd. Mixers to 300 gal. sizes.
J. H. Day Cincinnattus 1000 gal. Stainless Steel Mixer; Jktd., 75 HP moter.
Readco 750 gal. Double Sigma Arms Jacketed Mixer with Vac. Bowl; 200 HP.
Werner & Pfleiderer 1200 gal. Universal Mixer; Sigma Arms; Jktd., 150 HP.
4 Shriver and Sperry STAINLESS Filter Presses, 18" and 12".
Bird Continuous Conical Bowl Centrifugals; 18" x 28" and 36" x 50" Compl.
A. T. & M. 26" Stainless Steel under driven Centrifuge; perforate basket.
Tolhurst 40" Rubber Covered Suspended Centrifugals with Monel Plows.
Sharples H2 Nozzlejector with 15 HP Explosion Proof Motor; 1000 GPM.
Sharples C27 Super D Hydrator; Type 316 Stainless; 30 HP Expl. Motor.
8 Stainless Steel Heat Exchangers or Condensers up to 1000 sq. ft. surface.
Barnstead Stainless Steel Steam Heated Water Still; 100 gals. pr hr.
Stainless Steel Vacuum Still; 755 gal. 4'6" x 6'; coil heated.
Stainless Steel Jacketed Vacuum Still; 425 gal.; 56" x 50".
Aluminum Bubble Cap Column 60 Plates; 27½" dia. x 36'; 11 Sections.

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CENTRIFUGES

5—Bird 32" x 50", 316 S.S. solid bowl, continuous, fume tight, 60 HP motors, New 1953.
2—Bird 18"x28", 36"x50" steel, continuous, solid bowl.
2—Bird 18" x 28", 24" x 38" Stainless Steel, Continuous, solid bowl.
1—Sharples PY-14 Super-D-Canter, 304 S.S.
1—Bird 40" Suspended rubber covered, imperforate basket.
2—Bird 40" Suspended 347 S.S. perforated basket, TEFC motor.
1—AT&M 36" center-slung, rubber covered, perforated basket.
1—Tolhurst 32" Suspended, 304 S.S. perforated basket.

KETTLES, REACTORS, CONDENSERS, EVAPORATORS, TANKS

1—Artisan 450 sq. ft. Stainless Steel, Single Effect Evaporator, complete with piping, receiver, separator and condenser.
1—1,000 gal. nickel clad, jacketed, agitated Reactor.
1—600 gal. 316 S.S. jacketed, agitated Reactor 200# internal pressure, 90# jacket pressure.
2—Pfaudler 250 gal. glass lined, jacketed, agitated Reactors.
1—Pfaudler 100 gal. 304 S.S. jacketed, agitated, Reactor, 75 psi.
3—3000 gal., 304 S.S. jacketed, agitated Tanks 9'x7'.
1—9,400 gal. 316 ELC, Horizontal Tank, 8½' dia. x 19'.
1—12,000 gal. rubber lined Horizontal Tank, 10'6" x 20'.
1—3500 gal., 304 S.S. Horizontal Tank 5'6"x16'.
5—1000 gal. Stainless Steel Clad, Vertical Storage Tanks.
3—Stainless Heat Exchangers, 1220, 947 and 500 sq. ft.
4—Karbate Heat Exchangers, 70 and 26 sq. ft.

DRYERS

4—Devine Vacuum Shelf 17, 16 and 12—40" x 43" shelves.
3—Devine Double Door Vacuum Shelf 17 and 20—59"x78" shelves.
4—Drying System, Inc. steam heated Tray Dryers, 95 sq. ft.
2—Buflovak 42" x 120" Atmospheric Double Drum.
2—Devine 4'x9' Atmospheric single drum.
1—Hersey 1½'x12' Rotary Hot Air 304 S.S. with steam coils.
3—Stokes Rotary Vac 4'x20', 30"x8', 18"x42".
3—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube 38"x25', 6'x40', 6'x50'.
3—Bartlett & Snow Rotary 6'x30', 7'x30'.
1—Christie 70" x 40' Hot Air Rotary Dryer, ⅜" shell.
2—Link Belt 5'2" x 20', 6'4" x 24', Steel Roto-Louvre Dryers.

MIXERS

1—Baker Perkins No. 16 TRM, 150 gal., jacketed sigma blades, Vacuum, 60 HP motor.
1—Baker Perkins #15USE, 100 gal. jacketed, Stainless Steel, Vacuum, 75 HP.
1—Baker Perkins No. 15 VUMM, 100 gal. jacketed, dispersion blades, 100 HP motor.
5—Day "Cincinnatus" double arm 250 and 100 gals.
2—Porter 4½ gal. jacketed, sigma blade.
1—Baker Perkins 2 gal. 304 S.S. sigma blades, 2 HP motor.
1—Baker Perkins 1 gal. 304 S.S., jacketed, sigma blades, 2 HP motor.
1—Patterson 6' dia. Steel Conical, 15 HP motor.
5—Steel, jacketed, Powder 50, 225 and 350 cu. ft.
1—Day D10, 304 S.S. Powder Mixer, 7½ HP motor.

FILTERS

2—Feinc 5'x6' Stainless Rotary Vacuum.
1—Eimco 18" x 12", 316 S.S. Rotary Vacuum.
1—Oliver 8'x10' Monel Rotary Vacuum.
2—Sparkler 33-S-28 Pressure Filters, 150 sq. ft., 304 S.S.
1—Sparkler 14-D-4 Pressure Filter, 3.2 sq. ft., 304 S.S.
1—#12 Sweetland Filter, 48 leaves, 3" centers, 640 sq. ft.
2—#7 Sweetland Filters, 20 leaves, 4" centers.
4—Shriver 36"x36", 30"x30", c.i. Filter Presses, P&F, washing

MILLS

1—International 6'x7' porcelain lined Pebble Mill, 30 HP motor.
3—Patterson, Abbe, 6'x8' unlined Ball Mills.
2—Abbe 5'x6' and 4'x5' Silex-lined Pebble Mills.
1—#2DH Mikro Pulverizer, 10 HP motor.
1—National 6"x12" Two Roll Mill, motor driven.
5—Jeffrey Hammermills 20"x12", 15"x8", motor driven. NEW.
1—Williams 30 HP Ball Bearing Hammermill.

MISCELLANEOUS

3—25 ton Freon Refrigerating Units.
10—Orville Simpson Double Deck Rotex Sifters, 60"x84", 40"x84".
3—Robinson Gyratory Sifters 30"x104", triple deck.
7—Stokes DD2, DS3, D3, B2, "R" and "F" Tablet Presses.
10—Nash Vacuum Pumps H7, H6, H5, L5, H4, TS7, #4, #2, AL-572.
2—Stokes #412G, 412B Vacuum Pumps, motor driven.
15—Chlorimet, Durimet and Duriron Centrifugal Pumps, 1½" to 5".

Partial List of Values — Send for News Flash!

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PERRY EQUIPMENT CORP.

GOOD EQUIPMENT IN STOCK

JUST PURCHASED

1—Louisville 6' x 45' rot. steam-tube dryer.
3—Davenport #1A Dewatering Presses.
1—9' x 30' rot. hot air dryer, st. st. lined.
5—H. K. Porter 6' x 5' Pebble Mills.
3—2950 gal. st. st. trailers.
1—Bird 40" x 60" st. st. Centrifugal.

CONDENSERS & EXCHANGERS

3—1070 sq. ft. Stainless Steel Tubular Exchangers, ASME.
3—Stainless Steel Coil Condensers—40 sq. ft. & 55 sq. ft.
10—Stainless Steel Shell & Tube—13, 55, 135, 183, 200, 250, 425, 1070 sq. ft.
1—Steel Shell & Tube—785 sq. ft.
10—Copper Shell & Tube—95, 108, 185, 275, 525, 660, 685, 750 sq. ft.
1—910 sq. ft. Admiralty tubes, steel shell & heads—UNUSED.

COLUMNS

1—48" dia. x 23 plate copper bubble cap column.
1—48" dia x 20 plate copper perforated plate beer still.
2—Aluminum, Bubble Cap: 36" dia. x 45 plate.
6—Copper, Bubble Cap: 24" dia. x 11 plate, 36" dia. x 35 plate; (2) 42" dia. x 20 plate; 42" dia. x 40 plate; 48" dia. x 20 plate.
4—Copper, Tunnel Cap: 24" dia. x 30 plate; 36" dia. x 27 plates; 36" dia. x 39 plate; 36" dia. x 59 plate.
3—Stainless Steel, packed type: 8" dia. x 26' T347; 14" dia. x 25' T304; 24" dia. x 27' T304.
1—Stainless Steel Rotary Plate Spray Type, 30" dia. x 41 plate T304.
3—Stainless Steel Perforated Plate, 42" dia. x 18 plate, T316 plates, steel shell.
1—Stainless Steel Bubble Cap Section T347, 48" dia.—12 plates.
1—Stainless Steel Bubble Cap, 64" dia. x 13 plate, T400 series.
1—Steel Bubble Cap, 48" dia. x 22 plates.

COOLERS

2—Hardinge Rotary Coolers, partially submerged type, 8'8" dia. x 30' L and 8'8" dia. x 70' L.

1—Counterflow Pipe Cooler—3700 sq. ft., steel pipes.
1—Vogt Stainless Steel Pipe Cooler, 500 sq. ft. sprayed surface.
1—Stainless Steel Spill Cooler—282 sq. ft. tube surface.

CRYSTALLIZERS

2—Swenson-Walker Crystallizers—30' long. Jktd.
3—B—S Horiz. 16" dia. x 17' long.
1—450 gal. Stainless Steel Jktd. & Agit. Crystallizing Tank, 5 HP.
1—B—S Stainless Steel Jktd. & Agit. Crystallizing & Evap. Kettle, 25 HP.

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Autoclaves, Blenders, Centrifugals, Columns, Dryers, Dewaterers, Evaporators, Exchangers, Filters, Kettles, Mills, Mixers, Presses, Tanks.

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1—72" Stainless Bubble Cap Column.
2—Port 40 gal. S.S. Pony Mixers.
3—Day #71 Stainless Steel Roball Sifters.
1—Day #31 all Copper Roball Sifter.
2—Gemco 500# Copper Conical Blenders.
3—Stokes B-2 and DD-2 Rotary Tablet Presses.
2—Stokes R Single Punch Presses.
1—Fitzmill Model D, Stainless Steel—7½ H.P.
1—Day 350 gal. S.S. D.A. Mixer.
2—Fletcher 30" & 48" S.S. Centrifugals.
1—Stokes Microvac Pump 115 cfm.
2—Devine 6 Shelf-Vac. Shelf Dryer 40"x 40".
2—Stainless Steel 300 gal. Tanks.
8—Porcelain lined Pebble Mills 15 & 30 gals.

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New Pfaudler 3' x 6' Glass Reactor or Still.
Pfaudler 125 gal. S S Reactor, Jktd. & Agtd.
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4 Vibrating Sifters, 14x48, 20x74 & 40x120.
W & P 100 gal. SS Sigma Mixer, 20 HP exp.
2 W & P Jktd. Mixers, 15 gal., 15 HP.
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Stokes 2'x6' Rotary Vac. Dryer.
1—Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer, 24"x20"

CENTRIFUGALS AND CENTRIFUGES
8—Centrifugals, 12", 20", 26", 30", 40" & 48" Steel, Copper, Stainless & Rubber.
6—Sharples No. 5A Stainless & #6.
2—De Laval Multi Clarifiers 300 & 301.

FILTERS
#2 Sweetland Filter, 12 Stainless covered leaves & other sizes. Oliver Filters.
1—Vallez Filter #49 with 41 Stainless covered 44½" dia. leaves.
Sperry and Shriver 6" to 36" iron & wood.
Ertel 6 & 10 disc Filters 12¼" dia.

KETTLES AND TANKS
3—100 gal. Stainless Clad Jack. Kettles.
Pfaudler 200 gal. Glass Lined Jack. Kettle.
Dopp 350 gal. Agit. Jack. CI Vac. Kettle.
2—Impreg. Units 30" & 36" dia. complete.
6—Jack. Steel Kettles up to 3000 gals.
1—250 gal. Lead Lined Kettle.
Stainless, alum., copper, glass lined, lead lined and steel kettles and tanks.

PULVERIZERS AND MILLS
4—Mikro Pulverizers, #2TH, #4 & Bantam.
Pebble Mills 24"x30", 30"x30", 30"x34", 30"x42" 4'x5'. Also jar mills.
1—#00 Raymond Mill, 30 HP complete.
2—#0000 Raymond Mills.
Bauer 24" Hammer Mill.
Schutz-O'Neill #1 & 20" Pulverizers.
Williams #3 & 2XX Hammer Mills.
Ball & Jewell Rotary Cutters Lab & up.
Jeffrey 18"x18" single Roll Crusher.
2—Robinson 18" & 22" BB Attrition Mills.
1—Lehman 4 roll WC., 12"x36" Steel Mill.
4—Lehman & Kent 3 Roll Steel Mills, 9" x32", 12"x30", 16"x40".
1—Monarch 9"x24" Steel Roller Mill, 3 pr. high. Also 7½x20, 4 Roll.
Houchin 18"x30" 4 Roll Granite Stone Mills.
2—U.S. & Premier 1½ HP Colloid Mills.

MIXERS, SIFTERS & SCREENS
Day Imperial 75 & 150 gal. Jack. Mixers.
Day Jumbo, 700 gals., Mixer.
Lancaster 6' dia. Vert. Mixer, 25 HP.
Kent 3 HP, continuous Dry Mixer.
Baker Perkins, 50 & 100, gal. Jack. Mixers.
Blystone 3000# horiz. Spiral Mixer.
Read 50 & 100 gal. double arm Mixers.
Read 80 qt. vert. Mixer, 3 speed.
Tyler 5'x5' Vibratory 2 deck Screen.
10—Dry Powder Mixers, 50 to 3,000#.
3—Day 8, 15 & 40 gal. Pony Mixers.
15—Portable Elec. Mixers, ¼ to 3 HP.
6—Lead and Paste Mixers to 150 gals.

MISC. AND SPECIALS
8—Single Punch & Rotary Tablet Machines, ½" to 4" sizes.
Anderson & French Oil Expellers.
3—Stokes and Day Powder Fillers.
Filling Machines & Labelers.
Pneumatic Scale Automatic Capper.
1—Howe Mogul barrel and bag packer.
2—Worth 12"x12"x12" Vac. Pumps.
8—Devine Buffalo, Stokes Vac. Pumps.
Boilers—Gas & Oil, conveyors & Elev.
Soap Machinery for Toilet, Laundry, etc.

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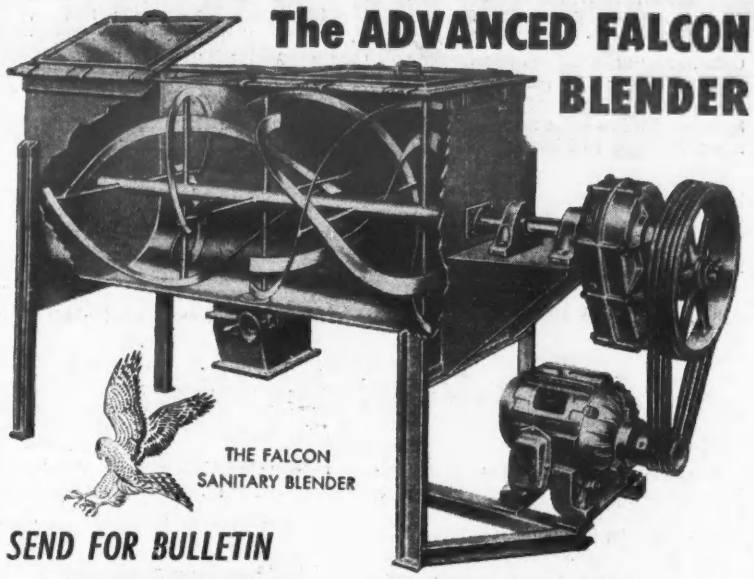

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TRENTON, MICHIGAN

MAIN ITEMS

1—Swenson 5 Body, Quadruple Effect, Evaporator forced circulation and film type, 12,975 sq. ft. heating surface, C. I. bodies, copper tubes.

1—Arnold 6' dia. 316 S.S. Evaporator, rapid circulation, film type, 325 sq. ft.

1—Harris 3' dia. 316 S.S. Evaporator with steam coils.

3—American 42" x 120" Double Drum Dryer, Model 42A, with Screw Conveyors, Reeves Variable Speed Drive and 10 HP XP motors.

3—Louisville 6' x 50' Rotary Steam Tube Dryer having 27—4½" and 27—3" tubes with Falk reducer and 20 HP motor.

1—Bird 36" x 50" Steel, solid bowl, continuous Centrifuge.

1—Bird 18" x 28" Stainless Steel, solid bowl, continuous Centrifuge.

1—Bird 40" suspended, rubber covered, perforated Centrifuge, 25/10 HP, 1200/600 rpm.

1—AT&M 42" suspended, Stainless Steel, perforated basket Centrifuge, 25/7½ HP, 1200/600 rpm motor.

1—AT&M 42" suspended, Stainless Steel, perforated basket, Centrifuge, 40 HP, 1200 rpm motor.

2—Tolhurst 40" suspended, steel, perforated basket, Centrifuge, 15/7½ HP, 900/450 rpm motors.

2—5,000 gal. 316 S.S., 10' x 8', Vertical Tanks.

1—2,000 gal. 304 S.S., 8'8" x 5', Vertical Tank, water jacketed, paddle agitator, 5 HP motor.

1—5,500 gal. rubber lined 10' x 9', Vertical Tank.

1—10,000 gal. Aluminum 10' x 16' Horizontal Tank, ½" shell.

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1—Williams 4-roll Mills, complete with motor, drive and all auxiliary equipment.

1—Raymond 3-roll Low-Side Mill, Complete with motor and all auxiliary equipment.

1—Sprout Waldron Style B Ribbon Blender, 336.9 cubic feet, 10,000# capacity.

1—Sprout Waldron Horizontal Ribbon Blender #9B 3180# capacity, complete with motor and drive.

1—Sturtevant Dry Batch Mixer, 1½ Ton, 75 cubic feet capacity, complete with motor and drive.

1—Readco Steel Jacketed Double Sigma Blade Vacuum Mixer, 25 gallons capacity, 125# Jacket Pressure.

1—Mikro #2DH Pulverizer complete with 15 HP motor and #36 Mikro Collector.

1—Steel Jacketed 1000 gallon Reactor, complete with motor, drive and agitator, Jacket 125#, Internal 75#.

2—Combustion Engrs. Water Tube Package Boilers, 200 HP, 275# pressure.

1—Leader Stainless Steel Ribbon Blender, 40 cu. ft. with 15 HP motor and drive.

1—Readco Type 316 Stainless Steel Ribbon Blender, 285 cu. ft. with 30 HP motor and drive.

3—Robinson Type 316 Steel Sigma Type Jacketed Mixers, 400 gallon capacity, with 60 HP motor and drive.

1—Process Engr. Stainless Steel Jacketed Continuous Crystallizer, 350 gal. capacity with 10 HP motor and drive.

3—Stainless Steel Vertical 3000 gal. Storage Tanks.

1—Feinc Stainless Steel Continuous String Filter, 3'x3'.

2—Niagara Stainless Steel Filters, Model 510-38 and 26-60-4.

1—Sparkler Stainless Steel Jacketed Filter, Model 14S8.

1—Link Belt Stainless Steel Roto Louvre Dryer, Model 207-14.

3—Roto Louvre Dryers Model 207-10, 310-16 and 502-20.

1—Fitzpatrick Model D Stainless Steel Comminuting Machine.

1—Mikro #2DH Pulverizer, (New).

1—Mikro #4TH Pulverizer with 60 HP motor.

8—Stokes Single Door Vacuum Shelf Dryers, 6 and 4 shelves.

1—Stokes Double Drum Dryer, 5'x 12'.

5—Swenson Walker Steel Jacketed Crystallizers, 24"x24"x20'.

1—Autoclave Engr. Type 316 Stainless Steel Autoclave, 1 gal. capacity, 2000# pressure.

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1—Stainless Tank #430 Chrome, vert. 7'x10' deep.
20—Jacketed Kettles—Stainless, Copper, Aluminum.
1—Day Mixer, steam jacketed, 50 gal. Sigma Blade.
1—Sperry Filter Press 42" open del., 40-plates, 41-frames.
60—New Pressure Cookers, 18"x18" & 24"x28".
1—New Glass Nash Centrifugal Pump, 160gpm.
1—New Nash Vacuum Pump Type AL-572.
1—Buflovak Jacketed Impregnating Tank 42"x52".
1—Stedman Disintegrator size 40-6.
1—Jeffrey Vibrating Conveyor 12" x 6" - 15' lg.
1—Nash Air Compressor, Type AL-623.
1—Manton Gaulin Stainless Homogenizer 125 gph.
1—I&R Vacuum Pump, 5 H.P., 60".
4—Heat Exchangers, 12" dia. 11' lg., 43 steel tubes.
1—Raymond 8" Hammer Mill, like new
2—Louisville Steam Tube Dryers 6'x35'
1—New Louisville Continuous Filtering Machine.
2—Stainless Steel Steam Jacketed Kettle Mixers.
1—#316 Stainless Reactor, 265 gals. cap. jacketed.
Abbe Pebble & Tube Mill, 5'x22"—Buhrstone Lined.
1—Patterson Ball Mill, porcelain lined, 17"x22".
1—Patterson Ball Mill, 42x36, jacketed.
2—Large Steam Jacketed Horizontal Mixers.
2—Ribbon Type Mixers, 50 & 80 cu. ft.—like new.
2—Steel Tanks 90,000 gals. ea. vert. welded const.
2—Ball & Jewell #2 Cutters with 75 H.P. Motors.
1—J. H. Day 3-roll Mill 9x16.
3—3,000 gal. Jacketed Kettles with Turbo Agitators.
1—#10 Day 300 gal. Jacketed Sigma Blade Mixer.
4—New Heat Exc. 60" with Cupro Nickel Tubes.
1—Sparkler Stainless Filter Model 33-S-9.
3—4'x8' Shaker Screens.
6—W & P Mixers, jacketed, heavy duty, sigma blade, 300 gal. with hydraulic dumpers.
3—Baker-Perkins Mixers—same as above.
2—Sperry 30" Filters, clsd. del., 38-pl. 40-fr.

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GOOD USED EQUIPMENT

Podbielniak SS Centr. Extractor.
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I.R. Pump, SS, with 15 HP XP Motor.
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500 Gal. Glasscote Glass lined jacketed agitated Reactor.
18" x 28" Bird Continuous Centrifuge SS 304 Conical bowl 10 HP motor.
54" x 70" Bird Cont. Centrifuge with 100 HP motor used only 10 hours.
Sweetland Filter #10 with 27 steel bottom drainage leaves.
Oliver 5'3"x6' Precoat Filter.
36" Sperry lead Filterpress with 46 chambers closed washing.
30" Shriver C.I. washing type filter Presses 20 Chambers (4).
Stokes DD2 Tablet Presses (2)
24" x 20' Swenson Crystallizers (3).
2790 Sq. Ft. Ross Condenser—Admiralty tubes 100 psi.

PARTIAL LISTING ONLY
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9' x 120' Rotary Kiln, complete.
502-16 Rote-Louvre Dryer with oil burner blowers and controls.
705-24 Rote-Louvre Dryer with aerofin coils, blowers and controls.
Raymond 5 roll Low Side Mill.
13,000 gal. Ammonia Tank ASME 7'6" x 40'9" 220 psi.

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1—3' x 50' Rotary Dryer, 10 HP Motor & dr.
2—4½' x 20' Dual Rot. Dryers, mobile type.
7—4½' x 45' Rotary Dryers, 20 HP motors.
1—5' x 18' Hersey type Rot. Dryer, 5 HP mtr.
1—70" x 40' Rotary Dryer, 3/16" shell.
2—8' x 45' Louisville Flame Dryers, ⅜" shl.
2—6½' x 45' Rotary Dryers, 30 HP motors.
2—6' x 50' Louisville Rot. Steam Tube Dryers.
2—5' x 60' Rot. Steam Tube Louisville Dryers.
1—6½' x 60' Rotary Dryer, with 5 HP motor.
1—42" x 15' long Louisville Rotary Kiln.
1—56" dia. x 58' long Rotary Kiln, 7½ HP.
1—8' x 60' x ½" shell Rotary Kiln.
1—8'2" dia. x 132' Rot. Kiln, F. L. Smidth.
3—36" x 84" American double drum Dryers.
1—42" x 90" Buflovak double drum Dryers.
1—42" x 120" General Am. Twin Drum Dryers.
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Safflower Project

—Continued from page 3

farmers in many semi-arid regions. If it receives enough moisture before flowering, it will yield well without any additional rain."

The use of safflower oil has been increasing rapidly, primarily as a raw material for the paint and varnish industry. However, it was said, it is also an excellent edible oil and has been used as such for many years in India, Europe and Japan. Recently it has attracted considerable interest as an edible oil in the United States because it is a highly unsaturated oil having a higher linoleic acid content than any other edible oil.

Linoleic acid is a fatty acid which recent medical research has indicated may be beneficial in reducing cholesterol levels in the blood. For this reason small quantities of the oil have been sold to pharmaceutical firms who are marketing products aimed at combatting arteriosclerosis, a type of heart disease.

The meal that remains after extraction of the oil is recognized as an excellent protein supplement for livestock.

A member of the thistle family, safflower has a long history. Its oil lighted the lamps of ancient Egypt. Its meal fattened the livestock of early civilizations. From its flowers, generations of Chinese have made scarlet dye.

Pacific Vegetable Oil Corporation has worked with safflower since 1950, helping develop new varieties with high oil content, disease resistance and adaptability to farming conditions in Western America. Representatives of the two companies are now negotiating for safflower acreage with farmers in the western great plains area.

Food Fats Supply

—Continued from page 4

exports about equal to the record 2.8 billion pounds estimated for the year just ending, and leave stocks on October 1, 1958, about the same as estimated for October of this year.

While it is too early to estimate the full wear exports, sales for dollars plus exports under Public Law 480 are likely to result in a relatively heavy output movement, it was stated. However United States fats and oils probably will meet increased competition in world markets during the 1957-58 season because of larger supplies in some foreign countries.

The 1957 soybean crop is now estimated at a record 459 million bushels, a little higher than the estimate last year. Acreage for harvest is record high, but the estimated yield per acre is down from last year's near record. Including the carryover expected on October 1, the total supply of soybeans in 1957-58 is estimated at about 470 million bushels.

Cottonseed production Forecast

Cottonseed production in 1957 is forecast at 5,231,000 tons, nearly 4 percent less than in 1956. Farm prices probably will average slightly above the $53.50 per ton of 1956, reflecting the smaller output. The total value of products obtained from cottonseed this fall and early winter, when farmers market the bulk of their crop, is likely to be a little higher than last year.

Peanut output in 1957 is estimated at 1,594 million pounds, about one-half percent less than a year earlier, but well above domestic requirements for food and farm uses. CCC will acquire a substantial portion of the crop. Farm prices probably will average near the support program loan value, which is slightly lower than a year earlier.

The 1957 flaxseed crop deteriorated during August. The September estimate of 32 million bushels is a third below 1956, and the smallest since 1952. Carryover stocks of flaxseed on July 1, 1957, were almost 20 million bushels, 16 million of which were held by CCC and since have been sold for export. Domestic oil use may be equivalent to about 27 million bushels and another 4 million will be needed for seed and feed. Commercial exports will be small during the 1957-58 season and carryover stocks are likely to be at a minimum.

Drug Wholesale Trade

—Continued from page 7

should receive further consideration," Mr. Bellinger said.

Charles B. Reeder, associate economist for E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., presented three conclusions in an address entitled, "The Business Outlook for 1958." His points were:

• "We have passed the peak of the 1955-57 boom. The present downward drift in business can be expected to continued this fall and into 1958.

• "This decline (adjustment, correction, recession—whatever you want to call it) in 1958 will be a moderate one. Specifically, industrial production will dip less than 5 percent from present levels and gross national product (the dollar measure of the output of all goods and services in the country) will register no decline at all. In short a forecast of weakness is not a forecast of collapse.

• "Before the end of 1958, there will be a pickup in general business and the year 1959 should be a substantially better business year than 1958," Mr. Reeder said.

Foster Grant Planning

—Continued from page 5

zation facilities at a location yet to be determined.

The company has filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission a registration statement covering an issue of 300,000 shares of its $1 par common stock, to be offered for public sale. Proceeds of the sale will be added to the company's general funds and will be available for the capital construction program, as well as for other corporate purposes.

Foster Grant is primarily engaged in the production of polystyrene and of styrene monomer, and in the manufacture of a variety of molded plastic articles.

AOAC Will Feature

—Continued from page 7

methods currently used in European countries for foods, food adulterants, and feeds.

The AOAC annual banquet on the evening of October 14 will hear Watson Davis, head of Science Service, Washington, D. C., on the importance of disseminating information regarding science to the public.

A presidential address on "The Land Grant College and the AOAC" will be made at the October 15 session by Dr. M. P. Etheredge, dean of science at Mississippi State College and president of AOAC.

Highlights of some of the papers will be:

Methods of analysis for shell fish poisons, by E. F. McFarren, M. L. Schafer, K. H. Lewis, and J. E. Campbell, of the Public Health Service, and E. J. Schantz, of the Army Chemical Corps.

Application of ion exchange partition and gas-liquid chromatography to analysis of cosmetics, by S. H. Newberger, M. E. Pietrak, J. H. Jones and C. B. Ritchie, of the Food and Drug Administration.

Detecting adulteration of olive oil, by J. C. Bartlett, V. R. Bhalerao and J. A. Mahon, of the Canadian Food and Drug Directorate.

Determination of lactic acid in dried non-fat milk, by J. Velasco and C. R. Noll, jr., of the Department of Agriculture.

Determination of strontium-90 in dairy products, by J. H. Hartley, of the Atomic Energy Commission.

Determination of reserpine in tablets by infrared spectrophotometry, by W. R. Maynard, jr., of the Virginia State Department of Agriculture.

Sampling and preparation of samples of fertilizers, by E. D. Schall, of Purdue University; and J. G. A. Fiskell and associates, Florida Experiment Station.

Analysis of Fertilizers, by J. A. Brabson and W. B. Wilhide, of the Tennessee Valley Authority; and K. G. Clark and associates, of the Department of Agriculture.

FDA Wins Battle

—Continued from page 3

seeking to carry out a directive of the President that all government departments hold down their spending, attempted to curtail HEW, including FDA spending, to the level of 1957.

Insofar as the FDA was concerned, it would have meant the complete abandonment of all its plans for enlarging its activities this year.

An HED official said last week after the agreement with the Budget bureau was finally reached that "the FDA's program as contemplated in the 1958 budget will go forward." Congress voted the agency an increase of $2.5 million in funds over fiscal 1957 appropriations, or an increase of about 37 percent in its money supply.

Of this increase, $1,327,000 is to be used for expansion of current operations. This will allow for a 16 percent increase in personnel, or 162 new positions, many of them in the medical division, which is being expanded to speed the processing of new drug applications.

The rest of the increase is to be used for such purposes as replacement and modernization of equipment, the establishment of a new district office at Detroit, Mich., and for civil service retirement.

Nat'l Petrochemicals

—Continued from page 3

Houston ship channel, in an area which has been set aside for industrial development by Phillips Petroleum Company. It will be completed in 1958.

High-purity ethylene will be supplied by Phillips under long-term contract from its new ethylene plant at Sweeny, Tex., whence it will be piped about seventy miles to the Phillips Chemical Company Adams Terminal plant for final purification before delivery to National Petro-Chemicals' polyethylene plant. Phillips will also supply the natural gas requirements of the plant.

The polyethylene production at the new plant will be sold under the trade mark "Petrothene" by U. S. Industrial Chemicals Company, New York, a division of National Distillers & Chemical Corporation. National Petro-Chemicals Corporation, which is building the new plant, is a subsidiary of National Distillers and Panhandle Eastern Pipeline Company.

Anthracene Produced

—Continued from page 3

number of chemicals that can be produced from coaltar. Production in pure form of related high-boiling chemicals from creosote oil is expected to follow, Barrett said.

Originally produced in 1917, at Barrett's Frankford plant in Philadelphia, anthracene was the raw material for vat dye manufacture in the United States during World War I. It is well-known as a chemical from which anthraquinone and other intermediates can be made for subsequent use in the manufacture of a variety of synthetic dyestuffs.

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Procter & Gamble Co. 40
Publicker Industries, Inc. 10

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Bids Wanted

Acetone, 120,000 lbs., spec. Jan.A-489, inv. 174-21, Oct. 3, Supply Div., Naval Powd. Factory, Indian Head, Md.

Calcium chloride, 14,000 lbs., anhyd., inv. 422, Oct. 8, U. S. Navy Purchasing Office, Tempo "D" Bldg., Washington 25, D.C.

Calcium hypochlorite, 1,115 5-lb. vans, spec. OC-114, type 1, inv. GD-81606, Oct. 21, Gen. Services Admin., 250 Hudson Street, N.Y. 13, N.Y.

Codeine phosphate, 2,000 bots. of 100 tabs., inv. A-105, Oct. 2, Procurement Div., V.A. Adm., Washington 25, D.C.

Cresylic acid, 88 55-gal. dms., spec. C-6801, tech., inv. 65, Oct. 4, Procurement Div. AMC, Brookley AF Base, Brookley, Ala.

Dichlorobenzene, 187 55-gal. non-return. dms., inv. 66, Oct. 1, Procurement Div., AMC, Brookley AFB, Ala.

Fertilizer, 3 tons urea, 2 tons muriate of potash, superphosphate, etc., inv. 4S-8191, Oct. 10, Gen. Services Adm., 7th & D Sts. S.W., Washington 25, D.C.

Insecticide, 440 5-gal. pails, chlordane conc., 2% solution, 5,000 1-gal. cans same, inv. 132, Oct. 21, U.S. Navy Purchasing Office, 3rd Ave. & 29th St., Bklyn. 32, N.Y.

Paint, 60 gals. rust resisting, metal primer, 60 gals. syn. gloss green enamel, 200 gals. interior white enamel gloss oil base, spec. E-506a, Contracting Officer, US Military Academy, West Point, N.Y.; 2,200 gals. exterior traffic white, spec. P-115A, inv. RIT-99940, Oct. 1, Gen. Services Adm., 7th & D Sts. S.W., Washington 25, D.C.; 600 gals. white interior fire retard. flat paint, 50 gals. ivory same, 335 gals. yellow same, 300 gals. grey same, inv. 16, Oct. 7, Purchasing Div., Tyndall AFB, Fla.; 80 gals. black ready mixed linseed oil paint, spec. P-61B, 480 gals. red lease base ready mixed linseed oil paint, 1,000 gals. concrete and masonry paint, spec. P-24A in 5-gal. cans, 4,500 gals. iron oxide ready mixed paint, spec. P-31B, 600 1-gal. cans chrome green ext. paint, spec. P-71B, white lead paint, etc., inv. 1782, Oct. 11, Gen. Services Adm., 49 Fourth St., San Francisco 3, Calif.

Pesticide, 3,100 lbs., agricultural, 50% water dispersible powd. dieldrin, inv. 4Q-7443, Oct. 2, Gen. Services Adm., 7th & D Sts. S.W., Washington 25, D.C.

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

September 30, 1957

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Section II

CHEMICAL OUTLOOK QUARTERLY ISSUE

A survey of the market potential for chemicals and related process materials conducted by the Chemical Industry Buyers Group of the National Association of Purchasing Agents.

This is the first in a series of chemical outlook reports which we hope to publish at the start of each quarter in collaboration with OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER. We think it adds a new dimension to chemical market reporting—the viewpoint of the chemical purchasing agent.

This fourth-quarter 1957 report bases, as will others to follow, on a survey conducted by the Chemical Industry Buyers Group of the National Association of Purchasing Agents. It represents the industry-wide thinking of chemical P.A.'s across the nation.

To get as accurate a picture as possible, we have confined our queries to large-volume buyers of specific chemicals. Their identities were determined after months of careful study and personal investigation.

We hope that all chemical buyers will find this quarterly report useful and interesting. To help us improve future efforts, we will appreciate receiving your comments and suggestions.

John W. McKinney, Chairman
Chemical Industry Buyers Group
National Association of Purchasing Agents

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Chemical P.A. Survey Shows Business Good, Getting Better

Business is good and appears to be getting better. While this trend toward rising sales cannot be termed spectacular, it is, nevertheless, pronounced and significant. That about sums up the views of most chemical purchasing agents at the outset of the fourth quarter.

Some 60 percent of chemical buyers report that both output and business are better than a month ago, while 33 percent feel that things are running at about the same pace and 7 percent say that business is worse than last month.

Among those who report declining sales (for instance, the insecticide and related industries), it is pointed out that this is the end of the regular season. If business were not slowing up, these chemical P. A.'s contend, it might be a cause for worry, since it would result in, among other things, a major readjustment of inventories and production schedules.

This report is based on a nationwide survey of chemical P. A.'s conducted by the Chemical Industry Buyers Group of the National Association of Purchasing Agents.

For the most part, large-volume chemical purchasing agents report that their plants are operating near capacity and that business is moving along at a very high level. The past month saw orders for the broad spectrum of chemicals at a good volume, while inquiry for such things as yarns was about on a par with that in August. Orders for plastics are reportedly on the increase.

Chemicals buying by the pharmaceutical industry is said to be very heavy, reflecting the expected and traditional upswing in drug business with the advent of cooler weather. A new factor tending to keep P. A.'s busier than usual this year is the feverish activity now in progress preparing vaccine for a possible epidemic of Asiatic flu.

Business Prospects

Looking ahead to prospects for the coming quarter, chemical buyer opinion is heavily on the side of increased business as compared with the first nine months of 1957.

Some purchasing agents suggest that business during the next three months will increase by as much as 10 percent over the third quarter. Those feeling this way point to the continued rise since the first of this year, which they claim will be the pattern for all of 1957.

Opinion is mixed over just what is likely to happen beyond the fourth quarter. Some chemical buyers expect business to fall off during the first half of 1958, but despite this slide, they think, volume will hold up to the levels of this year and last.

Others foresee good business for the first six months of 1958 before slowing up for the heavily-vacationed third quarter. There is also the view that production will move sidewise for

the next nine months, while still others contend that sales for next year as a whole will run some 5 to 10 percent ahead of 1957. This prediction takes into account the fact that of late it has almost become traditional for business to decline during the third quarter.

One purchasing executive strikes a rather gloomy note on the business outlook for 1958. He looks for major strikes in his industry next year and in those his company supplies. Higher prices and unemployment, he believes, will have a dampening effect on business generally. In short, his forecast for next year is "the inflation-induced recession that had to come."

Inventories

Chemical buyers report that their inventory habits have changed somewhat over recent months. They note that chemical supplies in general have been ample, permitting raw material producers to make prompt shipments from their stocks.

This has enabled chemical purchasing agents to operate at relatively low inventory positions. Buyers, therefore, comment that their inventory levels in September, while unchanged from the previous month, are nevertheless intentionally low.

As one chemical P. A. puts it, inventories are generally under control. Management, he says, is quick to cut down production as sales dips come.

Approximately 25 percent of the buyers indicate that they are operating at lower inventory levels this month than last. Half of them report no change, while the remaining 25 percent

state that their September inventories are above those for August.

Those reporting an increase in stocks make it clear that they have not bought more because they fear an impending shortage of chemical process materials. Rather, they attribute it to the nature of their businesses, which require their firms to carry a higher operating inventory in the fall than was necessary over the summer months.

An excellent example of this is the drug industry, which is now experiencing its usual seasonal spurt. Customarily it starts running its plants in high gear at this time of year to build up supplies of finished products. The aim is to stock up pharmaceutical wholesalers and retailers now for the anticipated heavier winter demand.

Buying Policy

Although many requirements are being filled on a hand-to-mouth (or, at most, on a two-week) basis, for the most part current buying policy in the chemical and drug industries centers around the thirty-day level.

Twenty percent of chemical P. A.'s indicate that they are buying on a sixty- and ninety-day basis. Some are even placing their orders on a six-month, or even a yearly, basis, but they are rare exceptions. In these cases, the buying is in no sense due to fears of an imminent scarcity, but rather is dictated by a company's normal practice.

Materials in Short Supply

Because of substantial supplier inventory and ample production capacity, practically all chemicals and drugs are

quite readily available. Reportedly in tight supply are molybdenum chemicals, an outgrowth of a strike in the plants of a basic producer of molybdenum oxide.

Potassium permanganate is said to be intermittently scarce. This is explained by there being only one domestic producer of the material and the variability of government demand. Thus, how much the government takes determines what amount is left over for industry.

Another short item, which is likely to continue that way, is helium. Reason: it is government controlled.

While it does not fall into any general pattern, fumaric acid is regarded as tight by some chemical buyers. Still others feel it is sufficiently snug to have an upward pressure on prices. Demand for the acid is placing a heavy strain on the limited production facilities.

Brucine is very scarce.

Adverse Factors

There is some feeling among chemical purchasing agents that the situation in Syria bears close watching from the materials viewpoint. If conditions there boil up into a small-scale war, P. A.'s are convinced that the munition chemicals and such basics as ammonia and sulfuric acid are likely to feel the effects.

No immediate impact is expected, however, because production capacity has been built up to a point to satisfy both industry needs and substantial military requirements. It is felt that the chemicals apt to become scarce first will not be the same ones which were short during the last war.

Congress suspended the 3-cents-a-pound processing tax on coconut oil, effective October 1. Although the market has already stiffened in reaction to the new law, there are some purchasing agents who predict that coconut oil prices will ultimately decline.

Demand from abroad for ethyl and butyl alcohols has been relatively well sustained, but chemical buyers think that this will be temporary. They believe that the balance between supply and demand, which the foreign business has comfortably maintained, will be short-lived. Some P. A.'s, however, assert that supplies of both alcohols will be long by the middle of next year.

Because production of high-octane gasoline components is rising in some foreign refineries, as some purchasing executives see it, Europe will not be so dependent now on motor benzene and, therefore, will be able to export the gas components to the United States.

Influence of Imports

Imported sodium perborate and fatty alcohols offer the chemical buyer an opportunity to average down his overall costs on these materials, as he is able to figure them in with his domestic production purchases.

Over a long period, imports of vitamins have had a strong and repeatedly depressing effect on prices and markets. There are those who think that the vitamin market has stabilized and will continue that way, at least, into the near future.

On the other hand, some purchasing agents report that demand for imported pharmaceutical products is at a good, if not stepped-up, pace because of their price advantage. Among

the foreign items in good call are ascorbic acid, thiamin salts, folic acid and caffeine.

While conditions are by no means critical as yet, lower import prices on crude naphthalene are said to be causing domestic producers some concern. At this stage, the situation has produced hardly more than a minor threat to naphthalene, but the cut-priced imports, it is believed, are having a depressing effect on benzene.

While it is only a flickering idea in some minds, there are buyers who think it possible that imported sodium cyanide and potassium chloride will force down prices.

The war and the chaotic political situation in North Africa is raising hob with the price of manganese (dioxide) ore. Quotations have gone up about 20 percent during the third quarter. As a result, purchasing executives look for a rising price pattern for the balance of this year, at least.

Domestic producers have been hard hit over a long period of time because of the great influx of imported p-aminobenzoic acid and p-aminosalicylic acid. Also seriously affected have been many other chemicals in the drug and intermediate fields.

Chemical buyers expect the customs court to raise duties, so that prices on domestic production can be advanced on those items which have been abnormally depressed by foreign competition.

Parathion, potassium muriate and sodium nitrate imports are priced under domestic levels. It is believed likely that Mexican producers of crude sulfur will keep their prices on the low side for a considerable period, thus holding down domestic crudes.

Price reductions are looked for in some quarters on hydrocortisone, aminophylline and rutin, which are being hard-pressed by low-priced foreign competition.

Prices

Most chemical prices, following their behavior pattern in the industry during the past year, are expected to hold firm for the fourth quarter. While accumulated raw material, labor and manufacturing costs tend to exert an upward pressure on prices, this is neatly offset by the ready availability of most items and the fact that chemical production capacity is more than adequate.

The consensus of purchasing executives is that chemicals of a general type, which have low profit margins, should go up slightly because of the recent 7 percent boost in freight rates. The freight rate hike, which affects both raw materials and the shipment of finished products, is regarded as too steep an increase to be absorbed by manufacturers. The resulting price adjustments are expected to be modest, and those announced so far have been just that.

Another factor affecting prices in the eyes of chemical P. A's is the rising cost of living. It is pointed out that some contracts for chemicals contain escalator clauses, which are based on wage raises and similar factors.

Chemicals derived from natural gas most likely will move up fractionally as gas rates increase. One occasional buyer of chemicals voices the notion that there is a distinct possibility that prices may become unhinged because of a general surplus in production capacity. Whether or not this happens, he main-

tains, depends to a large extent on chemical management's pricing philosophy.

Here is a breakdown of the major items on which chemical buyers look for price changes:

Alkyd Resins—Some purchasing executives see a weakening in the price structure for alkyds during the months ahead. They base this prediction on three factors: Likelier higher market position of linseed oil and its fatty acids, probable lower price trend for soybean oil and soybean fatty acids and the possibility of a price decline in castor oil. Although operating costs are up, which might well offset any downward trend in certain oils, chemical P. A's regard polybasic acids and polyols as the determining factors. At present, most buyers see no imminent changes in these materials, though some look for a decline in such polyols as glycerine.

Benzene—Downward price patterns are forecast for benzene, at least over the long pull. It is expected that supplies will become abundant when all facilities now under construction go on stream. A free, if not long, benzene supply is predicted for 1958.

Brucine—Likely to be extremely tight during the next three months, brucine is not expected to move into easier supply until next year when new production facilities start up. The new units will replace strychnine installations which turn out brucine as a by-product.

n-Butyl Alcohol—Current supplies are reported to be in good balance with demand. Some chemical P. A.'s contend that the market is being held on even keel by a sizable export business, which, they say, is due to fall off drastically. The material

should be in abundant supply by the middle of next year, they feel.

Carnauba Wax—In the local domestic markets, the supply picture is good. In the primary markets of Brazil, however, stocks are depleted pending arrival of the new crop in November. As a consequence, prices are expected to advance, based on higher-cost offerings from Brazil.

Caustic Potash—Chemical buyers, in the main, are of the opinion that a price break is in the making. In support of this view, they point out that many newcomers have started producing caustic potash. With production capacity so greatly expanded, they argue, the growing competition should make quite a big dent in the present price structure. Others feel that current prices should hold, and still others even think that price advances are a possibility on certain grades of caustic potash.

Coconut Oil—The 3-cents-a-pound tax suspension on the first processing of coconut oil, voted by congress last session, becomes effective tomorrow. Although the market has already hardened in reaction to the new law, there are some purchasing agents who predict that prices on coconut oil and its fatty acids will decline ultimately.

Copper Sulfate—Lower prices are looked for during the next three-month period. Copper salts, it is explained, tend to follow the price of the metal, and metal quotations have been tumbling recently.

Ethyl Acrylate—New process developments in the production of this material, it is forecast, will bring about a 3-cents-a-pound price reduction inside of six months. The methyl ester is not expected to change.

Ethyl Alcohol—There is a widespread feeling among chemical P. A.'s that pure and denatured ethyl alcohol will go up in price, perhaps as much as 5 cents a gallon. Increased distillation and manufacturing costs, they say, have squeezed profit margins to the vanishing point. Under the circumstances, they add, it is only realistic to expect some upward price movement.

Some buyers see alcohol moving into a free supply position by the middle of 1958. They contend that foreign demand has kept alcohol supply in balance with demand, but that this business from abroad is not likely to continue long. Thus, the abundance of material.

Ethylene Glycol—The 30-percent hike slated for ethylene glycol production will, it is thought by some observers, put this material in a position of oversupply, thus weakening the price structure. As a result, it is felt that prices may fall off by 1 or 2 cents during 1958.

Glycerine—For some months now, certain large buyers of polyols have been keeping a close watch on glycerine. Under careful scrutiny have been the fluctuations and supply positions of crude, for it has long been expected that the price of refined material will go down. As yet, nothing has happened. If refined glycerine does decline, the buyers maintain that some sort of decrease may also be looked for in pentaerythritol. Sorbitol, however, is expected to hold the line.

Linseed Oil—There is no agreement on this material. A few stray buyers are of the opinion that prices will weaken when new-crop oil is offered on the market. However, most P.A.'s think that bad growing conditions, which have shrunk estimates of the flaxseed crop, will have a bullish effect on the linseed oil market. Linseed fatty acid prices will take their cue from the oil.

Manganese Dioxide—The outlook here is for a continued rise in prices. Manganese dioxide prices went up some 20 percent during the last quarter because of the war and the chaotic political situation in North Africa.

Naphthalene—Domestically-produced crude material appears firm at this point. However, some chemical buyers report that the soft price patterns of imported naphthalene are beginning to worry domestic producers. Just what the picture will be at year-end is uncertain.

Nitric Acid—There are a few purchasing executives of the opinion that lower prices for nitric acid are on the way. They maintain that new production facilities now under construction will flood the market with acid, thus lowering prices. However, the consensus seems to be that nitric acid prices will hold steady for the months immediately ahead.

Sebacic Acid—P. A.'s are hopeful that conditions in this market will clear up shortly. Owing to the tie-up of traffic through the Suez Canal, thus halting the shipment of castor oil via that waterway, prices of sebacic acid have skyrocketed. Now that relative calm has descended on Egypt, at least, some improvement in the sebacic price structure is expected soon.

Sodium—Opinions vary as to just how metallic sodium prices will go. Some buyers look for a decline, but the consensus (80 percent of those reporting) see no change in the offing. Those who think the price will go down base their guess on the possibility of over-production.

Soybean Oil—With each crop report more glowing than the last, chemical purchasing executives expect a softening in the price of soybean oil and those of its fatty acids.

Tallow—This market is characterized by close trading and constantly changing prices. P. A.'s are not agreed on how to draw the price picture for the next three months. They are about equally divided between predictions of lower prices and forecasts of stable conditions.

Vitamins—The domestic price structure for vitamins, weakened badly by the intense competition from abroad, looks more rickety than ever. So say most chemical buyers. Among the domestic items hit hardest by low-priced imports are ascorbic acid, thiamin salts, pyridoxine hydrochloride and folic acid. What's more, synthetic vitamin A, which has also taken a pounding, is reportedly ripe for another decline.

Other items which have suffered much from the stiff foreign competition are caffeine, p-aminobenzoic acid and p-aminosalicylic acid. These are only a few culled from a long list of drug and intermediates hurt by imports.

In view of the disaster wrought on the domestic scene by cut-throat foreign competition, most chemical P. A.'s expect the customs court to raise duties on those materials most seriously affected.

Zinc Oxide Pigments—Because of the current weakness prevailing in the metal markets, zinc oxide pigments are expected by some purchasing agents to go down. This thinking, of course, overlooks efforts by zinc oxide producers to divorce pigment prices from the price of the metal, despite the fact that they have been traditionally linked in the past. Zinc pigments, say the oxide makers, should be treated like other pigments. Whether they will put this idea across or not still remains to be seen.

P.A. Price Predictions

Chemical P. A.'s expect more than fifty price changes during the fourth quarter. They are about evenly divided between advances and declines. In some cases (for example, such materials as anhydrous ammonia, cresylic acid and refined sulfur), predicted price fluctuations have already come about, and, therefore, have been omitted from the list below.

Predicted Price Advances

Acetophenetidin
Acrylonitrile
Aminophylline
Butadiene-styrene latex
Calcium chloride
Carnauba wax
2,4-D esters
Ephedrine
Ethyl acetate
Ethyl alcohol
Ethyl ether
Isopropanolamines
Isopropyl alcohol
Manganese dioxide
Monochlorobenzene
Phosphoric acid
Potassium sulfate
Rotenone
Sulfuric acid
Superphosphate
2,4,5-T
Urea

Predicted Price Declines

Ascorbic acid
Benzene
Caffeine
Castor oil
Caustic potash
Ethyl acrylate
Ethylene glycol
Folic acid
Fumaric acid
Glycerine, refd.
Isoniazid
l-Lysine hydrochloride
Melamine-formaldehyde resins
Niacin
Paraffin
Phenobarbital
Procaine hydrochloride
Pyridoxine hydrochloride
Reserpine
Rutin
Silver nitrate
Sodium metal
Testosterone
Testosterone propionate
Thiamin salts
Toluene
Vitamin A
Vitamin B_{12}
Zinc oxide pigments